What's Behind Plastics Boom? (pages 13-19)

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

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The Nation's Business

Need Security Changes But, First, Action Now

More than 100 briefs were submitted to the eight-man Royal Commission assigned by the Drew Government to find means of developing the Ontario mining industry.

That fact in itself bears testimony to the gravity of the present situation—which is as serious in the rest of Canada as it is in Ontario.

Most important, however, is the promise that important results will come from this enquiry headed by blunt, realistic Norman Urquhart, who has a rich background of experience.

This pile of 100 briefs from groups representing all related interests contains some good ore. Mr. Urquhart and his board can be expected to get most of it out.

A mining policy for Ontario that will encourage mining men, stimulate mine development and serve the interests of the province and of Canada as a whole, will be a most timely piece of preparation now for postwar problems tomorrow.

• • •

Exposure by The Financial Post of the widespread and flagrant stock racketeering now stemming from Toronto over Canada and the United States resulted in stock selling regulations assuming a large and important place in the Urquhart Commission hearings. In its original conception the Commission was expected to have little to do with this aspect of the mining problem.

Submission after submission to the Commission emphasized the necessity of cleaning up the present situation, and of trying to assure that another like it would not again develop. A good many submissions referred directly or indirectly to revelations published by The Post.

A JOB THAT CAN AND MUST BE DONE NOW

There was much talk in and around these meetings as to what should be done about the Ontario Securities Commission. The view was apparently unanimous that something had to be done.

Here, clearly, is the first thing that is needed.

Immediate action on the part of the Ontario Securities Commission to use the abundant powers it has to clean up the present emergent situation. Most of the cleanup can be done with 10 minutes' work. When a house is on fire is not the time to argue about mechanical improvements to the fire reels.

The present emergency over, and the Ontario Securities Commission shaken out of its paralysis so that it will keep awake on its job, then the Ontario Government can do some serious work designed to improve it; changing present regulations with respect to prospectors and pooled stock, perhaps; certainly bringing the notorious $10,000 syndicates — or "skindicates" as they are frequently called — back under supervision.

Abolition of the Securities Commission might be a convenient "out" at the present time. The sound of such an announcement would please many crooks, some honest men. It would satisfy some groups which have fixed upon the Securities Commission as the cause of their woes.

• • •

But such a solution would most certainly be a step in the wrong direction. The principle on which the Securities Commission was first established is perfectly sound: Here is a special job to be done, requiring special and very expert administration. It is a job requiring continuity of staff. Set apart from a Government department, it is presumed to be free from political influence and to partake of the honor and objectivity attaching to a court of law.

If the Securities Commission were to be abolished and if, as we believe he would, the present Attorney-General were to try to clean up the present situation and protect the mining industry, promoters, prospectors, stock salesmen and the public from a recurrence, he would need to establish afresh at least all the present machinery of the Securities Commission, acquire at least as much and as experienced a staff. There is no increase in efficiency or economy there.

SYSTEM WILL WORK — IF WORKED RIGHT

Above all, the Attorney-General would have to supply himself with special powers at least as ample as those with which the Securities Commission is endowed. Blithe talk about using the Criminal Code for this job is just nonsense. The Criminal Code would require a great deal of tinkering and amending to bring it anywhere near efficiency for doing this work and that might require years.

Like traffic police, the Securities Commission has for its first job prevention of wrong or dangerous practices, the facilitation of the good.

Some who have examined this situation closely feel that ultimately the hope for really good over-all administration may lie in the provinces turning over this chore to the Dominion. Such an arrangement would probably take a long time to achieve and like its predecessors, would be neither perfect nor satisfactory to everybody.

The present system of provincial control can be made to work about as well as human affairs ever work. It is apparently working quite well in every province except Ontario. If it worked well in that province, there would be little or no agitation for any other scheme.

• • •

TAX CHANGES NEEDED

The first set of recommendations announced by the Ontario Mining Commission relates to taxation. Here are the changes proposed:

1. Let the province levy its special tax on mining company income before the Dominion income tax is deducted, instead of after. With present tax levels, this change involves a big change in productivity of the Ontario levy.
2. Mining municipalities get a share of the mining tax money collected by the province. It is recommended that all such money be spent only under the supervision of the provincial authority.
3. Give both mining companies and shareholders an increased depletion allowance of 50% for tax purposes. Now it is 33 1/3% for companies, 20% for shareholders.
4. Allow mining companies to charge expenses for "outside exploration" as a deductible item for tax purposes.

Mining groups appear to approve these proposals. Two dissenting voices may probably be the Dominion Government and some municipalities in the mining areas which do not wish to have this additional supervision on their money-spending activities.

Busily engaged in raising revenue, the Dominion authority has seldom paused to investigate the full implications and effect of its tax policies, especially under present towering tax rates, and satisfactory tax arrangements when the levy is, say, 15% may be completely unsatisfactory and disastrous when the levy is 75% or more.

The suggestion that mining companies be permitted to deduct their expenditures for outside exploration before computing income taxes is long overdue. While some might have defended the present regulation for wartime, pointing to shortages of manpower and materials as reason for slowing down mine development, there can be no question that no single factor can hurt mine development more than the present regulation. Lifting it would undoubtedly open up a great flow of funds for this vital work.

Direct Sale Not Likely War Stocks

War Assets Bd. to Work Through Regular Channels — Get Unneeded Raw Materials Into Use

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA. — More light on Ottawa's plans for disposal of Crown-owned surplus stocks was shed in the Quebec speech of War Assets Corporation President John B. Carswell. He stressed the fact that distribution is contemplated through regular channels, that the new Crown company is not opening any department store and that the citizen who hopes to secure from it direct, small supplies or individual orders is going to be disappointed.

War Assets Corp.'s first and immediate job was described as taking over from Government contractors materials made useless to them by current revisions in war production. From initial experience will be designed orderly working procedure to handle war-end's several-billion-dollar avalanche of surplus tools, plant, stores, materials and equipment.

Will Enlist Industry

War Assets Corp.'s job will get progressively bigger and will entail co-operation of industry, Mr. Carswell emphasized. The corporation, as has been previously announced, has authority to form subsidiary companies to help in the actual disposal and its president took the Quebec opportunity to repeat that "co-operative and delegating steps certainly will be taken."

The WAC's Board has been described as comprising vigorous and broadly experienced leaders in several industrial fields. It reports to Privy Council through Hon. C. D. Howe. Original determination of surpluses and authorization of their transfer to WAC rests with the newly formed Crown Assets Allocation Committee, consisting mainly of ranking government officials.

Here are the five general classes of surpluses with which the commit-

(Continued on page 3, col. 4)

Halifax Speech Annoys Ottawa

Contrary to Government View on Canada's Place in Empire, is Claim

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—Government reaction to the speech of Lord Halifax in Toronto on Monday is distinctly unfavorable. The Government does not like the Halifax utterance at all and is making surprisingly few bones about it.

To begin with, it came as a surprise to the East Block. It is rather stiffly pointed out here that a speech devoted to advocating a greater, closer consultation of Commonwealth nations, might logically have been made an example of its own precept. It was not. First the Prime Minister and the Government heard of it was when they read it, if not in the newspapers, at least in the completed and mimeographed text handed out a few hours in advance of actual delivery.

Alternatives Too Narrow?

Even more annoyance, however, has been roused by the content of the address. It is pointed out that the British Ambassador sets up, as if they were exclusive alternatives, the choice between isolationism on the one hand and Empire integration on the other. Government spokesmen in the past have rejected this view. They submit the alternative to a federated Commonwealth is not isolation, which all parties repudiate, but vigorous Canadian participation in an international organization open to the whole free world. This, they say, is not compatible with an all-British

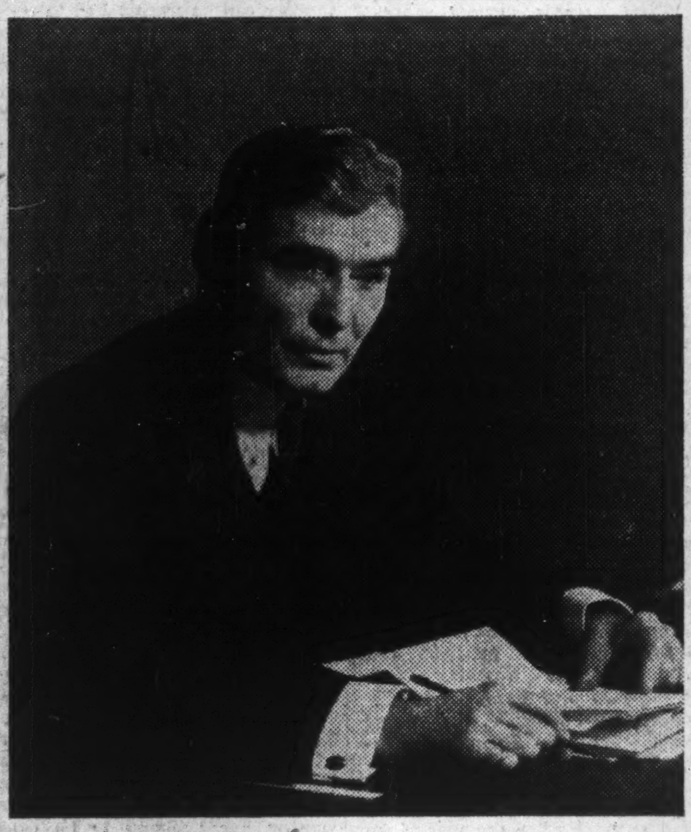
(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

Manning Issues Partial Denial

In connection with the article in last week's Financial Post to the effect that Alberta's Social Credit party caucus had approved a refunding plan, Premier Manning has issued the following partial denial:

"While negotiations and conferences have taken place regarding refunding the public debt, no plan on a basis of 3¾% has been approved."

The statement is apparently made on behalf of the Government, not on behalf of the Social Credit Party, the basis of The Post's report, and it does not state that a plan of some sort has not been approved. A definite and formal proposal is expected in the near future, The Post is informed.



POWER AUTHORITY —Photo by Karsh.

Canada's representative on the Public Utilities Committee set up by the Combined Production & Resources Board is to be Dr. Thomas Henry Hogg, chairman and chief engineer of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. This Committee, a United Nations' body, will survey the utility needs of Allied nations and plan procurement of equipment for liberated countries.

Born in Chippawa, Ont., 60 years ago, Dr. Hogg joined the Ontario Power Co. in 1909, served in an editorial capacity with "Canadian Engineer" for a period, joining Hydro-Electric Power Commission in 1913, of which he was appointed chairman on Nov. 1, 1937. He has served as consultant in the Calgary Power Co. development, to the Manitoba Government in connection with power policy and to the Ont. Dept. of Lands and Forest on various Dominion power surveys. Dr. Hogg is acting for the Province of Ontario with the Canadian group of the Joint Board of Engineers on the St. Lawrence Waterways Project.

Here Are Some Tricks Used in Share Pushing

Here is a case history of a Toronto stock operator at work which speaks for itself. The Financial Post has had many reports of the same firm's depredations.

A letter to The Financial Post this week reads:

"Have read with interest your articles on racketeer sales and congratulate you upon the steps being taken to cease such actions.

"In June I received a telephone call from the proprietor of a Toronto stock organization interesting me in a producing gold stock and fell for his line to the extent of 2,000 shares. In July another call from the same firm informing me of the possibilities of capital appreciation and consequently purchased another 3,000 of the same stock with his assurance that they would be as pleased to dispose of it for me at any time.

"Next month I sold the 5,000 to them at 57. I have their confirmation sales slip and also a telegram signed with the firm name:

" 'Bought from you five thousand shares of . . . at fifty seven cents net. Send draft attached through Royal Bank head office Toronto and we will honor immediately.'

"This I did without it being accepted by them. In the meantime another call came through suggesting I put my proceeds into two unproved projects, one an iron stock, the other a gold issue, both of which I did not want and told them so. But in a couple of days confirmation sales slips came to me in the mail.

"After a wait of some time, with the draft still unaccepted, I wrote the Ontario Securities Commission about the way the firm had handled the transaction, giving full particulars. The Ontario Securities Commission's reply was that the matter had been taken

(Continued on page 5, col. 3)

Talk Tariff Elimination U.S.-Canada

Secret Negotiations Under Way at Washington, Post Hears — Only Discussion Stage

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — Discussions on the possible reduction of tariff walls and possibly their complete elimination have taken place between the Canadian and United States Governments. Norman Robertson, Under-Secretary of State, paid a secret visit to Washington recently and is understood to have had conversations with the appropriate authorities in the U. S. capital on this vital question.

While the discussions in Washington are understood to have been confined to the postwar era, it is clear that the two governments are in agreement, in principle at least. There is no suggestion that the various experts on technical details of tariff walls have yet been called in, but it is obvious that since there has been no change in the tariff barriers since the agreements of Nov. 17, 1938, that the time when this will be done is not far distant. Of course the trade barriers between the two countries have been virtually eliminated for the duration of the war and trade and commerce department officials are even now watching the situation closely and are already preparing for the day when they will be asked to go to work.

Of Mutual Importance

Indicative of the importance which the U. S. Government places on this question is the recent address made by U. S. Ambassador, Ray Atherton, before the Canadian Club at Hamilton. It is, to say the least, most improbable that Mr. Atherton, a career diplomat of the first rank, would have made the speech without the knowledge of the East Block in Ottawa. So far, official quarters in the Canadian capital have refused to discuss the matter in public.

Here are a few highlights from the speech:

"Whatever happens we must preserve the tremendous new production facilities we have built for war; we must turn them to the creation of peacetime wealth.

"The volume of trade between Canada and the United States is greater than between any other two nations in the world . . . We have accomplished this despite a long and unfortunate record of trade restrictions and disagreements. For 60 years before the Trade Agreement of 1935 we operated under tariff policies designed to restrict rather than to promote U. S.-Canadian trade . . . Mutually blind, we strove to develop individual self-sufficiency; we each concentrated on protecting our finished products by a high tariff wall. And we worked to defeat a closer integration of the North American economy. One result has been a virtual duplication of industrial development and industrial effort . . .

"If, through fear of inadequate

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

Steel War Orders Fall Off Sharply

Shipbuilding Leads Decline in General War Demand But Falling Off General — Industry Worried But Ottawa Says Trend Outlook Stable

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—Recession in the steel industry has cut some 10% from Canada's capacity output of last year, as well as virtually eliminating import of steel from the United States, but the expectation here is that the reduction will not go much farther unless a major and unexpected change occurs in the war situation.

No complete or official figures on steel output are available. The Steel Controller's office takes the view that this is security information which might be of some value to the enemy. However, enough has been said by various official spokesmen, including Munitions Minister Howe himself, to indicate a considerable drop in production, estimated here at about 25,000 tons a month.

Shipbuilding Leads Decline

Biggest single cut has been in the shipbuilding program, reflected very sharply in steel requirements. Imports of American steel plate, shapes and bars for shipbuilding, which formerly ran to half a million tons a year, have been dropped entirely. In addition, Canadian output of these steel products is off about 14,000 tons a month.

Canadian contracts for steel plate has dropped, by the end of 1943, by a total of 30,000 tons a quarter. Steel Company of Canada, originally scheduled to provide 30,000 tons of plate in the last three months of 1943, was called upon for only 11,000 in that period. Dominion Steel Corporation's 18,000-ton order was cut in half, to 9,000 tons. Dominion Foundries & Steel's to 900 tons instead of the 3,000 originally ordered.

Bars and shapes have a similar record. Algoma Steel had been asked for 4,500 tons; actually only 10% of the order was wanted. Dosco's contracts for 3,000 tons were sliced to 1,600. Steel of Canada at Montreal had a 50% cut, 1,000 to 500 tons, and Manitoba Rolling Mills took the biggest reduction of all—a 6,000-ton order dwindled to 400. Total drop in shapes and bars output, 12,000 tons for the quarter.

There has also been a falling off in demand for steel for certain types of ordnance and military vehicles. A partial survey of shell steel cancellations showed a drop of about 11,000 tons a month. Three companies making war vehicles were using 2,000 tons less steel in October, 1943, than they used a year ago.

Steel Men Worried

Steel men have been worried by this situation and have admitted pretty frankly that the future is somewhat obscure. In Government circles, however, the prevailing impression seems to be that there is no cause for alarm. The reductions of the last few months are not, according to these sources, the beginning of a long downgrade, but merely an adjustment to a lower but fairly level standard of output. Coming months may even see a slight upturn, they say, when conversion to certain new types of war production is complete.

Officials also emphasize that although the over-all steel supply situation is "easier," there remain shortages and bottlenecks of certain types. This fact complicates attempts to release more steel for domestic, civilian needs—some of the sorest lacks are for types of steel which remain scarce, and an oversupply of plate or shell steel is no help.

Effect on Labor

It is also noteworthy that recession in steel has not been reflected in employment figures, to any serious degree. Central Canadian plants have made no layoffs at all, according to National Selective Service records here. Reduced output has simply relieved an acute manpower

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Change Security Laws Ontario Probe Told

But Ontario Mining Commission Hearings Fail of Unanimity on What Should be Done — Suggest Racketeers be Jailed

At the Ontario Mining Commission hearings this week, speaker after speaker insisted that securities regulations—and administration—must be changed.

One speaker, and only one, was in favor of leaving the present setup unchanged.

Almost every witness stressed that the Securities Commission had been far too lenient in the granting of registrations.

In three briefs in two days it was stated that the practice of taking restitution without prosecution for fraud could be likened to the compounding of a felony.

More than one speaker used the $10,000 prospecting syndicate to illustrate what could happen if regulations were removed.

Chairman Norman Urquhart, in questioning witnesses, stressed four questions:

1. Do you think the public of Ontario should be educated to the fact that they are gambling in buying mining stocks?
2. Do you favor house-to-house canvassing in the selling of stocks?
3. Are you in favor of the use of the telephone for selling shares?
4. Do you think shares issued in acquisition of mining properties should be pooled?

Some thought education of the public on the dangers of gambling in mining stocks would be a good thing; others feared that it would be harmful to mine financing.

But there was no question, however, that house-to-house canvassing and telephoning to sell stocks were "out" as far as the majority of wit-

(Continued on page 12)

Is Southern Pine a Threat?

Post Writer Finds That Era of Cheap Wood if it Ever Did Exist is Now a Myth—Field Getting Crowded

By JOHN E. LANGDON

To get the real facts about southern pine, The Financial Post sent its pulp and paper editor, John E. Langdon on a 3,500 mile tour of the southwest southeastern United States. In this, the second article of the series, Mr. Langdon deals with the vital factor of comparative wood costs.

Southern pine is fast-growing, far faster than Northern spruce, but not too fast for the demands made upon it. The annual cut for all purposes equals, if not exceeds, the new growth.

Firewood use accounts for the largest share. The U. S. Navy's requirements of turpentine, extracted from the pine, are heavy in peacetime and extraordinarily so in wartime. Lumber requirements also are heavy, outranking those of pulp and paper.

Despite what may have been the situation in the past, Southern pulpwood supply is not plentiful. One pulp and paper mill I visited on the Atlantic coast was drawing wood by rail from as far back as 350 miles; another 250 miles. For a parallel case, it would be like moving wood by rail from Montreal to Toronto or from Montreal to New York. This was not commonplace, it is true, as one of the best located mills in the South, Lufkin, secured its wood from an area within 40 miles of the plant.

Compete For Wood

Such lengthy hauls, however, denote a competitive condition unlike anything to be found in Canada. Actually an acute pulpwood supply exists in every state east of Texas, and especially between mills on the Atlantic seaboard.

From the Carolinas to Florida, for instance, there are four major kraft mills located on or near the coast; Georgetown, Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville. They compete strongly with each other for wood; criss-crossing of supply being very common. The same condition applies to mills on the Gulf, as well as those located inland.

In more than one mill, machines have had to shut down this year because of wood shortage. Even slash is being used to keep the machines operating and I noticed that a fair amount of bark was left on the wood used in making unbleached sulphate pulp.

I even heard that one large mill in a highly competitive wood area had never secured enough pulpwood to operate at capacity. This statement I checked and the operator of the mill did not deny it.

The day of cheap pulpwood in the Southern States is definitely of the past. This is not an opinion I formed after a comparatively brief trip through the territory, but the considered view of those who have most at stake; the operators. Nor do these same operators expect there will be a sharp decline in wood costs after the war. A sellers' rather than a buyers' market is expected for some time to come.

The cheapest wood reported by any of the mills visited was $7.75 a cord to which had to be added a minimum transportation charge to the mill of $1.25, making $9 a cord in all.

This was by no means a representative charge. Price ranged up to $13 a cord for mills on the Atlantic seaboard, with an average throughout the Southern area of between $11 and $12 a cord.

This contrasts with a comparative figure of between $12 and $13 a rough cord in Quebec and Ontario, with the average being closer to $13 than $12.

Wood Supply Different

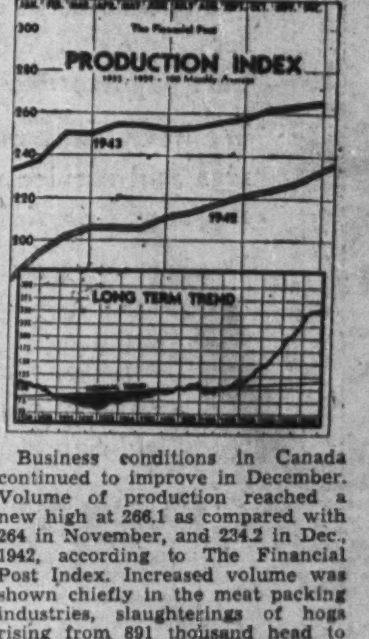
The matter of wood supply accounts for the major differences as between pulp and paper mill operations in the northern and southern sections of the continent.

Approach a Canadian mill and the first thing seen is a mountainous pile of pulpwood: the raw material of the industry.

Canadian mills lease thousands of square miles of timber areas from the Government. They do their own cutting or arrange for their needs with pulpwood contractors. The wood is cut in the winter and floated down the streams with the spring and fall floods to the mills. Then it is taken out of the pond, cut into four foot lengths and placed in a pile, from which the mill draws for six months or longer. Large sums of money

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

Pace of Business



Business conditions in Canada continued to improve in December. Volume of production reached a new high at 266.1 as compared with 264 in November, and 234.2 in Dec., 1942, according to The Financial Post Index. Increased volume was shown chiefly in the meat packing industries, slaughterings of hogs rising from 891 thousand head to 967 thousand. Marked gains were shown also in the dairy industry and in boot and shoe production. Raw cotton used by the textile industry receded somewhat. Statistics indicate activity in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries was well maintained in December.

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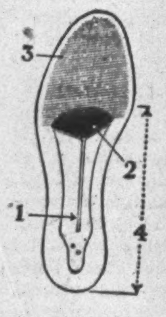

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Halifax Speech Annoys Ottawa

(Continued from page 1)

power organization, or with Big Power politics generally.

By an unfortunate coincidence, in official opinion, the British Ambassador's address echoed, almost word for word, the sentiments recently expressed by certain spokesmen of the Progressive Conservative Party, notably Howard Green and John G. Diefenbaker. In Parliament last year Mr. Green developed the thesis that the British Commonwealth should by consultation arrive at a common foreign policy and speak with "one voice." Mr. Diefenbaker, in an article a fortnight ago in a Toronto weekly, argued substantially the same contention, and he also set up the "exclusive" alternatives expounded by Lord Halifax of isolationism versus an integrated Commonwealth.

A Political Issue

Thus it happens that a British diplomat, accredited to a foreign state and speaking in Canada, chose for his subject a hot and possibly red-hot political issue.

Last year no member of the Government spoke on foreign policy, though Prime Minister King gave inferential approval to the proposal of his parliamentary assistant, Brooke Claxton, that Canada should develop a strong and independent foreign policy of her own. This year, it is predicted with considerable assurance, the Prime Minister will deliver the official view on the subject, probably when he opens for the Government in the Throne Speech debate next week.

Talk Tariff Elimination

(Continued from page 1)

markets, either country yielded to the temptation to seek shelter behind higher tariff walls, great damage would be done not only to ourselves but to the world at large.

"Your Prime Minister has shown his awareness of these dangers and his determination to avoid them by favoring 'the progressive annual reduction of tariffs until agreed levels' are reached. He believes in a 'ceiling' on tariffs and on all trade restrictions . . .

"The good work already begun by the Canadian Trade Agreements of 1935 and 1938 could continue, trade restrictions between our two countries could be eliminated progressively, with a minimum of dislocation on either side of the border."

Mr. Atherton leaves no doubt where he stands and indicates that his Government agrees with him. Just what this will mean to Canada will no doubt be seen to some extent during the present session of Parliament.

Donalda Holes Near Ore Zone

Both the No. 4 and No. 5 drill holes of Donalda Mines, mentioned in The Financial Post last week, were carried through overburden successfully, and were being drilled in rock early this week with the ore zone vicinity expected to be reached around the week end.

No. 4 hole, designed to cut the zone 100 ft. above the rich No. 3 one, was down 35 ft. on Monday night while the No. 5 hole, to cut the zone 50 ft. to the west, was down 100 ft.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$12.35	$11.85	$11.31
Hogs	17.15	17.10	16.87
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0374
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅝	.09⅝	.09⅝
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	103.0	102.8	101.6
Dow Jones (fut.)	96.40	96.43	89.40
Fishers'	112.4	112.3	110.1
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Dec.)	119.3	119.4	118.8
W'sale (Nov.)	102.4	101.9	96.9
U. S. (Oct.)	103.0	103.1	100.0
Gr. Brit. (Oct.)	162.5	162.9	160.1

Note—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. † Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper-electrolytic, New York, No. 7 coffee, Rio. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York. Wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis. Cotton, raw, spot, N.Y.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Issued	—Sold to—	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
York Township	Jan.	J. L. Graham & Co., Burns Bros. & Denton and Fairclough & Co.	3% & 3½%	1945-57	$1,500,000	.....	.....
Mimico, Ont. (Additional)	Jan.	Harrison & Co.	3½% 3¾%	6-10 yrs. 11-20 yrs.	80,000 255,000	....	....
Provincial—							
Manitoba	Jan.	U. S. Syndicate	2¾%	1948	3,334,000	99½	2.88%
Prince Edward Island	Jan.	F. J. Brennan & Co.	3%	1951	350,000	99⅛	.....

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Mr. Ralph M. Smith, President of General Petroleums Limited, will be at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, from February 8th to February 11th, inclusive.

The War and Business . . .

Wheat Leads Again

Wheat came back into its own again as No. 1 export commodity in 1943, official figures show. Total shipments amounted to $234.4 millions. Newsprint, top ranking export on a basis of the annual average over the last five years, dropped to second place. Newsprint exports in 1943 were valued at $144.7 millions, up from the $141.1 millions of 1942.

Wheat exports showed a tremendous increase over 1942, when they were only $121.8 millions. The bumper crop of 1942, and the increased demand for this grain, as a food for human consumption, as feed for livestock and as the raw material from which industrial alcohol is made, were reflected in the increased export.

The 1943 shipments, however, cannot begin to compare with the "big" years of the late 1920's. In 1928, for instance, wheat exports reached a total of $352.1 millions, and in 1929, $428.5 millions. In the drought and depression years of the 1930's, however, they shrivelled to a low of $89.3 millions in 1938.

* * *

Prepare to Expand

Canadian businessmen might well take a leaf from the book of the American distribution trades. According to the Committee for Economic Development, with head offices in New York, American wholesalers and retailers are planning to meet a postwar business increase of some 30% to 45% over 1940, banner U. S. pre-war year. Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation and CED chairman, sees "unprecedented opportunity" for these trades after the war. Production of goods and services now stands 61% higher than it did in 1940 and even if half this output goes for war purposes, Hoffman believes a postwar goal of 30% to 45% should be met.

Chairman Hoffman put their duties squarely up to the distributive trades. "Production alone will not make us prosperous," he says. "High production without profitable distribution spells disaster."

* * *

Jewellery Sales Soar

Probably reflecting the trend toward romance in the armed forces, jewellery stores reported the greatest gains in sales during the early winter months of 1943, according to latest DBS figures. For November retail sales generally showed an increase of 6%, but jewellery was in a class by itself with a gain of 42% over comparative figures for 1942. Biggest growth was in Ontario with 49%. At the other end was less romantic British Columbia with only 23%.

* * *

New Facial Wrinkle

Use of a new plastic material to disguise facial deformities is said to work wonders both in camouflaging disfigurement of the human features and in preventing psychological disturbances which might affect sensitive patients whose appearance has been spoiled. The new material, produced in the United States, is a synthetic, resinous substance called Flexton.

It can be used either permanently or temporarily until plastic surgery can be undertaken to replace noses, ears, etc. which may have been blown off or cut away. The dummy features can be attached by rubber cement and other devices to make the patient aesthetically presentable.

The patient is able to wear the part added for several days before it is necessary to reapply the cement. An article in the Canadian Medical Association Journal says it has been of special value among soldiers returning with disfiguring wounds, thus making them presentable before going home.

* * *

Marriage Act Change

In past years, courts in most of the provinces have ruled, upon the submission of proper evidence, that a spouse missing for seven years may be presumed to be dead and the survivor could then take another mate. Then it was discovered that there was no supporting provincial legislation. Manitoba passed the necessary legislation last year, Alberta in 1942. Now Saskatchewan plans to follow suit. The matter came up when Hon. J. T. Brown, chief justice of the court of King's Bench, drawing attention to what had occurred in the other provinces, rejected a Regina woman's plea for a court order presuming her husband to be dead. The Saskatchewan attorney-general's department is now drawing up an amendment to the Marriage Act to go before the next session of the legislature for approval.

* * *

No Dream Cars

The "dream car" is out for the immediate postwar period. That is the general opinion among leaders in the automotive business today. Latest to corroborate this view is R. S. McLaughlin, GMC president. The reasons why the first postwar cars will be much like the 1942 models are twofold. In the first place it will be a matter of giving employment to as many men as possible as soon as possible. In the second, the pressing shortage of cars will have to be met quickly. First postwar cars will have whatever improvements are possible without delaying full re-employment. But those who talk about rear engines, plastics and 50-mile fuels for the first postwar machines are likely to be disappointed.

* * *

Books and Flags

When a high government official writes a book and has it published, he should know all the rules and see that they're carried out. It seems, however, that sometimes they don't. Take the case of Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., newly-appointed undersecretary of state in the U. S. administration, and his new book on Lend Lease, with which he was connected before moving over to the state department.

Apparently it is illegal to print a facsimile of the stars and stripes on the back cover of a book in the U.S. It rates front page position or there'll be trouble, as Mr. Stettinius and his publishers discovered. The book appeared for sale with a picture of the American flag on the back of the jacket, evoking a spirited protest from a group more or less officially recognized as the "protectors" of the American flag.

The upshot was that 50,000 copies of the Stettinius book were withdrawn from circulation. When it appears again the stars and stripes, along with the flags of the other United Nations, will grace its front cover.

CPPA Holds Annual Meet

Wide Field Covered by Pulp and Paper Men at 26th Convention

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian Pulp & Paper Association held its 26th annual convention in Montreal this week, with representatives of the industry present from all parts of Canada.

The meeting was divided into two sections—technical and woodlands.

One highlight of the convention was an address by E. M. Little, Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Mills, on the future of the newsprint industry. John Stadler, well-known pulp and paper consulting engineer, also discussed the sulphite pulp situation.

Subjects chosen for group discussion included trends in pulpwood; primary trends in boardmills, sulphite pulp manufacture; problems of kraft manufacture; boiler plant waste; printability of papers; reclamation in sulphite mills, and engineering problems.

Hydro Load Increases 4%

A total primary load of 2,369,420 horsepower was supplied by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario during Dec., 1943, an increase of approximately 94,000 horsepower or 4% over the corresponding month of 1942, it is officially reported.

During the same period, combined primary and secondary loads supplied reached 2,466,290 horsepower, an increase of 3.4%.

The commission's monthly load summary covers all four HEPC systems and the Northern Ontario Properties, with complete load tabulations as follows:

Maximum 20-Min. Peak H.P.

Primary Loads:	Dec. 1943	Dec., 1942	Inc. %
Niagara System	1,794,236	1,727,212	3.9
East. Ontario	206,845	183,039	13.0
Georgian Bay	49,732	47,288	5.2
Thunder Bay	107,775	108,552	—0.7
Nor. Ontario	210,832	209,092	0.8
Total all systems	2,369,420	2,275,183	4.1
Primary and Secondary Loads:			
Niagara System	1,875,737	1,762,869	6.4
East. Ontario	206,845	183,039	13.0
Georgian Bay	51,173	47,288	8.2
Thunder Bay	119,437	120,643	—1.0
Nor. Ontario	213,098	270,084	—21.1
Total all systems	2,466,290	2,383,923	3.4

Blue Top Brewing Co. has given notice that all the outstanding class "A" shares have been called for redemption on Mar. 31, 1944, at $11 per share plus accrued dividend from Jan. 1, 1944, to Mar. 31, 1944, of 15 cents a share.

As at Dec. 31, 1942, there were 18,124 class "A" shares outstanding.

Company Reports

Canada Trust

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1943	1942
Earned per share	$6.81	$8.55
Paid	6.00	6.00
Total net assets	8,994,626	9,106,126
Liabilities to public	7,414,713	7,429,384
Shareholders' equity	1,579,913	1,676,742
Estates, trusts and agencies accounts	30,565,581	30,712,567

(Previous year's figs. bracketed below).

Canada Trust Co., London, reports net earnings of $68,164 ($85,459) in its statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943. A rise to $319,405 ($189,484) in bonds of the Dominion of Canada held, balances moderate declines in most other asset items. A revision of rates for the company's guaranteed trust deposits was announced on Dec. 20, 1943. Alteration of by-laws will be discussed at the annual general meeting of the company, which is controlled by the Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp.

Huron & Erie

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1943	1942
Earned per share	$5.15	$4.90
Paid	4.00	4.00
Total net assets	43,743,215	42,305,377
Liabilities to public	36,945,881	35,466,019
Shareholders' equity	6,797,334	6,839,358

(Previous year's figs. bracketed below).

Net profits of the Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, amounted to $257,476 ($245,055) after provision for taxes and a write-off of $55,000 ($50,000) for office premises. Heavy repayments by western borrowers brought mortgages and agreements for sale down to $26,871,350 ($29,543,828). Savings deposits reached a new high of $12,340,543 ($10,061,466). Though Canadian debentures remained almost constant at $24,157,880 ($24,528,391), sterling debentures were down to $76,300 ($422,538), and sterling debenture stock to $100,029 ($187,104). Interest rates on debentures were revised on Dec. 20, 1943. At the annual meeting, called for Feb. 9, amendment of by-laws will be considered.

Steel Output Falling Off

(Continued from page 1)

shortage and permitted normal operation with existing staffs.

Dominion Steel, in Nova Scotia, has laid off some men. There were 1,100 in the Trenton plant, which was closed some months ago, and last week it was announced that 850 men and women had been laid off in Sydney since the beginning of December. However, this does not mean there are 2,000 unemployed in Nova Scotia steel centres. Most of those laid off have gone to other jobs.

A good many of those affected in the Sydney plant were women, whose employment was always regarded as temporary. Others were men for whom deferment from military service had previously been requested; these were released to the army. Remainder have gone back to farms, fisheries, logging camps.

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Keeping Posted

"What's the low-down on plastics—in language I can understand?"

That's a question laymen have been asking for a long time. What kind of plastic do you use where? What are the facts about the advantages and disadvantages of certain plastics over common materials? How, actually, in simple language, are plastics made? How and where do they need improvement?

Staff writers of The Financial Post this week present a job they have wanted to do for a long time, and which they have done after long and perspiring conferences with the experts who know the answers.

We have left out the "dream stuff." This is the factual report of where plastics stand today, where they will stand tomorrow.

The articles in this issue give the layman, in layman's language, what he wants to know now, and a comprehensive report he can keep for future reference.

Post writers and researchers who did this valuable piece of work are Gordon Smith, Galen Craik, Clive Chattoe, Donald Maclean, Jean Edmonds, Jean Hamilton, Beatrice Hamilton, Jean Reid.

* * *

Clive Chattoe, Post construction editor, gives a useful report and an analysis of work done at the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Construction Association which he attended at Quebec.

* * *

This is annual meeting time, but far too few shareholders, clients, customers, policyholders and depositors attend the annual meetings of the banks and insurance companies with which they are associated. Company executives go to a lot of trouble to present their story, and here is the time for shareholders to ask questions, make suggestions if they have any.

The Post's insurance and banking editor, Donald G. Maclean has been attending most of these meetings on behalf of those shareholders and others who don't attend. He gives highlights—as many as rationed newspaper space will permit—of newsworthy things company executives said.

And The Post's form of financial statement analysis is unique. The Post has its own standard form for the presentation of this information—a form that is the same for all companies in any line of business. This is designed to give the shareholder and the public a clear picture of what actually happened; makes it possible to compare the achievement of one company with another.

MR. H. D. BURNS
General Manager of The Bank of Nova Scotia, whose 112th annual statement is released

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National Security Insurance Company

NOTICE is hereby given that the National Security Insurance Company has received Certificate of Registry No. C931 authorizing it to transact in Canada business of Water Damage Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under the policy of Fire Insurance of the company, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

H. C. MILLS,
Chief Agent for Canada.

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Rails: "An Uncertain Future"

See Heavy Freight As Best Paying Proposition

Realistic analysis of the postwar railroad transportation outlook in the United States results in three suggested solutions to meet competition within and without the industry. As set forth by Ernest W. Williams, Jr., in his pamphlet, "The Outlook for the Railroad Industry," they are consolidation of services, co-ordination with other forms of transport which can provide more efficient service than that of rails exclusively, and greater development of the heavy freight field as the most lucrative source of future income.

The postwar picture of railroad transportation in the United States is a composite of patches of light and dark.

The dark prospect of serious competition from other forms of transport is relieved by the knowledge that technical improvements already being tried out and modernization of railroad facilities and services may enable rail carriers to retain the bulk of paying traffic.

The gloomy fact that local business, much passenger traffic and less-than-carload freight may be lost is counteracted by the possibility of emphasizing the heavy traffic field.

Although these conditions apply chiefly to the U. S. industry, some of the deductions may be of interest to the Canadian field where there is thought to be considerable similarity of conditions.

Consolidation and co-ordination in addition to greater development of heavy freight business by rails are suggested as means to jack up the industry which is regarded as the backbone of the nation's business life.

This is recommended in a pamphlet "The Outlook for the Railroad Industry," by Ernest W. Williams, Jr., No. 22 in a series of planning pamphlets covering problems of public affairs published under the auspices of the National Planning Association, Washington.

Bulk Commodities

The author sees the most promising field for the railroad in the postwar era in the movement of bulk commodities in large quantities and over relatively long distances.

"The inroads of competition will tend to make the railroad specialize more and more upon this type of traffic," says Mr. Williams.

If interest on the part of private financiers is lacking, government sources of capital might be called in, he suggests. The facilities of a form of Reconstruction Finance Corporation might be expanded to underwrite railroad rehabilitation and modernization. Such a policy, it is contended, might follow that of the pre-war scheme of loans to needy carriers on the basis of adequate security. It might go even further, the Government undertaking a large share of direct financial responsibility for certain types of major improvement.

The general co-ordination of rails with other modes of transport in order to meet the tendency to substitute the highway for local rail services is stressed.

Want Co-ordination

"..In the future the railroad need no longer be regarded as a complete transportation agency. Many types of transportation hitherto performed by railroads should be undertaken largely or completely by other types of carriers when they are able to offer a better service or lower cost. Under these circumstances the need for co-ordination to give adequate, complete and continuous service to the public is obvious."

Lack of materials and manpower has caused considerable deterioration during the immediate past and current period when traffic has reached an unprecedented volume. For the same reasons rails have fallen behind in modernization and improvement of facilities.

Prospects of a substantial decline in traffic which would tend to affect a business with such a large fixed investment may be minimized, Mr. Williams believes, by careful demobilization planning. For one thing, long range reconstruction of obsolete physical plant—factories, housing, commercial centres, streets and roads, recreational facilities, utilities—will provide a vast reservoir of productive enterprises. But the greatest source of important bulk traffic in great volume will be had from the reconstruction period itself.

Reasons for Possible Decline

There are numerous reasons for threat of a slow decline in over-all volume of traffic for transportation after the war, such as tendency of modernized industrial plants planned for the postwar period to economize more and more in fuel consumption and materials.

Motor and air transportation, temporarily handicapped by physical deterioration, may be expected to re-equip themselves in short order and, moreover, expand their lines of operation.

The unregulated private carrier may be more of a menace to rails than the motor common carrier. The former involves large industrial concerns whose business affords a steady flow of traffic and possibility of back-haul to balance the movement. They can handle their regular traffic thus at less cost than any common carrier. Especially difficult is it for the common carrier to recapture the business once the firm in question has invested in transport equipment.

Much long-haul traffic normally carried by water and forced by war to resort to rails is seen by Mr. Williams as reverting to ship transport especially in view of the postwar surplus shipping tonnage expected to be available.

Inroads into rail traffic by the airplane will affect the better paying movements, it is argued, with business traffic on long hauls and first-class mail veering over to the air lines.

Pipeline Transport

Most serious threat is seen in development of pipeline transport and long-range transmission of electric power. Extensive use of pipeline transport of liquid fuels, increase in number of existing pipelines, and products lines having truck transportation fanning out as distributors from pipeline terminals may deprive rails of much former business. In this connection, states Mr. Williams, it has been found feasible even to transport powdered coal and other dry commodities by pipeline.

Although postwar adjustment of rates to a declining price level is regarded as a first step to meet such problems, sharply competitive conditions within the U. S. railroad industry itself must be eliminated.

Duplicate schedules and services, retention of excessive mileage, jealous guarding of terminal facilities and privileges, promotion of indirect routing and scattering of traffic over a multitude of routes, stands in the way of beneficial consolidation of services.

Opposition Group

Obsolescence of locomotives, of main lines, yards and shops have been pointed up by new competition, yet improvements are being blocked by groups opposing consolidation and co-ordination. Towns likely to be left on a branch line are fighting progressive action as are large cities worried over diminished competition. Reduction of size of working force to achieve economy in rail service is likely to be blocked by labor interests.

Despite an enhanced earnings position, the market for U. S. railroad securities does not reflect any improvement owing to a feeling that higher current earnings are temporary. This attitude may be corrected, the writer believes, by installing economical new equipment. Recently designed locomotives can save 15% to 35% in maintenance and operating costs. Diesel power for switching purposes is a great improvement over steam, being faster, more dependable and giving generally superior service. Welded lightweight freight equipment of latest design is cheaper to maintain, carries a larger load in proportion to car weight and is equipped with devices for quick loading and unloading and protection of freight.

Since rails are particularly well adapted to moving heavy freight and cannot so well handle the merchandise and perishable freight, "co-ordinated service with trucks operated by the rail lines or by co-operating motor carriers may enable rails to retain the business."

What Rails Will Keep

In the passenger field railroads may expect to retain the short distance and overnight business, it is argued, provided they improve accommodations, frequency of service and meet air line prices. Local passenger service may give way entirely to the bus, while commuters in large suburban areas will remain the transport job of the rails, as will the long distance tourist trade provided high levels of employment bring about increased leisure and recreational travel is promoted.

If, however, the railroads are to develop satisfactorily the most profitable field, that of heavy freight movement, government financial aid may be necessary.

Succession Duty Muddle Discussed by O'Connor

"Person Who Lays a Golden Egg Really is a Goose," Says Trust Head, Discussing Present State of Tax Legislation

The following extract from the address of W. M. O'Connor, general manager, to the annual meeting of the National Trust Co., is reproduced here for its revealing comments on the present tangle in succession duties.

In referring to succession duties there is a tendency to consider only those imposed by the Dominion and by the province. While these are usually greatest in amount, it should not be forgotten that in many estates, particularly those holding a diversified list of stocks and bonds, the question of succession duties or inheritance taxes imposed by other jurisdictions will have to be dealt with. These may be imposed by other provinces, by the United States Federal Government or by any of the States of the Union. Instead of the situation regarding multiplicity of death duties becoming simplified, there seems to be a growing uncertainty as to what asset is or is not taxable outside the province of domicile.

These remarks are made to indicate how important it is that each individual should have his holdings of stocks and bonds carefully reviewed by someone having actual experience so that the danger of multiple taxation may be reduced to the minimum. Even if the amount of taxes involved is not large, waivers must in many cases be secured from a number of jurisdictions and this means expense, delay and possibly the loss of an opportunity to sell while market prices are favorable.

We understand that conferences have been under way for some time between Canada and the United States, with a view to arriving at some basis for a reciprocal arrangement to avoid double succession duties and inheritance taxes between the two countries. This news is most opportune, as the matter of double taxation is rather a live topic at the present time, and several startling examples recently published in the press of both the United States and Canada seem to have dramatized the iniquity of double taxation and the hardships involved. Barron's Weekly of Dec. 13 last, under the heading of "Stiff Inheritance Taxes in Canada," published a letter from the attorney of a resident of Connecticut, who died leaving $26,521 on deposit with the Royal Bank, Toronto.

While the estate was a large one, the bank deposit was the only property in Canada. The succession duties in Canada on this asset amounted to—Dominion $3,057 and Province of Ontario $10,952, a total of $14,009. The will had to be probated in Ontario and the cost of this was $1,050, so that $15,059 of the bank deposit stayed in Canada and $11,461 staggered back to Connecticut, rather dazed after a short visit with a friendly neighbor.

The United States Federal and Connecticut taxes have still to be paid. We estimate these to be as follows:

U. S. Federal	$12,995
State of Connecticut ..	1,746
Total	$14,741

The combined operations of Canada and the United States will not only completely wipe out the original bank account of $26,000, but there will still have to be paid out of the estate a further sum of approximately $2,000.

If a little levity is allowed at a shareholders' meeting, I think it must be said that in these days of multiple taxation the person who lays a golden egg really is a goose. It is difficult to understand that this financial gouging of estates should be allowed to go on, especially between two countries such good neighbors and so friendly as the United States and Canada.

I wish to make it perfectly clear that there is really no difference in the policy or attitudes of the two Governments in respect of matters involving double taxation. In reverse situations the United States taxing authorities, who of course must apply the law as it stands, would be equally harsh on Canadian heirs. I would also like to say that while the illustration given is that of a large estate, the burden of double taxation is by no means altogether borne by the well-to-do.

Direct Sale of War Stocks Not Likely

(Continued from page 1)

tee and corporation will deal:

1. War equipment proper from the armed forces;

2. Camps, barracks, airfields, buildings and real estate;

3. Crown-owned munitions plants and machinery under jurisdiction of M&S Dept. and its Crown companies;

4. Raw materials, and to set up stockpiling arrangements;

5. U. S. and U. K. surpluses, by co-operation with similar authorities to obtain as far as possible unified action in all three countries.

Addressing the Canadian Construction Association, Mr. Carswell said:

"Canada has been in the peculiar position of majoring in material for the Army and it is in this field that most revisions now are taking place. With this fact is coupled the other that in army equipment all United Nations are closer to the saturation point than they are in navy, air or marine requirements. We in Canada therefore must be prepared for more complete revision than will be experienced in U. S. or U. K.

"To enable the war contractor to throw off the old model and get going on the new without too much disturbance to labor and to total output, the Government first must quickly settle his financial account and so release his cash for the new project and, second, take over and quickly remove from his plant all useless and discarded materials, finished and semi-finished, including surplus stocks of raw materials which can't be incorporated in the new model.

"Since the key job of the corporation is to protect the going economy against impingement of war surpluses, it stands to reason the corporation should never get into competition with industry—which is another way of saying it should not sell direct to the consumer but rather to those whose legitimate business it is to deal with the article concerned and on a basis that, within the corporation's powers, will ensure reasonable profit to dealer and reasonable price to consumer."

Advertising Linage In U. S. Gains in 1943

With the December figures of newspaper advertising linage showing a gain over the same month in 1942, according to Media Records measurements for 52 key cities and published in Editor and Publisher, American newspapers completed a year in which linage for every month exceeded that of the same month in the previous year.

For the year classified general advertising showed the largest gain, 30.2% and 25.8% respectively, and automotive ranks third with a 20.6% increase. Display increased 7.8%, department store, 3.3%, retail 2.8% and financial .8%.

During the last three months returns have indicated a tapering off in volume of advertising, accounted for partially by the paper shortage.

Annual Meetings

1944	Company	Place
Jan. 27	Canada Iron Fdries.* ..	Montreal
Jan. 27	Excelsior Life Ins.	Toronto
Jan. 27	MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold	Toronto
Jan. 27	National Sewer Pipe ...	Toronto
Jan. 28	Crown Life Insurance ..	Toronto
Jan. 28	Canada Permanent Mtge.	Toronto
Jan. 28	Foreign Power Sec.	Toronto
Jan. 28	McLellan Gold Mines ...	Toronto
Jan. 28	Northern Canada Mines .	Toronto
Jan. 28	Orange Crush	Toronto
Jan. 28	United Distil. of Can.	Vancouver
Jan. 28	Western Life Assur. ...	Hamilton
Jan. 31	Legare Co.	Montreal
Jan. 31	Can. Car & Foundry ..	Montreal
Jan. 31	Can. Food Products	Toronto
Jan. 31	North Amer. Life	Toronto
Feb. 2	Bk. of Nova Scotia	Halifax
Feb. 7	Federal Fire Ins.	Toronto
Feb. 7	Wellington Fire	Toronto
Feb. 8	Cons. Fire & Casualty ..	Toronto
Feb. 8	Sun Life Assur.	Montreal
Feb. 9	Guarantee of N. A. ...	Montreal
Feb. 9	Ont. Loan & Debenture .	London
Feb. 9	Tor. Genl. Insurance ...	Toronto
Feb. 10	Candn. Genl. Insurance	Toronto
Feb. 14	Montreal C. & D. Sav.	Montreal
Feb. 21	Canada Cement	Montreal
Feb. 24	Bell Telephone	Montreal
Feb. 25	Bruck Silk Mills Ltd. ..	Montreal
Feb. 28	Montreal Life Ins.	Montreal
Apr. 26	Candn. Breweries Ltd. .	Toronto

* Special general.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	3.33	3.64
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	3.65	4.00
Can. Investors	5.63	6.25
Corp. Investors	6.15	6.65
Trans-Canada	11.25	11.75

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Magazine Circulation in Canada:

Province	Total *Population	Urban Families	Rural Families	Total Families	Combined Circulation
Nova Scotia	577,962	58,016	66,004	124,020	53,560
Prince Edward Island	95,047	5,049	14,541	19,590	6,934
New Brunswick	457,401	31,378	62,101	93,479	32,135
Quebec	3,331,882	435,127	212,727	647,854	316,179
Ontario	3,787,655	569,742	332,549	902,291	518,900
Manitoba	729,744	79,611	85,638	165,249	88,950
Saskatchewan	895,992	67,894	122,243	190,137	92,186
Alberta	796,169	74,281	101,463	175,744	118,255
British Columbia ...	817,861	112,036	86,326	198,362	137,060
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	53,729
TOTAL	11,489,713	1,433,134	1,083,592	2,516,726	1,417,888

*Yukon and Northwest Territories not included pending D.B.S. figures.

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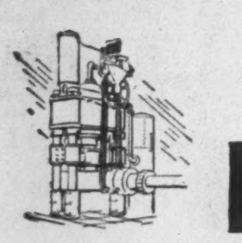

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Investments

Where Resistance Starts

Now that the paper index is comfortably through its 1943 highs, it would appear to have a free field for further advance from a chart point of view. Now about 131, the 150 to 155 range would appear to be the next serious "resistance" level for the index, since the highs for 1938, 1939 and 1940 all fell within this zone.

For those who do not make a study of chart theories, the significance of the "resistance" levels is this: at or about 150 on the Montreal index, prices were sufficiently high in the three years named to bring enough selling to swamp the buying power then showing. Consequently, the prices represented by 150 on the index are remembered to have been unduly high at the time, those who purchased at 150 are anxious to "get out even," and those who sold there before are more likely to be willing to sell.

This does not mean there is no chance of the papers going up through their resistance zone, but in all probability they will run into increased selling pressure at that level, if not before.

The two other Canadian indexes which have recently moved into new high ground, the Toronto and Montreal gold indexes, are closer to their "resistance" levels. The Toronto golds, now close to 105, topped at 109.76 in 1941, and between 123 and 130 in the preceding three years. The Montreal index is still fractionally below the 80-mark at which it topped in 1941.

Montreal Power

Montreal Power stock recorded a sharp recovery in value this week, following the intimation by Claude Jodoin, in moving the motion to adopt a speech from the throne in the Legislature, that shareholders would not be forced to take a loss under the proposed hydro-electric plans of the Quebec Government.

Despite the uncertainty surrounding the stock, its market action has been fairly healthy since the lows were reached last October. The monthly range shows a steady upward zig-zag movement as shown by the following figures:

Montreal Power Common

	High	Low
October	26	18
November	19½	18¼
December	19¾	18½
January	22	19

* * *

Canadian Locomotive

Now that all the back interest has been paid up on the Canadian Locomotive 6% 1st mortgage, sinking fund bonds, the next step will be to put the sinking fund into shape, after which the shareholders may begin looking for dividends, we are told.

The sinking fund calls for $52,400 every year, and nothing has been paid since the plan was agreed on, July 1, 1936. Arrears will thus total $417,920 by next July, not far short of half the $1,044,800 principal outstanding. In 1942 net profits, exclusive of refundable EPT amounted to $66,759, and they will probably be lower for 1943, owing to a full year's taxation at the 100% EPT rate. In 1942 refundable amounted to $102,000, so that with a higher refundable in 1943 and 1944, this alone will make a substantial contribution to the sinking fund when refundable claims are paid off. But in the meantime, even with capacity operations booked for some years ahead, it seems improbable that the company will be able to pay dividends for some time to come.

* * *

CPR Dividend

Somewhat stronger action of CPR common in the past week has been based partly on the fact that earnings are continuing to advance, partly on renewed hopes of a dividend this year. On this point, The Post is informed that there has been no change in the management view that the company's interests are better served by a reduction in debt than in payment of dividends, but it is admitted that pressure for a disbursement has been very strong from British shareholders and British financial publications and that this may induce the management to make a distribution.

* * *

New Highs and Lows

In the week to Jan. 24 close, 29 industrial issues listed on the Montreal and Toronto exchanges made new highs for 1943-44. No new lows were recorded.

NEW HIGHS 1943-44

Abitibi, 6% pfd.
Do., 7% pfd.
Can. Breweries, pf.
Can. Converters
Can. Locomotive
Disher Steel, pfd.
Indust. Accept. (A)
Inter. Metal, pfd.
Inter. Power, c.
Laura Secord
Maple L. Gdns, c.
Melchers, c.
Monarch Knit, pfd.
Nat. Breweries, pd.
National Trust
Porto Rico Pwr. pd.
Price Bros. pfd.
Sherwin Wms., pfd.
Silverwoods, pfd.
Simpsons (B)
St. Law. Paper, pd.
Stand. Paving, pfd.
Tip Top Tailors, c.
Tor. Gen. Trusts
Traders Finance, A
United Corp. (A)
United Grain Grs.
Weston, Geo., pfd.
Woods Mfg., pfd.

For the same period 42 mining issues and one oil reached new high ground. No new lows were recorded in either group.

NEW HIGHS 1943-44

Arno
Ashley
Bear Explor.
Beattie Gold
Beaufor
Bidgood
Bouscadillac
Century
Central Patricia
Coin Lake
East Malartic
Francoeur
Goodfish
Hard Rock
Hasaga
Jacola
Jason
J. M. Consolidated
Joliet Que.
Kirk. Hudson
Kirkland Lake
Lamaque Gold
Lapa Cadillac
Lebel Oro
Madsen R. Lake
McIntyre Porc.
Negus
Nipissing
Osisko
Pandora
Paymaster
Pickle Crow
Prospectors
Queenston Gold
Quemont
Red Crest
Shawkey
Sudbury Contact
Surf Inlet
Toburn Gold
Towagmac
Wiltsey

OILS

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and in OTTAWA
The LORD ELGIN
RATES Single $2.50 to $3.50
NO HIGHER

Maurice Power Issues Bonds

Given Authority to Sell $100,000 Second Mortgages to Cover Outlay

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—St. Maurice Power Corp. has been given authority by the Public Service Board to issue and sell to Dominion Securities Corp. $100,000 of second mortgage bonds to compensate it for capital expenditures of $99,444 at LeTuque. Previously the company had issued $4¼ millions of second mortgage bonds.

The Board also approved proposal of the company to issue a further block of $100,000 of bonds to reimburse the company for capital expenditures this year. These bonds may be issued not later than Dec. 31.

The second mortgage bonds were issued originally by St. Maurice Power Corp. at 96% of their face value in exchange for outstanding promissory notes held by Shawinigan Water & Power Co. against unsecured advances. This obligation was completely liquidated and the additional bonds issued are to cover expenditures made out of the company's own funds.

Is Southern Pine a Threat?

(Continued from page 1)

are tied up in these woodpiles and the interest on capital employed, fire insurance, etc., add appreciably to costs of manufacture.

No Woodpiles in South

There are no woodpiles at the Southern mills. Instead there are long rows of wood stacked low on the ground or a string of flat cars loaded with wood cut to an accustomed length.

My inquiry as to the reason for this brought to light several interesting and little known facts; at least not generally known in the north.

Unlike in Canada there is no river-driving of pulpwood. The reason for this is that Southern pine sinks; not all of it, but enough to make river driving too expensive because of the high log loss.

Rafting has been considered, but passed up in favor of barge, truck or rail transport as being more expeditious and economical.

There is still another reason. If it were possible to bring wood down to the mill by river-driving, it would have to be in large quantities to make it economically worthwhile.

Southern Pine Rots

This would entail piling several months supply of wood at the mill until it could be used. Such a move would be highly impractical, for wood rots in the South if kept for a period of longer than three months. It also develops a "blue stain" which makes it unsuitable for pulping.

Because of this condition wood is brought to the mills practically every day, the whole year round. No large amount of wood is allowed to accumulate and on the average, a mill carries only from seven to 14 days' supply.

Limits Are Small

There are other factors bearing on the lack of large scale wood operations such as are followed in Canada and the northern States. Timber limits of the Southern mills are owned outright. They are small, seldom exceeding 150 square miles in size, compared with those of Canadian mills, which may and do run well over a 1,000 square miles. The tax burden on the Southern limits is heavy and to date operators have preferred to hold their limits in reserve for future requirements. For current needs, they depend upon independent pulpwood contractors.

Wood is moved from the forest to the mill by truck, barge or rail. If by rail, special flat cars are used. These have right angle ends about 6 feet high and carry an average of 25 cords of wood. Fortunately for the industry these "flats" are unsuitable for other purposes, or they might have been commandeered by the hard-pressed railways to move war materials. Of late a few box cars have been used, but this adds to the expense of handling.

Weather conditions have an important bearing on deliveries of wood. Rainy weather makes it difficult to get pulpwood out of the bush. It also interferes with trucking by which means most of the wood is moved. A long, dry spell, therefore, brings cheer to the heart of the Southern pulpwood operator.

Cut Longer Wood

Except at Lufkin where the wood must be cut to standard length to fit the grinders, Southern pine pulpwood is cut into five foot lengths, instead of the customary four feet. The longer lengths can be handled without trouble when chipped for chemical pulping and, in addition, the handling cost is lower per standard cord of wood.

Another feature of Southern operations is that the pulpwood is not peeled in the woods. Operators have found it cheaper to pay the freight on the bark, as the fuel value of the latter is greater than the cost of transportation.

Pine Forests Thin

The differences in operations are just as marked in the bush as in the mill yard. Southern pine forests bear little resemblance to those of Canadian spruce. It should be remembered that many years ago the area was cut over by lumber operators. The new growth has come along fast, but the timber stands do not compare with those seen along the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, in Northern Ontario or on the Pacific coast.

Over a large section, pine is interspersed with oak and gum trees. In the more swampy areas there is a fair amount of cedar. The growth is thin. A man on horseback would have little or no difficulty in riding through a limit. In fact, an old Model T Ford could go for considerable distance before being stopped by tree growth.

Because of thinness of timber stands, it follows that the yield of pulpwood per acre is low. A cut of up to four cords per acre is considered normal, or a little over half of that taken off Canadian timber lands.

This is the broad picture of the Southern pine forests and woods operations.

The Great Illusion

One of the great illusions about Southern pine is that because of climatic and growing conditions, a seedling can be put into the ground and five or six years later, the tree is big enough to cut for pulpwood. I was surprised to learn that the average age of wood used in more than half a dozen mills visited was from 16 to 21 years. Its size ranged from about four inches up to 19 inches in diameter. It would take double the time to grow pulpwood of the same size in Quebec or Ontario, but the yield per acre would be practically double too.

South Overcrowded?

It is now difficult, if not impossible, for a new operator to acquire a large enough timber area to warrant the building of a pulp and paper mill. Getting wood by present methods for today's large scale operations is no mean problem. Interesting and significant to Canadians, therefore, were the comments made to my question as to whether or not there was room for additional mills in the Southern States.

Those spoken to were all experienced operators, who knew the pulpwood supply situation in the South as well as they knew the backs of their own hands. With the exception of two, all were emphatic in saying they did not know of any place where another mill could be located.

Of the two dissenters, one thought there was room for a mill in Southeastern Texas, but hedged by saying that its establishment would cause a competitive demand for wood in an area where none now exists. The other thought there was room, but had no particular site or State in mind.

On one point they all agreed — the pulp and paper industry on the Atlantic seaboard south of the Carolinas and around the Gulf was overcrowded. If a new mill were built, it would have to be located inland and that meant higher costs.

Next Week — The Myth of Cheap Southern Labor

Big Advantage Air Lines Here

Backed By Abundance of Capital, Argues CPA Official

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Canada has a tremendous advantage over other countries in its soundly financed airways, according to Grant MacConachie, general manager of Canadian Pacific Air Lines.

Capital available for American airlines, for instance, totals about $125 millions, but the main Canadian lines, backed by the transcontinental railroads with their $4 billions of capital and investment, need not fear lack of adequate financing, an important asset in coming years of world competition.

Mr. MacConachie believes there must ultimately be a better division of foreign air service for Canada. He says that at present nine foreign lines enter Canada, all on exclusive routes, while Canada has access to foreign territory by only one Canadian-owned and operated airway and that in competition with a foreign line.

Unnatural Condition

This situation is a denial of Canada's natural geographic advantage, MacConachie believes, for Canadian flying centres are closer to those of the major countries than those of any other land.

The Canadian Pacific Air Lines executive points to another advantage for Canada after the war in the thousands of technically trained young men available after service in the RCAF and other military organizations.

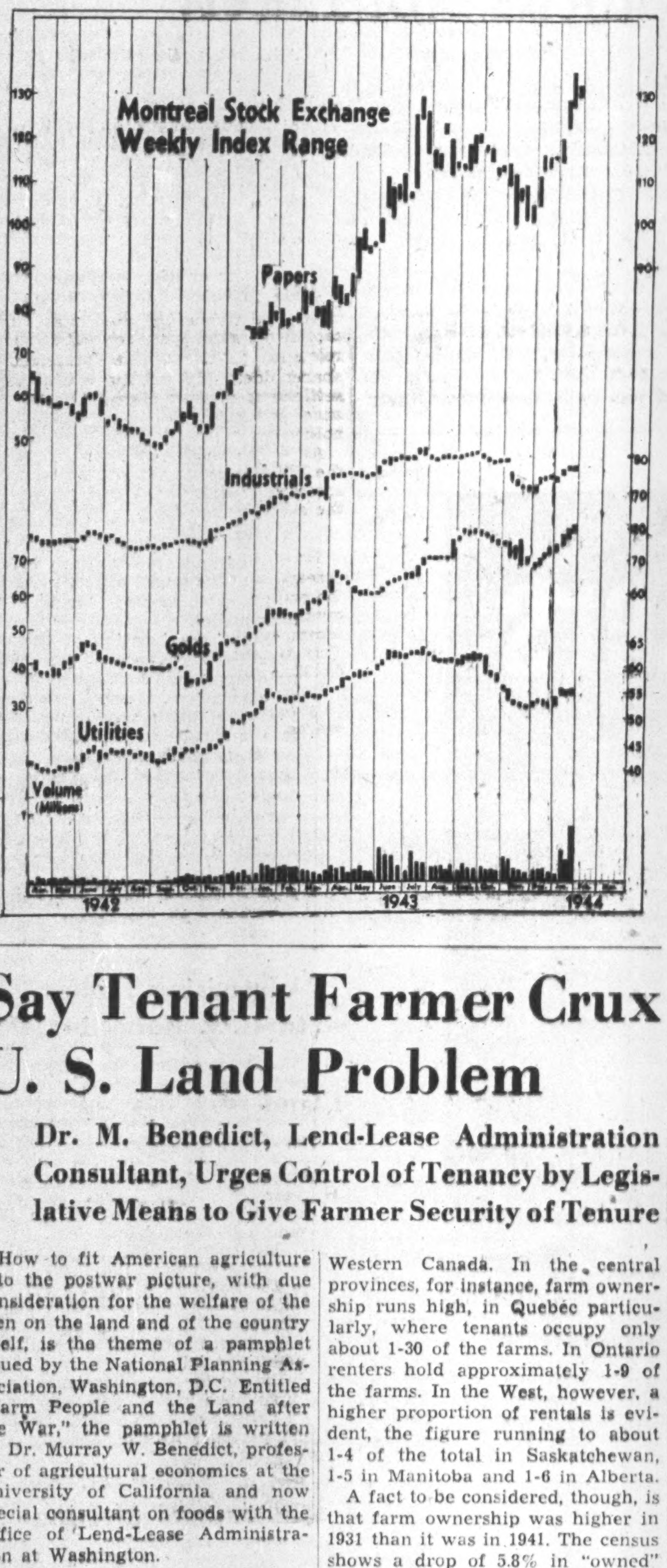
Mr. MacConachie believes, however, that Canada will be unable to compete with other countries in the manufacture of planes for international operation which require a high degree of technical skill in design and fabrication. He points out that in a single California airplane factory there are more engineers than in the whole of Great Britain, and that the number of engineers in British aircraft plants exceeds those in Canada. This may not be a disadvantage because Canada will be able to purchase the best possible planes wherever she wishes.

Wants Fewer Stops

He is opposed to multiplication of airfield stops for Canadian planes on long-distance routes, however, pointing out that stops and starts increase cost of over-all operation. For this reason it would be necessary to charge an excessive rate for long-haul passengers if planes were required to make calls at smaller centers as well as major terminal points. This, however, should not discourage every forward-looking community from having its own airfield for local operation.

So far as Vancouver's airway possibilities are concerned, Mr. MacConachie stresses need for extension of these services. Vancouver, he says, cannot hope to progress with only one airport; there should be at least three or more, with better facilities for seaplane landings and take-offs, and without the hazards of crosswinds. Particularly is this necessary should a transocean clipper service be established out of B.C.

Economic Investment Trust Ltd. announces that an additional 75 common shares of $25 par value have been sold by tender at $30 each. Issued common stock at Jan. 22, 1944, stands at 40,000 shares.



Serious Paper Shortage Seen

Urge Aggressive Action by U. S. War Manpower Board to Avert Crisis

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Disintegration of the current situation with respect to pulpwood cutting operations in certain regions promises to bring about a catastrophic shortage of paper in the United States, says the American Paper & Pulp Association, which urges aggressive action be taken now to relieve wood shortage.

Current information gathered by the association indicate that in the northeast, the Appalachian region and the lake states the 1943 cutting, which would in the main be utilized for 1944 operations in the mills, is drastically reduced by operations in 1942.

Pulpwood Down 15%

In the northeast 22 companies report an average reduction of 32%. In the lake states, 21 report 25%. In the long-run, the association says, these curtailed cutting operations will be reflected in a comparable reduction in wood pulp production, and that unless immediate remedial measures are instituted, the U. S. pulpwood supply will be some 15% less than in 1943, sufficient to produce only between 13 million and 14 million tons of paper and paperboard. A shortage of three million tons is indicated.

Primarily, states the association, the War Manpower Commission is the only agency which can alleviate the situation by providing labor for woods operations.

Say Tenant Farmer Crux U. S. Land Problem

Dr. M. Benedict, Lend-Lease Administration Consultant, Urges Control of Tenancy by Legislative Means to Give Farmer Security of Tenure

How to fit American agriculture into the postwar picture, with due consideration for the welfare of the men on the land and of the country itself, is the theme of a pamphlet issued by the National Planning Association, Washington, D.C. Entitled "Farm People and the Land after the War," the pamphlet is written by Dr. Murray W. Benedict, professor of agricultural economics at the University of California and now special consultant on foods with the Office of Lend-Lease Administration at Washington.

Dr. Benedict believes improvement in the condition of the tenant farmer is the crux of the situation. Half the farms in the U. S. are run by renters, he estimates, and steps to give them greater security of tenure would improve their efficiency, boost the level of agriculture commensurately.

Different in Canada

The 1941 census figures show the situation in Canada is hardly comparable, with the proportion of renters to owners much less than in the U. S. Of the 732,715 occupied farms in Canada at that date, 549,972 were operated by owners, only 93,170 by tenants, with farm owners described as those who hold title to their land but are not necessarily free of debt. Some 84,760 farms were run by men classified as part owners, part renters. Even if these two latter classes are lumped together, however, the total is still only half that for straight rentals in the U. S.

In this respect there is quite a difference between Eastern and Western Canada. In the central provinces, for instance, farm ownership runs high, in Quebec particularly, where tenants occupy only about 1-30 of the farms. In Ontario renters hold approximately 1-9 of the farms. In the West, however, a higher proportion of rentals is evident, the figure running to about 1-4 of the total in Saskatchewan, 1-5 in Manitoba and 1-6 in Alberta.

A fact to be considered, though, is that farm ownership was higher in 1931 than it was in 1941. The census shows a drop of 5.8% in "owned" farms in 1941 from 1931, and an increase of 25.3% in rented farms during the 10-year period.

Changes in U. S.

The American picture is quite different, however, and Dr. Benedict traces the agricultural development of that country quite thoroughly. In the pioneer era, opportunity for individual ownership was high, agricultural production mushroomed and millions of men reached a level of independence and property ownership never attained before.

Those days have gone forever. Farm ownership has become virtually a capitalistic venture in the U. S., beyond the means and the capabilities of the average man. Ownership still has its place, especially for the man of exceptional organizing ability, but Dr. Benedict sees an increasing trend toward tenant occupancy of farms.

Under these circumstance, he proposes control of tenancy conditions by legislative means, aimed at affording greater security of tenure, assurance of benefits from the improvements the farmer carries out and more freedom of action in planning the farm work. Such legislative safeguards would provide more flexibility, seek to fit the man to the farm, help him after he gets there, with the result that the farms would be better cared for, as it would be to the interest of the farmer himself to do so.

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Market Comment

Partially Bullish

In the New York and Canadian markets a "partial" bull market apparently continues to prevail. The New York strength in rails shows no sign of weakening, and the golds and papers in Canada, while obviously absorbing heavy distribution, have apparently been able to consolidate their new and advanced positions.

Under the circumstances it would appear that the industrial averages, which continue to lag in both markets, must either join the advance or terminate it. It is most improbable that real improvement could be shown by rails, newsprints and golds without general business sharing in the benefits. Consequently, the industrial averages will bear very close watching for a penetration of the 1943 highs. Failure of this to develop would indicate advisability of reducing speculative holdings.

* * *

Barron's, New York (The Trader): Whatever the summer months may hold in the way of business readjustment, the stock market does not act as though it were on the edge of a precipice. It seems to be feeling its way cautiously in a sort of creeping advance. Every day records a substantial number of new highs.

* * *

Barron's, New York (The Dow Theorist): For the second week the Dow-Jones railroad average continued its advance to new highs for the rally while the industrial average remained below its Jan. 5 high. No change occurred in the Dow theory trends previously identified here. The present interpretation that this is still a bull market would be changed if the averages fell definitely through their Nov. 30 lows of 129.57 for the industrials and 31.50 for the rails. Reversal of the intermediate downtrend, which began last summer, would be signalled if the average should rise decisively above the July tops of 145.82 and 38.30.

Further Drop In Note Issue

Bank of Canada Circulation Shows Third Successive Decline

Note circulation of the Bank of Canada showed a further decline in the week ended Jan. 19, 1944, the third in succession since the beginning of the year and continuing the seasonal recession usually seen at this season in normal years. Total deposits, however, were higher owing to expansion in chartered bank accounts.

On the credit side, investments and miscellaneous assets were higher.

	Jan. 19 1944 $	Jan. 12 1944 $
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	864,881,388	869,554,820
Rest fund	6,472,953	6,472,953
Deposits: Dom.	38,097,364	39,144,138
Chartered bks.	325,993,697	308,395,563
Other	25,571,992	25,152,112
Total deposits	389,663,053	372,691,813
All other liabs.	20,481,152	21,903,589
Total liabs.	1,286,498,546	1,275,622,174
Assets		
In Sterl. & U. S.	436,382	558,338
Subsid. coin	345,342	189,866
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh.	789,476,927	786,862,529
Oth. Dom. gov.	477,842,630	472,393,658
Total invest.	1,267,319,557	1,259,256,187
Premises	1,971,859	1,971,407
All other assets	16,425,406	13,646,379
Total assets	1,286,498,546	1,275,622,175

Unlisteds Edge Ahead On Week

The unlisted industrial stocks, with a few exceptions, showed gains during the past week, according to Plaxton, McDonnell & Co.

B. C. Pulp & Paper common advanced 1¼ points at 14¼ to 15¼.

Brown Co. pfd. eased fractionally closing 34¾ to 37. Canadian General Investment up ¼ at 10⅜ bid. Canadian Industries "B" gained 1 point at 152 to 154. Canada Life gained 3 points at 360 bid. Claude Neon pfd. firmed 1 point at 9½ to 11. Goderich Elevator up ¼ at 11½ to 12½. Provincial Paper pd. gained ¾ at 102¼ to 103½. Anglo-Canadian Telephone pfd. lost 1 point closing 46-48. Hayes Steel lost ½ at 13 to 14. Minn. & Ont. Paper common dropped ¼ at 10½ to 11.

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Borrow $6.9 Billions In '43, Ames & Co. Say

Dominion War-financing Takes Lion's Share But Other Categories Show Small Gains and Were Above Lows of 1941

Total financing carried on in 1943 was just short of $7 billions, according to the year end estimate compiled by A. E. Ames & Co. An increase of more than 50% over 1942, the total for last year was nearly three times as great as in 1941.

As in other recent years, Dominion Government war financing took the lion's share of the market during 1943. A total of $6.7 billions went into government issues of one sort or another, almost half of it—$3.1 billions—for treasury bills and deposit certificates. This financing represented to a great extent the renewal of previously outstanding sums.

A feature of the latest compilation is the continued high proportion of new money to total financing. In 1936 and 1937 new money accounted for only 10.2% and 10.80% of total. In following years, the proportion of new money edged higher—16.7% in 1938; 21.5% in 1939; then 50.6% in 1940. In 1941 the proportion dropped back to 34.6%, then moved up sharply to 62.8% in 1942, and again dropped back to 50.8% in 1943, according to the Ames estimate.

Borrowing other than for the Dominion Government in 1943 was generally above the lows recorded in 1941, but is still well below pre-war levels and has been largely of a refunding nature. Figures on total borrowings back to 1938 are as follows:

CANADIAN BORROWINGS IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Year	Dom. Govt.*	Prov. Govt.*	Munic.	Corp.	Total	Dom. short†
1943	$6,770.0	$97.6	$27.3	$60.3	$6,955.3	$3,100.0
1942	4,156.0	97.7	17.1	19.7	4,290.6	1,725.0
1941	2,256.8	68.8	16.8	17.6	2,360.1	960.0
1940	2,079.9	166.6	18.6	28.1	2,293.4	900.0
1939	1,024.5	154.0	26.8	236.2	1,441.7	620.0
1938	898.4	130.0	29.6	80.4	1,138.6	620.0
1937	919.0	174.6	51.9	122.4	1,268.1	585.0
1936	878.1	119.3	34.5	264.7	1,296.8	510.0

*Includes guarantees. †Treasury bills and deposit certificates included in total.

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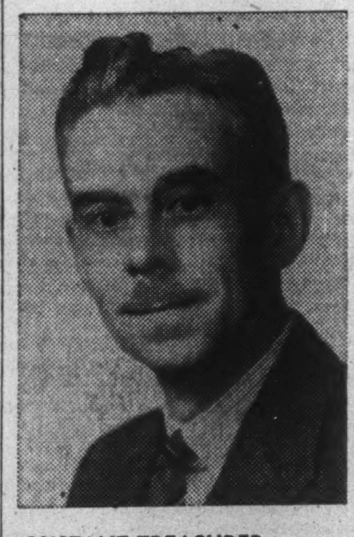


ASSISTANT TREASURER

J. A. Robertson, for the past five years general cashier of the head office Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, Toronto, has been appointed assistant treasurer, succeeding Percy H. Jennings.

Windsor Seeks Corp. Tax Loss Compensation

Border City Scorns Dunbar's Offer of $300,000 as Inadequate

From Our Own Correspondent

WINDSOR. — Right of Ontario municipalities to receive compensation for loss of revenue through abandonment of the corporation income tax field under wartime agreement between the Dominion and Provincial Governments will be argued before both governments, according to Mayor Arthur J. Reaume of Windsor.

Mayor Reaume has appealed to the Ontario Mayors' Association to join Windsor in presenting its claim.

According to figures prepared for submission to the Government, Windsor will lose approximately $500,000 in tax revenue from this source in 1944, their right to collect having expired Dec. 31, 1943.

Mayor Reaume contends the Provincial Government had given away the municipalities' rights without consulting them. It is indicated the new Provincial Government under Premier George A. Drew has the matter under review.

Hon. G. H. Dunbar, Minister of Municipal Affairs, in a recent announcement indicated his department was considering the question of compensation. A figure of $300,000 is mentioned as the anticipated total compensation to Ontario municipalities.

Windsor claims this amount will not compensate Windsor, let alone all the municipalities of the province.

York Township Offers Bonds

A new issue of $1.5 millions York township 3% and 3½% debentures is offered by a syndicate composed of J. L. Graham & Co., Burns Bros. & Denton, Ltd., and Fairclough & Co.

On completion of the present financing, that is, by April 1, 1944, debt of the municipality will have been reduced by $3,708,000 since Dec. 31, 1939, or by 22%. The balance is reported at $12,907,000

Sellers Joins Board Ogilvie Flour Mills

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. announces that Herbert Sellers, western manager at Winnipeg, has been elected a director, filling the vacancy created by the resignation, due to illness, of R. R. Dobell.

Here Are Some Tricks Used in Share Pushing

(Continued from page 1)

up with the firm and that I would receive a letter from their attorney.

"His letter finally arrived with the bold compromise that if I honored their draft for the iron and gold prospects, they would pay out mine.

"I stood my ground in reply and stated that if they would finish one transaction, the other would be considered.

"This determination on my part was certainly justified because in their eagerness for suckers, the attorney for the firm was a promoter and president of another new mine and had sent a prospectus to me as soon as my name came to his attention.

"The only conclusion one could make was that the whole gang were out to cut each other's throat and may the best one win.

"The point is: Hasn't the Ontario Securities Commission power enough that this firm can be compelled to pay my draft? The whole transaction was legitimate upon the content of their wire, but I am still waiting for my money. What action would you suggest?

"Another point that could be raised is why the postal authorities allow the mails to be used by these promoters of questionable enterprises?"

• • •

This is a common story. This kind of stock operator has many trick techniques for getting extra blood out of his victims.

In this case, apparently, the Nova Scotia man bought his two blocks of shares lower than the 57 at which he wanted to sell. Giving prospects a preliminary profit to whet their appetites and prepare them for a real "loading" is standard practice with such operators.

When this man decided to sell, get his money out, he was at once in difficulty. Once his draft was paid he would be a fish out of the net. The catching process would have to be done all over again.

Then came the "strong arm reload." "Make it tough for the guy to get his dough and kick him into something else."

This, too, is common among this kind of operator.

Very popular with this gang has been the technique of sending out "confirmation slips." The victim gets a document "confirming your purchase of" for something he has expressly refused to buy. Sometimes the victim's first intimation that he has "bought" something he has refused is receipt of an account billing him.

The technique undoubtedly pays. Some people will regard the confirmation slip or the account as sent in error. Some will accept rather than bother to dispute it, or because they change their minds and decide to "take another gamble." Very often, of course, because of the type on which these operators specialize, the person will submit simply, through ignorance, in fear that they are somehow legally committed.

The firm involved in the operation here cited has, in several cases, been required by the authorities to make restitution—and remember, restitution is made only where firms are caught in fraudulent practices, not just where the customer is dissatisfied.

Here is another report, from an unimpeachable source, regarding the same firm. This individual telephoned the firm regarding a mine which it had been instrumental in financing. He asked if diamond drilling was continuing; if anything had been discovered; what the market for the stock was.

He was told drilling was continuing; that "it looked wonderful"; that the salesman would have to call back on the present market for the stock.

Another telephone call the same day brought news that there was no market at all for the shares; information—this time honest—that drilling had uncovered nothing of importance; that no work was being done; but that "important negotiations" for further work were in progress.

Nothing has happened in the months since to indicate that the "important negotiations" were anything but a "come on" phrase.

From another Nova Scotia resident comes the information that this same firm telephoned asking him to buy $2,000 worth of stock on the strength of their story that an "important discovery" has just been made at such and such a property. The man did. His $2,000 is gone. An official of the company owning the property in question states that no work has been done there since the thirties.

Moose Jaw Debentures Two New Opinions

In the Dec. 25 issue of The Financial Post an article dealt with defaulted municipal bonds in general and the Moose Jaw situation in particular. Here is a response from Mayor Corman, of Moose Jaw and a rejoinder from J. E. Fortin, of the debenture holders' committee. Mr. Fortin does not comment on Mayor Corman's reference to "beating the Federal Government out of income tax." The reference is to the city of Weyburn offer to buy in its debentures at 115 flat, instead of paying $100 plus $30 of accrued interest, the full amount owing. Had the city chosen the latter plan, income tax would have been payable on the $30. That it chose to offer the lower sum in full settlement can hardly be classed as tax-dodging by the bondholders. The bondholders are already being "taxed" to the extent of 50% of their interest claim if they accept the $115 offer.

MAYOR CORMAN

Perhaps there is a place in this controversy over Moose Jaw debentures for one who knows what he is talking about. For comparative purposes it is asserted that our net debt per capita is $62. This is untrue, but no more so than many other things said affirmatively or by omission.

Here are some facts, if facts have a place in the argument. Most of the City's revenue comes from real property. Our taxable land assessment fell from $44,000,000 in 1913 to $5,600,000 in 1943. It is still excessive, as the city has a standing offer to sell all residential lots owned by it for one fifth of the assessed value, without takers.

During the ten-year period 1931-1940, only 9 modern houses were built in Moose Jaw. Big corporations are selling, or attempting to sell, their properties for a fraction of replacement or assessment values.

Our works and facilities have been neglected and the slack must soon be taken up. Expenditures in the Department of Works fell from $93,698 in 1930 to $33,922 in 1939.

Before the war we had as many as 5,000 on relief, a quarter of our population. Unless somebody gets moving fast, that condition will recur after the war.

We sold our power plant and used most of the proceeds to avoid default until 1938.

In the same breath that defaulting municipalities are branded as unethical, spokesmen for the bondholders explain how they beat the Federal Government out of income tax by making settlements in which interest is camouflaged as principal.

For the benefit of your readers I want to make it clear that Moose Jaw will not be driven into a new arrangement on the basis of wartime conditions. The brave new world of full employment, as far as Moose Jaw is concerned, is just so much talk. We are definitely not in the market for our bonds at anything like present quotations.

J. W. CORMAN, K.C.,
Mayor.

J. E. FORTIN

With respect to the letter of Jan. 17, 1944, received by you from His Worship the Mayor of Moose Jaw, the net debenture debt of the city in the hands of the public and the Dominion Government at the end of 1942 was $3,645,353 principal less the market value of investments in the sinking and other funds of $2,345,866 approximately, making a net debt for principal of $1,299,487. The city's annual report estimated the population at 21,000 resulting in a net debenture principal debt of approximately $62 per capita. The Moose Jaw Board of Trade estimated the population in Sept., 1943, at 24,400. This would give a per capita of $54.

In addition to this principal debt there was owing some $880,000 to the public for arrears of interest. Against this the city had net current assets of some $600,000.

His Worship's letter fails to mention that Council, in Jan., 1943, agreed that the city had had available in excess of $200,000 for debt service, annually for some years. Results for 1943 are not available here as yet. To quote from the Western Spotlight of Jan. 17, 1944, published in Moose Jaw, "—the city has been operating with surpluses of over $200,000 during the past few years, because no levies have been made for bonded debt payments. The money is there."

Notwithstanding what Mayor Corman writes, Moose Jaw has the ability to resume the service of its debenture debt and the debenture holders, through this committee, have offered the city a plan which would have written off 50% of the interest arrears, provided for capital works and working capital funds and refunded the principal debt on a basis well within the city's ability to pay. Not only has this plan been turned down by the city but in January of this year the city withdrew all proposals of settlement made by it in Jan., 1943.

Is it any wonder that few people will invest in Moose Jaw property in the face of the attitude of Council toward the city's debt?

The issue is not what Moose Jaw is prepared to pay in the market for its bonds—it is that Moose Jaw can resume payment of its debts and does not.

J. E. FORTIN,
For the Committee.

Woods Mfg. Co. Plan Released

Proposal to Liquidate Debt Gives Preferred 95% of Equity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Woods Manufacturing Co.'s long-discussed plan of capital reorganization, now officially released, gives to the preferred shareholders 95% of the equity in settlement of their claims; the balance going to the common stockholders.

At end of last year dividends on the 7% preferred were $91 a share in arrears, nothing having been paid on the stock since 1930.

One Class Of Stock

It is proposed to liquidate the arrears of dividends by converting the preferred into common stock and giving the holders four shares of new common for each old preferred share. This would involve distribution of 61,132 shares.

Holders of the old common would be given one new share for each five shares held, or 3,421 1/5 shares.

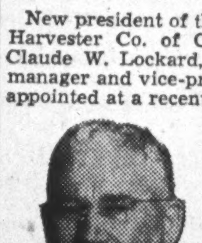
Eliminate Preferred

Under this proposal the company would have outstanding a small bond issue of $450,000, no preferred, and 64,553 1/5 shares of common stock.

The new common will be created through converting the outstanding 24,818 authorized shares of preferred into 99,272 shares of no par value common stock. Added to this would be the unissued common, plus the common exchanged, giving a total authorized capital of 110,567 1/5 shares, of which number 64,553 1/5 would be outstanding.

Claude W. Lockard New IHC President

New president of the International Harvester Co. of Canada, Ltd., is Claude W. Lockard, formerly sales manager and vice-president. He was appointed at a recent meeting, when five new officers were named and one re-elected to office. Main plant of the company is at Hamilton, Ont.



C. W. LOCKARD

New officers are T. A. Rice, vice-president in charge of manufacturing; W. C. Herald, vice-president in charge of sales; A. A. Scarlett, vice-president in charge of engineering; W. S. Talmage, treasurer, and C. B. Munger, secretary, also made comptroller. Re-elected was Frank M. Morton, Hamilton, former vice-president, who now becomes senior vice-president. He has been with International for over 20 years. A. L. Elliott, former branch manager at Saskatoon, Sask., was appointed sales manager, reporting to Mr. Herald.

Mr. Lockard has been with IHC for 30 years, starting with the company as a salesman at Brandon, Man., in 1913. In 1918 he became assistant branch manager at Lethbridge, Alta., and later held a similar post at Edmonton. He moved to the Brandon branch as manager in 1924 and in 1934 was appointed assistant sales manager of the company. He became sales manager and vice-president in April, 1942.

Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co. has opened a transfer office with the Royal Trust Co. in Toronto.

Company Reports

Waterloo Trust

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1943	1942
Earned per share	$9.14	$8.60
Paid	5.00	5.00
Total net assets	13,940,434	12,771,838
Liabilities to public ..	12,510,060	11,343,440
Shareholders' equity ..	1,430,374	1,428,398
Estates, trusts & agency acct.	23,371,342	21,521,390

(Previous year's figs. bracketed below).

Investments of the Waterloo Trust & Savings Co. during the year ended Dec. 31, 1943 were confined almost entirely to government bond issues and a few first mortgages, Ford S. Kumpf, president, states in the annual report. Net profits for the year were $91,393 ($85,973) after deduction of $42,372 ($44,620) for taxes. Chief change was noted in the estates, trusts and agency account, which increased during the year by $675,356.

Hudson Bay Mortgage

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1943	1942
Earned per sh. pref. ..	$0.27	$0.32
Paid	nil	nil

(Previous year's figs. bracketed below).

Hudson Bay Mortgage Co., Vancouver, reports net profit of $1,677 ($2,003) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, after deduction of $719 ($89) for taxes on profits. Investments remained stable at $87,283 ($89,572) while cash was nearly doubled at $10,293 ($5,895).

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NEW ISSUE

$1,500,000
TOWNSHIP OF YORK
3% and 3½% Debentures

Dated March 1, 1944 Maturing 1945 to 1957

Principal and semi-annual interest (March 1st and September 1st) payable at Toronto.
(Callable at 100.00 and interest in reverse order of maturity.)

Denomination: $1,000

Amount	Rate	Maturity	Price	Yield
$739,000	3%	1 March 1945-51	Sold	
366,000	3½%	1 March 1952-54	100.00	3.50%
128,000	3½%	1 March 1955	99.10	3.60%
132,000	3½%	1 March 1956	99.03	3.60%
135,000	3½%	1 March 1957	98.97	3.60%

The proceeds of this issue, together with accumulated funds of the Municipality, will be used to retire, on April 1st next, the presently outstanding 4½% debentures maturing in the years 1950 to 1958 inclusive, and totalling over $1,850,000.

The strong financial position of the Township of York is emphasized by its record of debt reduction. Since 1939, total capital debt has been decreased by more than $3,700,000 (22%).

Over the past four years, total tax collections have averaged 115.2% of the tax levy. At December 31, 1943, net tax arrears and properties acquired for taxes were $3.37 per capita.

Descriptive circular will be mailed upon request.

Burns Brothers & Denton, Limited
244 Bay Street — ADelaide 9371

J. L. Graham & Company, Limited
25 King St. West — ADelaide 4411

Fairclough & Company, Limited
80 Richmond St. West — ADelaide 6191

The Editorial Page . .

Stand Up and Be Counted

Businessmen must "stand up and be counted" on the issue whether they believe in the enterprise system or whether they are willing to let socialism take over.

That point was forcefully and clearly put by Luther F. Winchell, retiring president of the Toronto Board of Trade at its centennial dinner this week.

Mr. Winchell emphasized very clearly that in Canada the issue is now clear cut; that Canada is at a turning point, one way leading to totalitarianism; the other along the road of democracy and enterprise.

Mr. Winchell's demand that businessmen clarify their own views, then be prepared to avow them publicly, is a theme which has been repeatedly emphasized by The Financial Post.

The visionary, the crackpot, the would-be "rabble-rouser," the cynic and the self-seeking have for years been preaching their assorted gospels, trying to tear down the enterprise system and the democratic way of life. Most of the time, most businessmen have remained silent, some perhaps through doubts, many through indifference, but most often, through a fear that public avowal of their political views would somehow, sometime hurt their business.

It is high time for businessmen to realize that if they don't speak up, or, in Mr. Winchell's words, "stand up and be counted" on this most crucial issue in Canada's history, neither they nor their shareholders, nor their heirs will have any business to worry about, and they and their employees will be going to the socialist party offices hoping to get employment from the government.

Mr. Winchell is to be commended for his blunt declaration.

Tribulation in Alimony

A group of men who pay alimony gathered in Toronto last week to commiserate with each other over their income tax situation and to see what could be done about it.

Their predicament is not pleasant. A man making $35 a week pays $12 to his former wife. He is taxed as a single man earning $35. His net proceeds are about $13.00 per week.

A man earning $1,000 a month pays alimony of $335. His income taxes are $532.68. That leaves him $132.32 a month for himself.

The alimony payers have a tax relief committee planning shortly to take up their case with Ottawa officials. They want to be permitted to deduct the amount of alimony payments before computing taxes as is the practice in Britain and in the United States.

There should be no question whatever about them getting relief. In fact, officialdom should not have to be called upon to correct this situation.

The job of the tax drafters and tax collectors is to get needed government revenues in an equitable manner. Some of course will undoubtedly argue that the alimony payer should suffer; that devious government contrivances to add to his woes are justifiable.

That argument has nothing to do with this tax situation. It would be entirely improper for the Department of Finance and the Income Tax officials to start passing moral judgments and wielding their powers accordingly.

Mr. Coldwell and the Banks

After beginning its offensive with an attack on the insurance companies, the CCF has opened up its long promised barrage on the chartered banks.

It is so long since Canada has had a bank failure that Mr. Coldwell appears to have forgotten that such a catastrophe is still possible. But the soundness of the Canadian banking system has not been attained by any form of divine right. It exists because no government of Canada has used political pressure to force the banks into making unsound loans.

A nationalized banking system would be at the mercy of politicians. Lending policies would be determined by some CCF cabinet minister or local politician, not by bankers experienced in the art and thoroughly acquainted with their borrowers.

Thousands of depositors would very naturally celebrate a CCF federal victory by withdrawing their money from bank accounts.

Even if the CCF began with the simplest intention, the situation created by bank nationalization would soon force it into a long succesion of totalitarian edicts.

It would probably have to freeze bank deposits, then have to restore the credit methods that it had destroyed, all through the use of the methods of dictatorship.

Mr. Coldwell's avowed reason for nationalization of our institutions and industries is that in no other way can full employment be achieved.

But nationalization of the banks and insurance companies has nothing to do with the attainment of full employment. Both of these institutions are already more closely controlled by legislation than any other businesses. Both of them, and particularly the banks, can contribute through short and long term loans to the efficiency of general business.

But neither of them create business conditions. Both are primarily agents for the borrowing and lending public, not principals. Their policies, like those of other businesses, reflect, but do not determine the general economic health of Canada.

Let's Have Plain Language

The Truro Daily News is waging war on officialese, and especially on the long, gusty archaisms under which the Governor General must write his name every time he proclaims a new piece of legislation.

The Truro editor points out that the proclamation to issue the new five cent coin involved 193 words of traditional literary pomp, as herewith:

> OF ALL WHICH Our Loving Subjects and all others whom these Presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.
>
> IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.
>
> WITNESS: Our Dear Uncle, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Alexander Augustus Frederick George, Earl of Athlone, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of Our Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order, Companion of Our Distinguished Service Order, Colonel in Our Army (retired), having the honorary rank of Major-General, one of Our Personal Aides-de-Camp, Governor - General and Commander - in - Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.
>
> AT OUR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in Our City of Ottawa, this seventh day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-three and in the Seventh year of Our Reign.
>
> By Command,

Says the Truro Daily News:

"We feel sure that the Governor General must be embarrassed every time he sees such a silly perpetration purporting to be his approval of an ordinary proclamation. Surely, in these democratic times, the simple signature 'Earl of Athlone' would be more dignified . . . . . It must be more or less sickening to the Earl, every time a proclamation is issued, to have it trotted out how well beloved he is and how dearly we love him and a lot more trash."

We don't imagine Canadians will be by any means unanimous about this. Some deeply treasure royal, aristocratic and archaic trappings. Some will argue that such are an important part of the machinery which "doth hedge about a King."

It would seem to us that all will agree that the Truro News is on the right track however, when it sets out to hound, harass and excoriate those law and regulation writers who can't say what they want to say in plain language or haven't got the wit to hire someone who can.

The N. Y. Herald Tribune once pointed out that the book of Genesis tells the entire story of creation in 400 words. The Ten Commandments took 300. The Gettysburg address had 270 words and an order of OPA took 2500 words to announce a reduction in the price of cabbage seed.

Some of our law and regulation writers are trying to improve. Let them continue and win multitudes of their law writing associates to join them in their striving.

The Postwar World . . .

In this department The Financial Post notes current comment, opinion and research on the world that will face us after the war has been won.

New Business for Canada in South America

Challenging and interesting views as to how Canada could promote closer relations with Latin-America are here given by A. N. Wolverton, president, the Vancouver Stock Exchange. He has been long familiar with west coast business and a frequent visitor to South American countries.

The way to the development by Canada of closer relations with Latin-America may necessitate some modification of existing tariffs, but is very simple. Buy from each one of those large and populous Latin nations as much as we sell to them.

Many of them think, possibly incorrectly, that they have been exploited by the United States—but not by Britain or Canada—leaving a sound basis for Canadian negotiation.

During ten years prior to the middle thirties I visited a number of those Latin countries and was entertained by the Presidents of two of them. As well as being President, one was the active head of a number of important corporations doing some international trade. I pointed out to him the economic waste involved when we watched several north bound vessels—in ballast—going to Vancouver, B.C., to pick up Canadian wheat for the United Kingdom, where every cargo was handicapped by round trip ocean freights.

The result of this initial opening was rather surprising. Two days talk, partly on shipboard, partly in his home, brought out in considerable detail the fact that he was ready and willing to join in sponsoring the establishment of a steamship line, beginning with one boat a month each way, between Vancouver and his country; and the regular shipment of mahogany and other tropical hardwoods, coffee, raw sugar, sisal, and bananas.

In return, he was prepared to accept hard wheat flour, structural fir timbers, apples, and cheaper grades of canned salmon. He did not ask nor expect free trade but suggested the desirability of some form of trade treaty for a period of years.

Four or five weeks later I discussed the matter in Vancouver and discovered an astonishing degree of interest among importers and exporters of nearly every suggested item—and in important quantities. When I mentioned a monthly possibility of 20,000 barrels of Canadian flour and an important quantity of lower grade salmon, which at that time was not in demand in London, the interest expressed was even greater.

After further correspondence, I was so sure of favorable developments that I guaranteed (and paid) half the expenses of an accredited representative who came north to Vancouver and spent three weeks here.

Negotiations were blocked and faded out for one reason only. While Dominion Customs authorities named existing customs tariffs, they were unwilling to guarantee such tariffs for more than 30 to 60 days.

There are two other important factors necessary to developing trade in those classes of commodities, which they have to sell and we want, in exchange for what we have to sell and they want.

Only a relatively small proportion of Latin-American leaders understand English, and even a smaller proportion of Canadians understand Spanish. One is not well educated in Latin-America unless he can talk four or five languages. In Canada most of us are limited to one; and more Canadians should learn Spanish.

Canadians and particularly Canadian architects—at least on the west coast—should supply themselves with knowledge and prices and secure samples of a score of Latin-American hardwoods far exceeding in beauty the oak and maple with which they are familiar—and to which their specifications are usually limited.

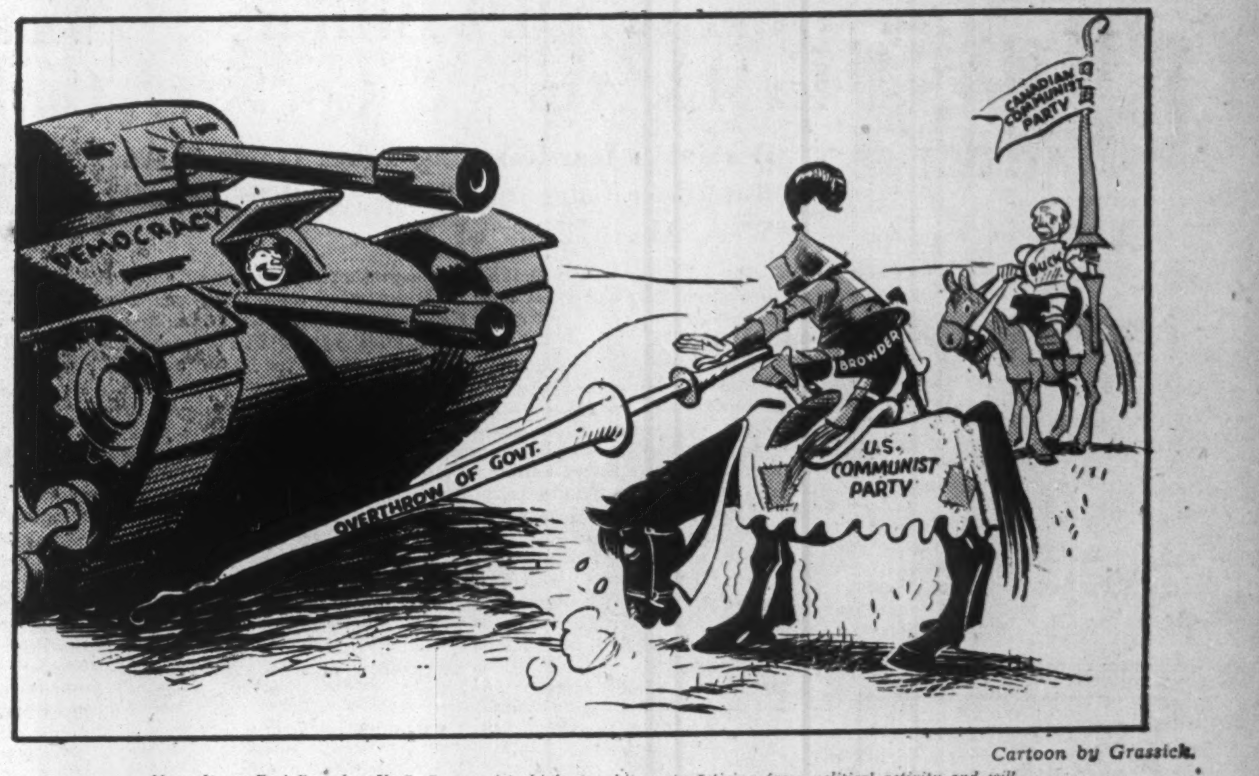
I own specimens of 48 distinct varieties of hardwoods which I know can be bought in the far south for a quarter of the current retail values in Vancouver. Only three or four are known and many have not even acquired English names.

On January 2, 1928, I watched the loading of 210 hewn squares, averaging 16 inches in diameter and 15 feet long of one such variety, the loaded cost of which was exactly one fifth the current market in Vancouver—and that shipment was billed to Hamburg.

Three months later one of the most important dealers in western Canada told me he couldn't possibly use as much as that one shipment in five years because the majority of Canadian architects never even heard of it.

We in Canada have criticized other nations for policies of extreme nationalism—even high tariff isolationism. At this stage in the world's history it has surely been proven in no uncertain way, that no one nation can possibly isolate itself from the rest of the world—and our wonderful Canada is no exception.

A. N. Wolverton,
President, Vancouver Stock Exchange.



Cartoon by Grassick.

News Item: Earl Browder, U. S. Communist chief, says his party retiring from political activity and will go along with capitalist system.

AND NOW, MR. TIM BUCK, WHAT'S YOUR STORY?

Post-Scripts . . . .

Bracken's Farm Chief

Three years' experience running a dairy farm in the lower Frazer Valley of British Columbia, a Ph.D. in agricultural economics from Cornell University and 10 years of research and lecturing in the farm management department of the University of Saskatchewan—this is part of the background which Dr. Ernest C. Hope has brought with him to his new position as agricultural adviser to John Bracken and the Progressive Conservative party. Dr. Hope began his new work at the first of the year.

Years of intimate association with prairie farmers have convinced Dr. Hope that there are few Socialists on farms. What he believes farmers want are these four things: equality, opportunity, security and freedom. "Above all else," Dr. Hope said, "farmers want freedom. The farmer has no desire to be pushed around. He is willing to stand a certain amount of direction during wartime, but he doesn't want it as a permanent thing."

Dr. Hope was born in Vancouver in 1900, and when he was 10 years old his parents moved to a farm near Fort Langley. When he was 13, he was sent to England to school where he completed his secondary education and then joined the Royal Air Force in the spring of 1918, enlisting in Canada.

In 1920, he was back in British Columbia, enrolled in the college of agriculture. He graduated four years later with his Bachelor of Science in Agriculture degree as an animal husbandry man. The next year he spent working in a gold mine in northern British Columbia and the following year he and his brother took over the father's dairy farm in partnership. They operated this for three years and then Dr. Hope went to Cornell to study agricultural economics.

After winning his master's degree from Cornell, he taught economics at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. In 1930 he went to the University of Saskatchewan farm management department and became department head in 1938.

For several years he and his associates have prepared an annual Farm Outlook for the province. The Outlook has had a wide circulation among farmers and has helped many of them to plan efficient production programs.

As professor of farm management he has conducted a number of surveys of economic conditions on Saskatchewan farms. The survey on which he was working before he joined Mr. Bracken as agricultural adviser had to do with farm debt in Saskatchewan.

When the present government instituted the Prairie Farm Assistance act under which farmers in crop failure areas are compensated when yields are low, Dr. Hope was selected as chairman of the board of review which determines the areas in which the act will operate each year. This is the only public office which the doctor has held and he has never previously been active in politics.

Talking about his new job, Dr. Hope stressed the difficulties under which agriculture in the West normally operates—things like extreme distance from markets for principal crops and the great variations in prairie weather.

"It is a real privilege to be called upon to help Mr. Bracken round out his agricultural program—a program which will be designed to ease the difficulties of Canadian farmers. There is a real challenge in assisting to draft a program that will give farmers greater equality, more opportunity and added security without the loss of their freedom." Dr. Hope said.

• • •

New Star in the East

Election to the board of directors of the Royal Bank of Canada brings into sharper focus the fact that Whitham Taylor-Bailey, of Montreal, is rapidly developing into one of the leading industrialists in the east.

MR. TAYLOR-BAILEY

For several years past he has been widely-known in the heavy industries as one of the key men in Dominion Bridge Co., of which he is now vice-president and general manager. At the same time he served on the board of a number of companies associated with "Bridge." Then, two or three years ago, his worth became more widely recognized with his election to the board of Wabasso Cotton Co., National Breweries Ltd. and other corporations.

Montrealer by birth, Mr. Taylor-Bailey was educated at McGill University. During the summer holidays he worked as a draftsman with Dominion Bridge and upon his graduation from McGill in 1908 he joined the permanent staff of the company. He worked in various departments and when the last war came along, joined the Canadian Engineers and went overseas. He had a fine record in France, earned the Military Cross, and ended the war on the staff on the Royal Air Force. After the war, he rejoined Dominion Bridge.

His keen interest in yachting has been helpful to Mr. Taylor-Bailey in his business career. He liked not only to sail boats, but also to design them. It was this hobby of his which attracted him to G. H. Duggan, for many years head of Dominion Bridge, and keenest of sailors. Their mutual liking for yachting, helped to give Mr. Taylor-Bailey an opportunity to prove his worth in the business world. He showed he had the "goods" and increased responsibilities were given to him to such an extent that he is now a director or an officer of 12 companies, in addition to his basic connection with Dominion Bridge.

Popular with his associates; recognized for his ability in the engineering profession; and with a proved record of performance in the business world, Mr. Taylor-Bailey has come ahead fast.

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Prairie Oarsman

Up until a few years ago the name of Conrad S. (Con) Riley meant to most people in Winnipeg a tousle-haired, strong-jawed young man with a beribboned blazer and a prodigious record as an oarsman.

That was only natural. For although he frequently figured prominently in the news of the business life of the city, it took a long time for the city to think of him as an executive rather than as an athlete who had brought so many international rowing trophies to Winnipeg.

Con. Riley is white-haired now, his face is a little fuller and his athletic repute, still very much alive, is intermixed with his record in the business life of Winnipeg. The record was enlarged the other day with his appointment as a director of the Great West Life Assurance Company.

C. S. Riley was born in Hamilton, but his parents brought him as a small boy to Winnipeg in 1883 and he attended school there. In the summer, when there was no school, he spent the afternoons on the banks of the Red River, watching men in slim, swift shells rowing out into the river from the small wharf of the Winnipeg Rowing Club. It became his ambition to pull one of the long oars himself.

In 1892 he joined the club, founded 10 years before by George F. Galt, and two years later he was well on his way as an outstanding oarsman. He went with Winnipeg crews to Kenora, Vancouver and Philadelphia and Worcester. In each place Riley's boat carried off important awards.

Three times Riley went overseas to test his Winnipeg crews against the best at Henley. On the first attempt, the crew pressed Third Trinity to a record before it lost out. The second time over, 1910, it defeated a German four to win the famous Stewards' Cup. Four years later the trophy was taken away from it by Harvard.

War broke out then and Riley joined the Canadian Field Artillery, serving from 1916 to 1919 when he returned with the rank of major. He later commanded a militia artillery brigade until he retired a few years ago.

His enthusiasm for rowing continued and for 17 years he was active president of the club to which he had brought world renown. He also took time to write his Rowing Memoirs for "my children and, possibly, their children."

After he left school Riley went into the general agent's office in the traffic department of the Northern Pacific Railway. He remained there until 1899 when he joined the Canadian Fire Insurance Co., just then starting its business. For more than 40 years he has been with that firm, having worked up through all its departments to the office of vice-president and managing director.

In 1928 he became associated with the Hudson's Bay Company and in 1940 succeeded the late George W. Allan as member of the London committee of the company and chairman of the Canadian committee. His other offices include president of the Northern Trusts Co., director of the Royal Bank of Canada and vice-president of the Winnipeg Electric Company.

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New Books

Behind the Steel Wall

BEHIND THE STEEL WALL. A Swedish Journalist in Berlin, 1941-1943, by Arvid Fredborg. Published in Canada by Macmillans. Price $4.

This is the most up-to-date report available to the general public on conditions inside wartime Germany. Only late in 1943 did this representative of a neutral country newspaper have to make his escape.

British spying inside Germany is remarkably good.

Nazi precautions would seem to preclude lively hopes of an anti-Nazi putsch inside the Reich.

The German people are terror-stricken by the possibilities of revenge that may follow defeat.

But Fredborg's study gives very much more than that kind of information. It is important for the observer of military events because it shows how the German machine operates; tells what went on inside Festung Europe, and what determined certain military decisions.

This is a much more studious and important document than last year's book, "Last Train from Berlin," by the last U. S. correspondent to leave when his country declared war.

For the North American, it is particularly interesting to watch these awful events and hateful characters through the eyes of this young Swede writing so dispassionately and objectively.

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Other People's Views . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

Stock Profiteers Run Rampant

Calgary Herald

Many residents of the prairie provinces have been finding regularly in their mail in recent months glittering advice on how to make money through investments in certain mining promotions. Most of these communications come from Toronto which, according to The Financial Post, is the stock racketeer's paradise. From the same source it is learned that many of these slick mine promotion "experts"—The Post calls them crooks and hoodlums—have been chased out of the United States.

It is not a matter of congratulation for an individual to receive unsolicited advice on the stocks he should buy or sell from such a source. It is simply a matter of being on what is known colloquially as the "suckers' list," and the best procedure is to tear up such communications and forget about them.

The Financial Post is performing a worthwhile public service in conducting a vigorous campaign against shady financial deals and stock promotions of the same character. It wants to rid Toronto of all but reputable brokerage firms and agencies in order that the investing public may be given a fair break. For that reason it is demanding that the Ontario Securities Act should be tightened and more strictly enforced.

Nothing is more damaging to prospecting for new mines and the financing of legitimate development than fraudulent stock promotions. Yet the case today, in the words of The Financial Post, is that "thousands of Canadians are being gulled into putting money into phoney mine promotions by crooked operators. This means that hundreds of thousands of dollars, which should be going into honest-to-goodness prospecting and mine development is going only into the pockets of racketeers. Failure to apply securities regulations thus results in the industry losing much needed venture capital."

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What The Papers Are Saying . . . .

Do We Want an Election in the Midst of Battle?

The Vancouver Sun

The present Parliament of Canada was elected on March 26, 1940. Its term will not expire until mid-summer, 1945.

Yet throughout the nation there is excited talk about an early federal election. Politicians are attending to their fences at home. Party organizations are being rebuilt.

Within a few months at most we shall face the worst and bloodiest battles of the war.

Is this any proper time to hold an election? Do the people of Canada wish to have the energies of the government diverted for a single day from the task which is opening before us now?

More serious still, do we want this nation to risk the total confusion of our politics and our administration of the war just as the war is entering its most critical phase? For if the election should produce anything approaching a stalemate, as it well might do with four major parties contending, we might have to endure weeks and even months of uncertainty at Ottawa, of compromise, of jockeying for position—and certainly weak administration.

A Decision to be Made

Winnipeg Free Press

The persistency of the Canadian Communists' efforts to move in on the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation is very clearly giving the leaders of the CCF much cause for concern. But the ultimate decision as to whether the CCF and the Communists will be able to make common cause will not be Mr. Coldwell's. Rather it will be decided by the developing dynamics of politics.

The plain truth is that the things which unite the CCF and the Communists are far more numerous and important than those which separate them. They both have the same ultimate objective—Socialism. They both, at the moment, seek to achieve this end through the same democratic processes. They will both, as soon as they achieve power, pass laws which will have the full coercive power of the state behind them to enforce the socialization of the country. The only thing which divides them, in actual fact, is a difference over procedure. One of the most curious of our political anomalies is that Mr. Coldwell, who is forever insisting upon the amalgamation of the Liberal and Conservative parties, should have developed such a phobia on the question of joining his own party to the other Canadian Socialist party.

• • •

The Mail-box . .

"No Embarrassment"

In the front page editorial of The Financial Post for January 8, 1944, there occurs the following paragraph:

"Lloyd Shaw, the CCF research director, greatly embarrassed his party by attacking life insurance companies when he did. He is now reported joining the RCAF and has been replaced."

This paragraph is capable of misunderstanding and I am sure you would not wish to make a statement which is directly contrary to the facts. I, therefore, hope you will be good enough to publish this letter, which I write in my official capacity.

The National Council of the CCF was extremely sorry to lose, for the duration, the services of our erstwhile Research Director, Lloyd Shaw. In the year during which he held this post he made a valuable contribution to our movement and to the cause of the Canadian people. He left only because his duties as a young Canadian called him into uniform and he applied for admission to the RCAF last August. It is understood by all executives of the CCF that as soon as victory is won and he is released from the RCAF, Mr. Shaw will give his full time and his great talents to the service of our movement.

Thus any suggestion that Mr. Shaw was "replaced" for any reason whatever is entirely unfounded. Further, his conclusions regarding the nature of modern insurance business did not "embarrass" the CCF. On the contrary, they merely restated what has been the policy of our party from the beginning. The full results of Mr. Shaw's study will be given to the public in due course. In short, I wish to make clear that Mr. Shaw's study of insurance was approved by the CCF.

DAVID LEWIS,
National Secretary,
Canadian Commonwealth Federation,
Ottawa.

Editor's Note: Like every other employer the CCF is obliged to provide re-employment for staff members joining the armed forces.

As for the timeliness from the CCF point of view of Mr. Shaw's blast against Canadian insurance, that is another matter.

Certainly this newspaper found a high CCF official apparently deploring the prominence given Mr. Shaw's declarations. And one said that "a mountain" was being made "out of a molehill."

Embarrassment may not be the right word to describe the effect when a soldier fires off a couple of practice rounds before the zero hour when the attack is supposed to commence.

• • •

Stop Stock Rackets

RE SHARE PUSHERS

You deserve the greatest possible praise and thanks for the way you are going after these birds. They are doing untold harm to the real business of mining; for the thousand and one dupes will think a long time before they will invest in legitimate mining.

I have been telephoned personally a number of times from Toronto and had to tell them to go to, in order to shut off their "oratory." I have never been bitten by them but because I have for years bought and sold good gold stocks for my private gain and amusement, they have got my name in some manner and I am on their lists.

I cannot understand why Mr. Drew has allowed it to continue for even one month after his elevation to power, as he is an old security official and should know all the ropes, and I expected quick action from him.

L. W. PATMORE.
Member Public Utilities Commission,
British Columbia.

Building Looks to Ottawa

CCA Men Expect Transition Bigger Than War Job

By CLIVE H. CHATTOE

Herewith is a report on the 26th annual meeting of the Canadian Construction Association held at Quebec and attended by a representative of The Financial Post.

The construction industry, its half-billion dollar war job done, probably will be assigned the chore of keeping the kinks out of reconversion by undertaking houses, highways, works and buildings in every province. How big the task is to be—and how soon—may become apparent during the next few weeks. Important revelations of national postwar policy and organization are expected during the present session of Parliament.

To get ready is the industry's dominant purpose.

It was a thought often expressed among several hundred construction men—general and trade contractors, road builders, manufacturers and suppliers of building materials and equipment—at the 26th annual meeting of the Canadian Construction Association at Quebec last week.

They had made their representations some time before to Government departments and advisory committees, the most recent being a comprehensive submission to the House committee on reconstruction (The Financial Post, Dec. 11, 1943).

Political Danger Seen

Brushing aside the CCA's usual avoidance of political discussion, the retiring president, John B. Stirling, Montreal, spoke out strongly for a spirited defense against encroaching doctrines of state socialism.

Suggesting as a first step for construction men, some discussion of the problem with their employees, Mr. Stirling reminded CCA delegates that unreasoned attacks by totalitarian thinkers had been directed against the banks and insurance companies . . . "the attackers evidently overlooking the fact that these institutions are the most closely Government-regulated organizations of their kind that exist."

The time had come, he said, for construction organizations, particularly labor, to combat current broadsides of inflammatory socialistic doctrine. "Unless we act at once—the end of 1944 may be too late—we will some day find ourselves deprived of our right to work as we please, or even associate as we please, and our co-workers in the labor organizations will find themselves in the position of Germany's labor unions just before the war."

Labor's Politics

The Quebec meeting by resolution recorded its opposition to the idea of political adventuring on the part of labor organizations. Discussing the problems earlier, the president said there was no doubt Canadian Congress of Labor unions were making efforts in construction to displace both the A.F. of L. and National Catholic unions.

"Despite denials from various sources there is every reason to believe there is a close affiliation between the CCL and a group whose ideology is unacceptable to both our industry and the workers themselves. Wiser leaders in the labor movement have become disturbed at the trend and recently have made definite pronouncements in favor of the enterprise economy."

Union Responsibilities

Mr. Stirling raised the question of incorporation or registration of trade unions, referring to injury and loss to both owners and the public arising from labor disturbances and jurisdictional disputes.

"With the rapid increase in membership of trade unions, antagonism arising between rival unions over bargaining rights, anticipated decrease in employment opportunities and absence of patriotic motive in sticking to jobs should war production be discontinued, it is to be expected that the rights of employers and public will be less considered in the event of labor difficulties. The matter of union responsibility — financial and otherwise—for its actions will come to the fore.

"Trade unions cannot but expect action here similar to that taken in the majority of states across the line in removing obstacles to damage suits against unions."

New Body at Ottawa?

"Growing danger of unemployment" made imperative the setting up of a board, commission or department to organize and direct supply and manning of the postwar construction program, another CCA Quebec resolution said. This had been an important recommendation in the association's brief to the Turgeon committee in November and now; addressing itself to the Government, the CCA urged immediate action.

Other resolutions were addressed to:

1. War labor boards, opposing wages increases during the life of negotiated agreements;

2. Munitions & Supply Dept., supporting the industry's claims for recovery on account of wage increases under fixed-sum Government construction contracts;

3. Canadian universities, etc., urging the training of more community and regional planning technicians;

4. The CCA executive, recommending (a) representation for the earliest possible removal of sales tax on building materials, and (b) continued representation on the National Joint Conference Board for the Building Trades, as at present set up, and continued practice of collective bargaining with the parties to present agreements.

5. The CCA Manufacturing & Supply section, urging abandonment of indiscriminate sale of capital goods direct to the consumer, to general contractors and retail merchants, and at prices quoted to CCA Trade Contractors.

New Ministry Coming?

Immediate formation of a federal body under ministerial direction to tackle postwar problems was advocated by J. Gray Turgeon, House Reconstruction Committee chairman, in the course of an address at Quebec. He had reason to believe, Mr. Turgeon said later in response to a question, that the Government would act in accordance with a proposal to this effect made by his committee.

Definite steps should be taken, he said in his address, to assure employment of service men who are to fight in final destructive phases of this war. There would be scant tolerance for conditions which had prevailed for 10 or 15 years before, Mr. Turgeon thought.

"One of the primary duties of businessmen in the days to come is to assure a better relationship between industry and agriculture, between labor and industry and between each of these and the government.

"Those who favor the capitalist system and private enterprise will have to think less of profits and a little more of the well-being of the people during the postwar period," Mr. Turgeon warned, though remarking he was among strongest opponents of Socialism.

Currency expansion under certain conditions might be a good thing, the construction men were told by the Member for Cariboo, B.C.

The time for it, he said, was a period of mass unemployment and shrinking production and even then only if all of the proceeds are used to bring about production, give employment and increase supply of goods and services; and provided, further, that the expansion is accompanied by heavy taxation and government borrowing.

The reconstruction committee this week was making a detailed report and recommendations to the House, after having made an interim report last June, Mr. Turgeon revealed at Quebec. The report, he said, would be concerned with utilization of natural resources, asset-making public works and housing, as opposed to any consideration of direct relief in the transition period.

During a quiz period, the member for Cariboo said he understood the Government was surveying the position of business with regard to reserves, adding he had pointed out repeatedly businessmen can't make postwar plans until they know their position under taxation.

New Move In Housing

With regard to housing, Mr. Turgeon said it was hoped the National Housing Act authority would be expanded or a new authority set up to meet housing needs. It was his thought that Wartime Housing units could be kept in use, possibly through some manner of redistribution.

K. M. Cameron, chief engineer of federal public works and president of the Engineering Institute, revealed that working plans and specifications were being rushed now for postwar public works of federal character.

Highways Emphasized

The CCA at Quebec welcomed to corporate existence within its ranks the recently organized Road Builders' section

Ernest Gohier, Quebec Roads Dept.'s chief engineer, told a CCA luncheon audience that Quebec had been postwar planning to such good effect that it was ready to call tenders for grading, paving, railway grade separations and bridges worth $25 millions.

CCA's 1944 Executive

The following officers were elected for 1944 by the Canadian Construction Association at Quebec:

H. C. NICHOLLS, Toronto, Milne & Nicholls Ltd., president.

ALBERT DESCHAMPS, Montreal, vice-president.

J. B. STIRLING, Montreal, E. G. M. Cape & Co., past president.

G. W. MILLER, Halifax, Fundy Construction Co., Atlantic vice-president.

L. G. OGILVIE, Montreal, L. G. Ogilvie & Co., Quebec vice-president.

A. C. ROSS, Ottawa, Ross-Meagher Ltd., Ontario vice-president.

F. R. DOWSE, Winnipeg, F. R. Dowse Sash & Door Co., Western vice-president.

C. L. MACDONALD, Vancouver, Otis-Fensom Elevator Co., Pacific vice-president.

E. R. SMALLHORN, Montreal, Aerocrete Construction Co., honorary secretary.

T. E. BOYCE, Toronto, Disher Steel Construction Co., honorary treasurer.

J. CLARK REILLY, Ottawa, general manager

Section chairman and vice-chairmen:

General contractors, P. N. GROSS, Montreal, Anglin-Norcross Corp., and ROBERT DRUMMOND, Toronto, A. W. Robertson Ltd.;

Trade contractors, J. A. JUNEAU, Quebec, Gauthier Ltd., and F. WM. PURDY, Purdy-Mansell Ltd.;

Manufacturing & supply, E. S. SARGEANT, Toronto, Western Steel Products Ltd., and A. R. WEBSTER, Montreal, Webster & Sons Ltd.;

Road contractors, G. G. ROBINSON, Toronto, Standard Paving Ltd., and H. J. O'CONNELL, Montreal, H. J. O'Connell Ltd.

Poll Reveals Power Plan Not Favored

Montreal Power Expropriation Has 95% Opposition, Survey Shows

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Poll of public opinion in Montreal revealed that 95% of those canvassed are opposed to Government ownership of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons. The poll was taken by a group of experts in this line of work and the figures were made available in a statement to members of the Montreal city council.

According to the statement slightly more than 75% of persons consulted, both French and English speaking, were definitely against the Quebec Government taking over the distribution of electrical services in Montreal.

Reasons for Opposition

Those who expressed themselves as opposed to the Provincial Government expropriating the service were asked for the reason. Most of them replied they were satisfied with things the way they were, and a good many added that they were afraid there would be too much politics mixed in with the electrical service and that rates would eventually work higher.

To a question as to where they thought the money would come from to pay for the expropriation, well over 70% of English speaking residents and about 50% of the French-speaking residents answered: "from the pockets of the public."

To a question as to whether the party preferred management of such industries by businessmen, or politicians, less than 2% favored politicians.

May Have Plebiscite

An examination of the poll results brought suggestions from the city councillors who received them, to the effect that it would not be a bad idea to take a full poll on the subject, by holding a plebiscite either of all Montreal electors, or perhaps of all the users of electricity in the city, whether electors or not, as to the preference. That might, they thought, prove a valuable guide to the Government as to the degree of popularity attached to its proposal.

ELECTED DIRECTOR

W. H. Furlong, K.C., of the legal firm of Furlong, Furlong & Awrey, has just been elected to the board of directors of Guaranty Trust Co. He is also president of White Star Refining Co., chairman of S.W. & A. Railway Co. and director of Breweries & Distillers of Vancouver, Ltd.

War Workers—

Plant Layoffs

Regina Industries Ltd.: 300 employees. Due to completion of certain contracts for war materials. A new contract from DMS was expected to make the layoff a temporary matter.

* * *

Chrysler Corp. of Canada: 127 men laid off at the year's end. According to Selective Service none were in skilled categories, none on deferment and in the unskilled group from which the men were laid off—on a basis of seniority—there were high priority vacancies in excess of the number of men who would apply for vacancies. Ottawa reports further the men were immediately offered (and were placed in) employment at Ford Motor Co. of Canada.

* * *

Defence Industries Ltd., Nobel, Ont.: Between 2,000 and 4,000 men.

* * *

Some Alberta domestic mines are laying off men owing to lack of orders, according to Robert Livett of Calgary, president District 18, United Mine Workers of America. While some mines were laying off men, due to reduced volume of coal orders owing to the mild winter, he admitted there was a shortage of workers in some of the steam coal mines.

* * *

Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., Sydney, N.S.: 847 workers laid off and more than 150 given separation notices since start of the year owing to seasonal reduction in operation in several departments. Number includes 120 women. The Sydney plant now has a working force of about 4,000. It is believed this situation represents merely a temporary condition and the working force is more likely to increase than to diminish later in the season.

* * *

Leek & Co. Ltd., Vancouver: 130 employees in the first major plant lay-off in Vancouver plants doing subcontract work for steel shipyards. According to C. W. Leek, head of the firm, it is the result of slowdown in freighter launchings to 100 days.

* * *

Heaps Engineering, Neon Engineering, Dominion Bridge Ordnance, all of Vancouver, have also reduced their activities recently.

* * *

Amherst, N.S. plant of Canadian Car & Foundry Co.: 125 skilled tool makers and machinists likely to be out owing to curtailment of new assembly work. A number of men have already been transferred to other departments of the industry. While a certain proportion of tool makers and machinists would be required for overhaul work on two Hudsons each month with additional work on 300 Ansons plus repairs for Mosquitoes and Hurricanes, it cannot be expected the same number of men to be employed as in the past.

Inter-State Royalty Reports on Position

Inter-State Royalty Corp. reports that at the end of 1943 investments in oil royalties had a book value of $1,256,866. Gross revenue from royalty income to Nov. 30 amounted to $552,236 and reserve for depletion $151,058. In November the company had a gross income amounting to $1,035 while accumulated income for

The Week in Business

	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Year Ago
▪Financial Post Production Index	266.1	264.0	262.5	258.4	234.2
National Income, D.B.S. (c)	....	§752	737	§747	633
Dom. war expend. (million $)	543.5	271.0	345.5	247.2	217.4
Dom. total revenue (do.)	209.3	215.1	248.9	215.9	175.0
Dom. total expend. (do.)	704.6	501.0	440.1	389.8	357.5
Dept. store sales index no.	....	169.3	157.3	156.8	168.5
Retail sales index no.	....	165.4	157.6	158.5	161.6
Wholesale sales index no.	....	169.9	175.2	184.8	152.9
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+11.0	+5.3	+5.7	+15.0
Divd. payment index♠	125.9	124.6	123.9	124.0	122.7
▪Bank deposits (1935-39=100)	191.2	176.3	175.3	170.7	157.9
▪Cash and cheque pay. index	192.5	238.4	186.8	180.0	165.8
▪Bank debits (1935-40=100)	164.3	195.4	155.0	171.6	142.1
▪Money supply (c)	5,271	4,930	4,886	4,756	4,343
NEWSPAPER % OF CAPACITY—					
▪Production ratio	67.4	69.2	70.1	70.7	66.0
▪Shipment ratio	65.1	70.4	70.7	68.7	65.8
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS—					
Tons (D.B.S. index)	196.1	164.5	135.4	147.7	175.9
Cars (D.B.S. index)	153.2	138.8	121.6	122.9	145.2
COST OF LIVING—					
D.B.S. index	119.3	119.4	119.3	119.4	118.8
EMPLOYMENT INDEX No. D.B.S.—					
All industries	....	188.7	187.6	186.2	183.3
Manufacturing	....	230.8	231.3	229.9	218.6
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (b)	....	152.0	150.7	148.7	140.6
Payrolls (1937=100) (a)	....	215	221	217	216

RAILWAYS—	1943-44	1942-43	1943-44 Jan. 1 to date	1942-43	Change %
▪Carloadings (week Jan. 15)	67,477	60,924	128,966	117,641	+9.6
▪C.P.R. gross (week Jan. 21)	$ 5,551,000	4,253,000	15,523,000	12,909,000	+20.2
C.N.R. gross rev. .. (Nov.)	$ 37,001,000	31,886,000	401,535,000	338,715,000	+18.5
C.N.R. net rev. .... (Nov.)	$ 7,226,000	6,602,000	88,583,000	78,266,000	+13.1
C.P.R. gross rev. .. (Nov.)	$ 27,461,492	22,414,905	269,824,963	232,340,753	+16.1
C.P.R. net rev. ... (Nov.)	$ 5,590,640	5,269,455	44,193,918	42,993,378	+2.7
IRON AND STEEL—(November)					
Pig Iron production (tons)	142,249	170,598	1,621,009	1,810,633	—10.4
Steel production ... (tons)	259,444	270,812	2,769,156	2,851,527	—2.8
CONSTRUCTION—					
Contracts awarded.. (Dec.)	$ 11,989,300	9,608,900	206,103,900	281,594,100	—26.8
Building permits .. (Nov.)	$ 6,348,196	7,956,629	73,606,388	97,610,848	—24.7
Cement prod., bbls. (Oct.)	813,000	1,146,000	6,578,665	8,177,092	—19.5
AGRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. .. (Nov.)	2,175,831	1,973,401	22,301,263	18,697,561	+19.2
Cattle sales▴ .... (Dec.)	91,115	109,830	1,184,802	1,173,714	+0.9
Hog sales▴ .... (Dec.)	1,041,504	722,284	7,147,546	6,228,163	+14.7
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch, cwts. ...... (July)	1,659,279	1,387,400	5,344,855	5,804,685	—7.9
Landed value ..... (July)	6,570,634	5,097,200	21,387,627	15,550,040	+37.6
NEWSPRINT—					
▪Production, tons .. (Dec.)	249,693	244,191	2,982,797	3,177,102	—6.1
▪Exports, tons .... (Dec.)	224,482	226,779	2,816,566	3,006,150	—6.3
MINING AND OILS—					
▪Coal prod., tons .... (Nov.)	1,445,309	1,646,387	16,177,213	17,125,330	—5.5
▪Gold rec. (fine oz.) (Dec.)	268,337	349,459	3,606,542	4,594,487	—21.5
Petroleum prod., brl. (Oct.)	836,080	860,060	8,358,049	8,677,610	—3.6
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT—(October)—					
Total monthly 1,000 kw.h.'s	3,460,737	3,188,797	36,818,140	33,946,747	+8.4
FOREIGN TRADE—♦					
Imports .... (Nov.)	160,310,824	126,204,238	1,600,204,816	1,506,672,539	+6.2
Exports .... (Nov.)	293 412,194	208,962,433	2,693,388,525	2,114,226,765	+27.3
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Shoes, prod., pr. ... (Nov.)	2,925,870	2,884,992	31,577,536	30,549,537	+3.3
▪Cotton consump. lb. (Dec.)	14,081,231	15,797,619	180,650,455	201,938,609	—10.5
Cigarette cons. No.† (Dec.)	1,018,559	961,860	11,526,543	10,239,979	+12.5
FINANCE—					
▪Bank debits† ..♦.... (Dec.)	$ 4,850,428	4,194,614	53,796,715	45,526,254	+18.2
Bond sales† .... (Dec.)	$ 171,766	92,552	6,686,094	4,290,673	+55.8
Life insurance sales (Nov.)	$ 54,087,000	52,042,000	535,009,000	489,246,000	+9.3

‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C. †000 omitted.
▴Total at yards and plants. ▪New items for week. §Estimated.
♠Supplied by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. (c) 000,000's omitted. ♦Gold excluded.
(a) Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce. (b) All industries.

Tomorrow's Money

From their modest investments of today—chiefly in Victory Bonds—men and women are accumulating capital that will enable them to become employers and executives in the postwar business world.

Write for our Record of Investments booklet. Keep an up-to-the-minute account of your growing capital.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 0161
Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Correspondents in New York and London, England.

You can be sure . . . !

For more than four years, Canadian farmers have done the "impossible", and this year, with food goals still higher they're facing the gigantic task of doing it again.

Canada's farmers are going to come through — you can count on them.

And you can count on the Family Herald and Weekly Star too . . . ! This old, reliable magazine is providing powerful, wartime support for the farmer, backed by more than seventy years' service to rural Canada . . . In addition, the Family Herald, with over 300,000 circulation provides advertisers with a **national** medium for making sales today or building a solid, post-war market in rural Canada.

Family Herald and Weekly Star
CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MAGAZINE
MONTREAL CANADA

GOVERNMENT
AND
CORPORATION
SECURITIES

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria
New York London, Eng.

Bongard & Company
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Private wire connections to leading Western Centres and Montreal.
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RSC INVESTMENT SERVICE

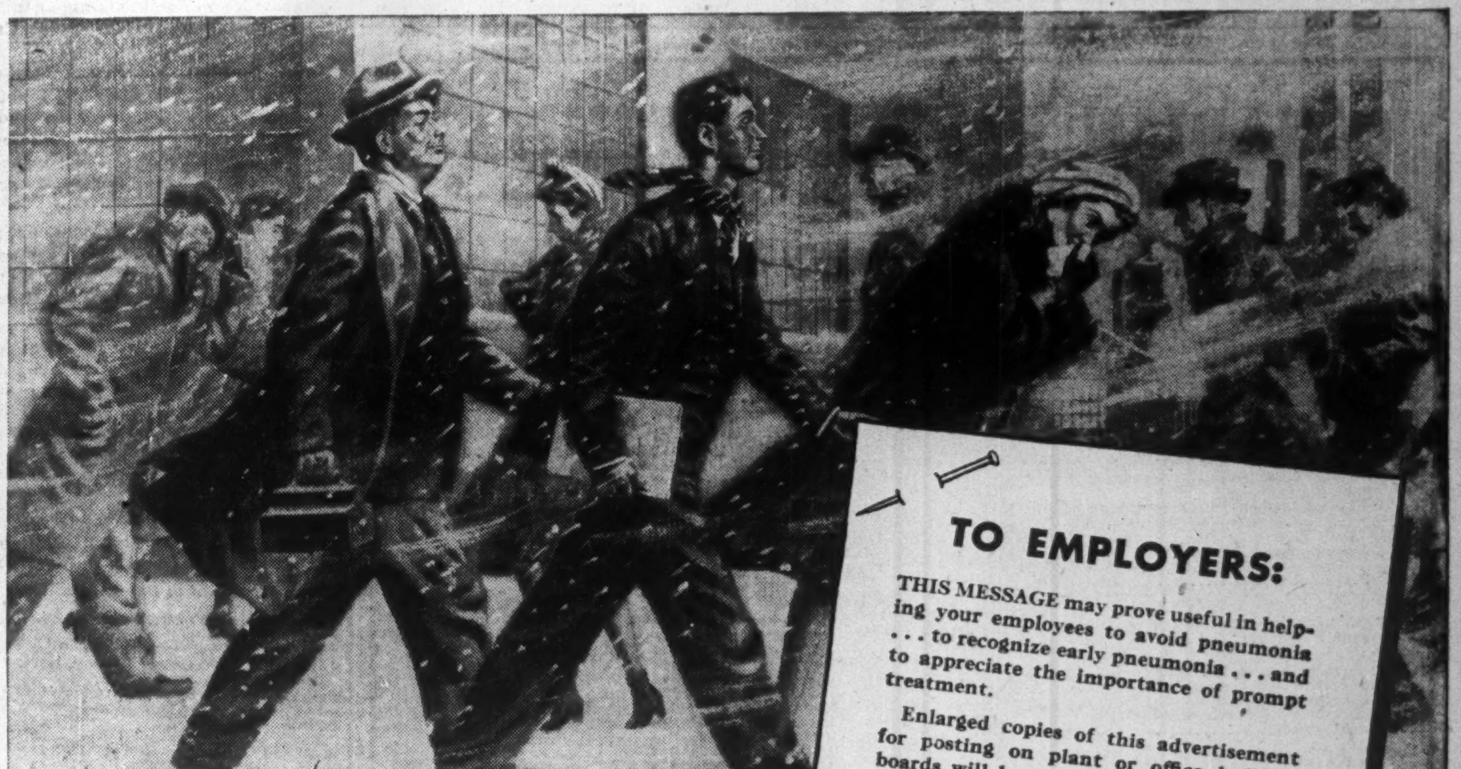
Victory Loan Bonds
"An Opportunity"

In Canada we have the opportunity to help our war effort and at the same time obtain the safest investment in the country, by purchasing and holding our Victory Loan Bonds.

Royal Securities Corporation
Limited
Established 1903

Offices throughout Canada

330 Bay Street, TORONTO
244 St. James Street, MONTREAL



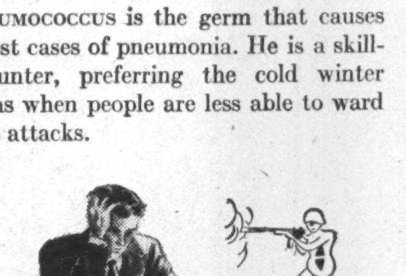
TO EMPLOYERS:

THIS MESSAGE may prove useful in helping your employees to avoid pneumonia . . . to recognize early pneumonia . . . and to appreciate the importance of prompt treatment.

Enlarged copies of this advertisement for posting on plant or office bulletin boards will be sent on request. Address: Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

PNEU-MO-COC-CUS is a treacherous fellow
(. . . and this is his best hunting season)

PNEUMOCOCCUS is the germ that causes most cases of pneumonia. He is a skillful hunter, preferring the cold winter months when people are less able to ward off his attacks.

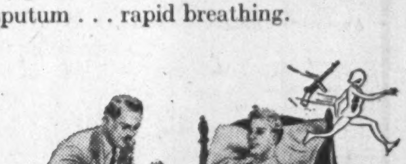


Sometimes Pneumococcus strikes people who are in excellent physical condition. But he really goes to work with glee on someone whose resistance has been weakened—perhaps through overwork, poor nutrition, insufficient exercise.

He enjoys good hunting in stormy weather, stalking people who aren't dressed warmly, or whose clothing or shoes are soaked. Even better, he likes to shadow someone who has influenza, a severe cold, or a cold that hangs on. Such infections of the nose, throat, or lungs help him start a full-blown case of pneumonia.

Once you learn these wily habits of Pneumococcus, you can take the obvious steps to avoid his attack.

If, in spite of precautions, he should press home a successful attack, *quick action is necessary!* Any of the following signs of early pneumonia are an urgent warning to call the doctor *immediately:* A chill, followed by fever . . . coughing accompanied by pain in the side . . . thick, rust-coloured sputum . . . rapid breathing.



In most cases of pneumonia, the doctor has a powerful weapon in the sulfa drugs. In some cases, serum is still used effectively. The earlier treatment is started, the better are the chances of hastening recovery and of preventing serious consequences.

Sometimes when pneumonia strikes, Pneumococcus is not to blame. The cause may be a germ or a virus against which sulfa drugs and serums are not effective. *In such cases, prompt medical and nursing care are particularly important, for recovery depends upon general care.*

During the "pneumonia months" the wisest course is to keep fit . . . avoid colds . . . take care of a cold should one develop. If a cold is very severe or hangs on, *go to bed . . . call the doctor!*

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
NEW YORK
Frederick H. Ecker CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
Leroy A. Lincoln PRESIDENT
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE
OTTAWA

MACDONALD'S
"EXPORT"
Made from the finest tobaccos with moisture proof Aquafuge paper.
YOU CAN'T BUY A BETTER Cigarette
13C

To Review at Washington New Air Routes to Canada

By LAWRENCE SULLIVAN

Washington. — The Civil Aeronautics Board, which regulates commercial transport operations, has determined to open exploratory hearings soon on all pending applications from U. S. operators for new air routes to Canadian points, or over Canada to transoceanic terminals.

Date for the informal hearings has not yet been set, but it is believed formal hearings probably will be scheduled definitely for March.

Chief Examiner C. Edward Leasure has notified all applicants that exploratory hearings will cover all pending applications for passenger and freight routes to Canada. These include:

(1) Colonial Air Lines, between Washington and Ottawa, via Massena, New York; (2) American Airlines, between Syracuse and Montreal, via Ottawa; (3) Eastern Air Lines, Baltimore and Montreal; (4) Pennslyvania-Central Airlines, Buffalo and Ottawa; (5) United Air Lines, Cleveland and Montreal; and (6) Paige Airways (feeder line), Rochester, N.Y., to Washington.

In addition, there are pending some 20 applications for routes over Canada to other countries, especially to Alaska, England and the Orient.

Air transport between U. S. and Canada now is operating under terms of a special arrangement concluded between Washington and Ottawa in Aug., 1939, and extended by agreement of March 4, 1943, until end of the war. This agreement may be terminated by either party by eight months' formal notice. But in no case may notice of termination be given until a 60-day period of consultations has expired. Either party then may terminate the agreement six months after expiration of the consultation period.

Licenses Not Promised

Beginning of these exploratory hearings does not signalize a determination to issue licenses forthwith for routes to and over Canada. The purpose, rather, is to find out what the U. S. operators have in mind, what they are prepared to undertake, prospective rates, methods of financing expansion, and similar questions of corporate organization.

Obviously no certificate would be issued until detailed plans of operation had been approved by Ottawa, through the State Department.

Nor do these hearings mean that U.S.-Canadian routes will be handled to a separate policy, apart from the global aviation policy yet to be formulated by Washington.

In the present phase all the ideas of U. S. operators, or potential operators, over Canada are being thrown into a hopper for examination and co-ordination. A host of technical and administrative problems here explored doubtless will have considerable weight in the formulation of the final international aviation policy of the U. S.

Some constitutional questions arise relating to the authority of the CAB to issue licenses for foreign routes. Senator Pat McCarran (Dem.-Nevada), a ranking member of the Senate Committee and author of the Civil Aeronautics Act, contends that the CAB is authorized only to control domestic transport, and that it is the exclusive province of Congress to set down an over-all policy and program governing international flying.

Meanwhile, the whole question of international aviation policy is in a state of flux, with Army and Navy actually operating all overseas services. One section of official opinion favors a postwar government monopoly, with all international routes under one corporate administration. On the other hand, the 16 domestic airlines favor a postwar aviation policy based on free competition for international routes, as extensions of prevailing domestic services.

* * *

Summary

Undoubtedly Congress ultimately will set down the final policy. But it is unlikely that anything will be done until after the November elections.

Below is a summary of the U.S. applications now pending before CAB for service to and over Canada:

Western Air Lines—Lethbridge to Anchorage, via Calgary, Edmonton, Grand Prairie and Whitehorse and, beyond Whitehorse, (a) to Fairbanks and Anchorage and (b) to Northway and Anchorage (Docket 834); (2) Seattle to Nome (Docket 861); (3) Seattle to Victoria (Docket 935); (4) Across Canada to the Orient, via Alaska; (5) Lethbridge to Anchorage, via Calgary, Edmonton, Grand Prairie, Fort St. John, Fort Nelson, Watson Lake and Whitehorse (Docket 628).

Northeast Airlines — Boston to London, via Newfoundland (Docket 855); (2) Bangor, Me., to Northwest River, Labrador, via Moncton, Stephenville, St. John's and Argentia, Newfoundland (Docket 682).

Chicago and Southern Air Lines—Chicago to Batavia, Java via Winnipeg, Edmonton, Whitehorse and Nome, Alaska (Docket 880).

American Airlines—Syracuse to Ottawa (Docket 969); (2) Syracuse to Montreal (Docket 970); (3) New York to London, via Newfoundland and Chicago to London, via Newfoundland (Docket 996).

Mid-Continent Airlines—Minot, N. Dak., to Regina.

Inland Air Lines, Inc. — Great Falls, Mont. to Nome, via Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Grand Prairie, Fort St. John and Whitehorse, and Fairbanks (Docket 902).

Northwest Airlines, Inc.—Seattle to Victoria (Docket 935); Seattle to Nome (Docket 861).

Pennsylvania-Central Airlines — Buffalo to Ottawa (Docket 1195).

Colonial Air Lines—Massena to Ottawa (Docket 1070).

United Air Lines—Cleveland to Montreal via Ottawa (Docket 1217).

Non-certificated applicants, most of whom ask to carry freight or express, as follows:

Keeshin Air Freight, to 79 basic points in U. S. and Canada (Docket 910).

Great Lakes Storage and Moving Co. to all points in U. S. and Canada (Docket 903).

W. J. Dillner Transfer Co. to Alaska over Canada (Docket 845).

John C. Van Son—Buffalo to Niagara Falls (Docket 953).

Shawmut Air Freight and Transport Co. —(1) Boston to Montreal; (2) Boston to Halifax, via Blissville, Moncton and Dartmouth; (3) Boston to London, via Halifax (Docket 831).

Automobile Air Freight Corp.—Illinois to numerous points in Canada (Docket 1105).

Washington Motor Coach Co.—Port Angeles, Wash., to Victoria (Docket 1120).

Coastal Tank Lines—All points in U. S., Mexico, Alaska and Canada (Docket 961).

Vancouver Island Air Lines—Seattle to Victoria (Docket 1007).

North Coast Transportation — Blain, Wash., to Vancouver (Docket 1007).

U.S. Takes Over P. R. Power Co.

Steps Now Being Taken to Distribute Receipts of Some $7 Millions

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL, — Expropriation of the Porto Rico Power Co. property by the United States Government will result in an estimated receipt by the company, after payment of debentures and other liabilities, in the neighborhood of $7 millions, according to a notice sent to shareholders by Fred C. Clarke, secretary-treasurer. Original payment for the property was in U. S. funds, but the notice to shareholders does not indicate whether the $7 millions is in Canadian or U. S. funds.

The shareholders have authorized winding up the company and appointment of Montreal Trust Co. as liquidators. Distribution of assets will be made as promptly as possible, subject to authority of the Court and the final termination of outstanding liabilities.

Preference Has Claim

The preference stock certificates, it is pointed out, do not contain the provision relating to the terms of issue, that the preferred is entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of 7% per annum and a priority on any division of assets to the extent of its re-payment in full at par together with any dividends accrued and unpaid.

A claim has been advanced, says Mr. Clarke, that the preference shareholders are entitled to participate in the surplus over and above the par value of their shares and accrued dividends. This claim will be dealt with in the winding up proceedings.

ANOTHER POSTER
preparing for peace

It takes DOMINANT advertising to make your message effective above the clamour of war's sensational events. Posters give you that dominance — plus size, colour, continuity, mass coverage and economy.

"Delicious fo' lunch and supper too!"
AUNT JEMIMA
SECRET RECIPE
PANCAKES

POSTER ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA, 80 Richmond St. W., Toronto

CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT THE 31st OCTOBER, 1943

ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash on Hand and in Bank		$ 864,187.82	
Investments including shares in Brewing Companies (Quoted market value $1,598,249.09)		1,333,680.58	
Accounts and Bills Receivable less reserve for Doubtful Accounts		446,698.27	
Stocks of Beer and Supplies valued on the basis of cost and containers on the basis of cost or replacement values as certified by responsible officials		3,500,751.41	
Prepaid Expenses		70,656.30	$ 6,215,974.38
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax			397,500.00
Deferred Charges including $161,268.00 balance of discount and expenses in connection with the issue of debentures			198,521.62
Fixed Assets:			
Land		$ 989,285.03	
Buildings	$4,258,704.24		
Plant and Equipment	5,287,021.46		
	$9,545,725.70		
Less: Reserves for Depreciation	3,335,826.53	*6,209,899.17	7,199,184.20
Sundry Properties and Investments including interest in affiliated companies and subsidiary company not consolidated in balance sheet at book values less reserves			992,038.78
			$15,003,218.98

*Buildings, Plant and Equipment with the exception of certain assets included at a net book value of $250,155.56 are valued on the basis of independent appraisals made in 1939, plus subsequent additions at cost.

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 892,772.43	
Income and Excess Profits Taxes accrued less payments thereon	1,320,995.31	
Note: Excess Profits Tax included at estimated amount subject to determination of standard profits		$2,213,767.74
Debentures—Secured by First Mortgage:		
Authorized	$10,000,000.00	
Issued:		
Serial Debentures maturing in annual instalments of $200,000.00 on the 1st July in each of the years 1944 to 1952 inclusive and $300,000.00 on the 1st July in each of the years 1953 to 1956 inclusive and paying interest at various rates from 3% to 4½% according to date of maturity		3,000,000.00
Inventory Reserve		283,968.51
Capital and Surplus represented by:		
Authorized Capital:		
250,000 $3.40 Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preference Shares of no par value.		
1,500,000 Common Shares of no par value.		
Issued Capital:		
175,000 $3.40 Cumulative Sinking Fund Convertible Preference Shares of no par value after deducting 228 shares redeemed and cancelled	$4,440,100.90	
734,269 Common Shares of no par value	1,201,413.49	
Capital Surplus including Surplus arising from appraisal of Fixed Assets	1,760,412.07	
Distributable Surplus	2,103,556.27	9,505,482.73
Contingent Liability:		
Sundry Guarantees, etc.	$ 160,000.00	
Note: Option rights expiring the 1st October, 1945, on 115,000 Common Shares at $10.00 per share are outstanding in connection with a previous issue of Debentures.		
		$15,003,218.98

We have examined the books and accounts of Canadian Breweries Limited and of its Subsidiary Companies for the year ended the 31st October, 1943. In connection therewith we tested accounting records and other supporting evidence and made a general review of the accounting methods and of the Profit and Loss and Surplus Accounts for the year. Based upon such examination we report that all our requirements as auditors have been complied with and that, in our opinion, the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of Canadian Breweries Limited and its Subsidiary Companies as at the 31st October, 1943, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

DATED at Toronto, Ontario, 6th January, 1944.

Approved on behalf of the Board, E. P. TAYLOR, *Director.*
K. S. BARNES, *Director.*

DISTRIBUTABLE SURPLUS

For the Year ended the 31st October, 1943

Balance at Credit the 1st November, 1942		$1,824,110.35
Add:		
Net Profit for the year ended the 31st October, 1943—Statement IV	$864,266.77	
Less: Net Profits applicable to minority shares to date of acquisition of same	13,338.65	850,928.12
		2,675,038.47
Deduct:		
Dividends Paid on Preference Shares		571,482.20
Balance at the 31st October, 1943—Statement I		$2,103,556.27

Powell River Drafts Vast Plant Plans

May Involve $12 Millions — To Install New Hydraulic Barker

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—Powell River Co., representing an investment of more than $35 millions, has announced plans for enlargement of plant capacity expected to cost about $12 millions.

Back of the Powell River plan is fuller utilization of raw materials available, a trend which is becoming every year more universally recognized in the industry.

Powell River Co. plans to install new hydraulic barking equipment such as two plants in the state of Washington have recently introduced with almost revolutionary results in speed of operation and economy.

Company Plans

The company will also build a board plant and a shingle and kraft mill to utilize Douglas fir and cedar which are not satisfactory for other grades of pulp. Equipment will also be installed to produce more laminated materials. The bleach plant will be completed, and it is proposed to extend production by introducing plywood and possibly plastics, yeast and tannin.

The company may soon be able to boast probably the most diversified production in Canada.

The proposed expansion will be carried out during the first four or five years following the war, as materials become available.

Canadian I. I. Trust Distribution Increased

Canadian International Investment Trust Ltd. has declared a dividend of $1 a share on its 5% preferred stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 1. This makes a total distribution of $2.50 a share for the fiscal year ending Feb. 28, 1944, compared with $2 paid in each of the four preceding years.

When the latest dividend has been paid, arrears as at March 1, 1944, will amount to $37.25 a share.

Mtl. Security Values Record Gain in 1943

Value of listings on the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market recorded a gain of $173 millions during December and stood at $6,931 millions at close of the year. The month's gain represented a 50% recovery of the previous month's sharp decline. Compared with the values reported at the end of 1942, the current figure shows an advance of $446 millions.

B. C. Apple Crop Up $1.3 Million

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Okanagan apple shipments totalling 7,500 cars from the 1943 crop will result in a revenue of $12.4 millions, compared with $11.1 millions in 1942, it was announced at the annual meeting of the growers in Kelowna, B.C.

Average return per car was $1,653 against $1,079 in 1942. Shipments overseas and to the U. S. totalled 414,000 boxes, the smallest in years, but the domestic market was strong and while production last year was less than in the previous year the money returns were larger.

The growers were informed the United Kingdom plans to purchase one million boxes of apples in British Columbia this year, which is four or five times more than were shipped last year but only about 50% of the pre-war trade.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
Owning directly or through subsidiary companies, mills at
Beaupre, Que. Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man. Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Fort William, Ont.
Port Arthur, Ont.
Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Small Estates need "FATHERING"

At the close of the past year, The Canada Trust Co. was "fathering" more than 1,400 estates, trust funds and agency accounts.

The value of those accounts was over $30,000,000.

Speaking of estates, it has been our experience—over 42 years—that the smaller they are—the more "fathering" they need. The man with the large estate uses a Trust Company of course because he has long known the vital importance of specialized advice on problems of taxation and investment.

But every year more and more people with SMALL estates are coming to realize that their affairs too deserve expert attention. How do we know? Because last year, for instance, the average estate cared for by us was less than $33,000 in size.

At the end of 1943 this Company safeguarded for investors in its Guaranteed Trust and Deposit Certificate Department a total of over 7 millions of dollars. This was practically the same as a year ago despite the fact that our depositors withdrew more than $400,000 to assist the war effort in the purchase of Victory Bonds.

During the past year we welcomed a large number of new customers to our Safe Deposit Box Department.

Get acquainted with us now and see for yourself the type of friendly efficient service your family would receive from us as executor.

The CANADA TRUST COMPANY

BRANCHES IN SIX PROVINCES

London Toronto Hamilton
Montreal Windsor St. Thomas
Chatham Winnipeg Regina
Edmonton Vancouver Victoria

To Our Policyholders

Our ninety-seventh annual report contains evidence of another very satisfactory year of progress in 1943.

As a result of improved mortality experience, a stabilized interest rate and decreased operational costs, the security behind Canada Life contracts has been still further strengthened.

The funds which have been accumulated on your behalf are being employed largely in your country's war financing. At the same time, great numbers have again been helped through distressing circumstances because of their co-operation with the many thousands of others who constitute the Canada Life.

A complete annual report is available at any of our offices.

The Canada Life
Assurance Company
Established 1847

SYSTEMATIC SAVING BEST

Determine the amount of money you intend to save, and budget your controllable expenses accordingly. We'll help you. Open a Savings Account with us. Your money will be available at any time it is required. When you subscribe to a war purpose or a government loan, issue your cheque and keep within your budget.

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Mortgage Corporation
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SHAW BUSINESS SCHOOLS

We Have Been Asked . . .

The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, wartime regulations and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinions on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed.

INCOME TAX

Immediate Annuity

I recently bought an annuity from a life insurance company to start immediately and run for 15 years certain. Is this taxable or any part of it?

The interest part of the annuity will be taxable. The insurance company will tell you how much of the annuity is capital and how much income.

Stock Market Profits

I am a retired businessman with a fair amount of capital. I have always been fond of operating in the stock market. But if I do much of this now and make some money, will my profits be regarded as income or as capital gains? I am afraid that because I have no other business I may be regarded as a professional operator and my profits will be taxable as income.

It is believed any profits you make will be regarded as capital gains, not as income. Your main source of livelihood probably continues to be the interest from your investments, pension or some other such factor, not your profits from stock market operations, even if you should do fairly well at them.

Wife's Income

I am an officer in the army in Canada. My wife has an income of her own of about $155 a month made up mostly of rent from a house in Toronto and also some bond interest. So much of her income from the house is absorbed in depreciation charges, mortgage interest, repairs, taxes and insurance that her net income is brought well below $660 for the year. Accordingly she is exempt from income tax. But how do I stand? Am I regarded as a married man or single for tax purposes?

As your wife's net income is less than $660 a year, she is not taxable. Accordingly you have a right to claim the status of a married man for income tax. It is understood, of course, the deductions your wife makes for the various charges mentioned are authorized by the income tax regulations.

INVESTMENTS

Alberta Coupons

Is there any statutory limit of time within which coupons of $1,000 Province of Alberta 4% bonds due Dec 1, 1957, must be cashed? I understand the Province of Alberta has been paying 50% of the coupon interest. Do you think it is likely in the near future to pay these coupons at par?

We are informed the majority of holders of Alberta bonds are cashing each coupon just before it becomes six years overdue. As far as we know, there has been no attempt thus far to enforce the statute of limitations in regard to these coupons, so that the precaution of cashing them just short of the six-year limit may ultimately prove unnecessary. Nevertheless, it has been followed by many as a precaution.

It is not generally regarded as probable the Province of Alberta will pay coupons on its bonds at their full face value. But it is reported that some time before long the Province will arrive at some sort of refunding operation. There has been nothing official so far to indicate when or on what terms this may take place, but should such a refunding occur it is believed the arrears of interest on the bonds would be made up to possibly 3¾%. It is naturally impossible to be too specific on this point.

Canadian Dredge

I should be glad to have your comments on Canadian Dredge.

Canadian Dredge & Dock Co. common has not paid a dividend since 1939, but prior to that year had not missed making a payment for the preceding ten years. Dividend payments on the common ranged from 50c. to $3 per year. More active business was experienced in 1942, and it is understood the more active condition continued through 1943. Nevertheless, the company has not as yet seen fit to declare renewal of its dividends. The long range outlook for the company is difficult to appraise since so much will depend on the character of postwar business.

Competition has been fairly acute in this type of undertaking, and it is not always certain which companies will benefit even when business is active. As a result, the stock is generally regarded as rather speculative, and in recent years has ranged from a high of $50 to a low of $9.

Granby Elastic

As subscribers of The Financial Post would you be kind enough to let us have a report on Granby Elastic of Canada?

Granby Elastic Web operations for some time past have been concentrated largely on war work. The company has built up a strong position for itself in the trade and earnings power has been well established. During the year 1942 the company had a net profit of $80,062, against which preferred dividends amounted to $25,959 and common dividends $7,500. These earnings represented $1.80 a share on the common (dividend 25 cents a share) compared with $1.25 a share in 1941. Reconversion of the plant to a peacetime basis should be accomplished with little difficulty and an established market awaits the company once the war is over.

Langley's Ltd.

What can you tell me of the current position of Langley's Ltd.?

Arrears of dividends on the preferred stock of Langley's Ltd. currently amount to approximately $55 per share, and although dividends of $2 annually were paid during 1943, the president has advised shareholders the outlook for dividends during at least the first part of 1944 is unfavorable. It is stated the company experienced a reversal of earnings during the last four or five months. Unusual operating difficulties have been encountered. Curtailed delivery service, closing of six out-of-town branch stores (both forced by gasoline shortage), plus scarcity of labor and completion of government work contributed to a drop in volume, it is stated.

In no year of which we have record has the company been able to earn its full preferred dividend, and we would point out that this business of cleaning and dyeing has suffered considerably by reason of the large number of firms engaged in it and the ease with which it has been possible to enter the business.

York Debentures

Can you advise me as to the market position of Township of York debentures, annual interest payments at 4½%, maturity 1962?

Market price of Township of York debentures carrying 4½% interest and maturing 1962 is currently 99¾ bid with the bonds generally regarded as saleable at par, or at a very small premium.

The Township has redeemed its bonds up to the end of 1949 by means of refunding deals and redemption ahead of schedule. The bonds are redeemable at par, and since the township is able to get long-term money at the rate of 3½%, it is generally anticipated the bonds you mention will be called in the reasonably near future. This explains why the bonds are not selling at a higher price, since there is very little doubt that a premium would be justified if the bonds were not callable at par. The township currently enjoys a high investment rating.

WPTB QUESTIONS

Imported Printed Matter

May I use imported printed matter of a kind not permitted by Order No. 332?

The order does not regulate importation of printed matter but the use of printed matter, however acquired, is subject to the order, and is confined to the permitted kinds which must be reported in an application for a permit.

New Ration Books

When will we receive our new ration books?

Certain coupons in your present book will expire about April 1, 1944. New books will be issued about this time.

Fixing Rental

What is the ceiling price for the rent I may charge for a small story and a half building? It consists of two rooms downstairs and two small rooms upstairs. It has not been rented before.

Sorry, we cannot advise you the amount of rental you may charge in this column. Apply to the Rentals Administration in your district and they will fix the rental for you.

Determining Value

When making application for permit to acquire permitted printed matter of more than five tons in weight or of more than $2,500 in value during the next 12 months, how is the value of a specified previous 12 months' purchase determined?

WPTB Order No. 332 states that "value" means the price paid for printed matter including sales tax and the cost of manuscript, art work, copyright, fees, commissions, typesetting, printing plates, metals and other materials and all other costs and charges entering into the production of the printed matter.

Reconditioned Watch

I purchased a reconditioned watch for my boy. This watch was priced $8 in the store and when I made the purchase I was charged $10. The storekeeper said the extra $2 was tax and he could not sell the watch without charging this. Is it correct?

Yes, the price is correct. There is a 25% merchandise tax on watches. In your case this tax would amount to $2. The dealer could not make the sale without charging the tax.

Private Printer

As the owner of a private printing plant used solely for the production of printed matter for use in a business (not being a printer or publisher) may I print any kind of printed matter?

No. Private manufacture of printed matter, even on office duplicating machines, is subject to the same restrictions as printed matter done on a custom basis or to the order of a customer.

CPR Contracts For Equipment

Locomotives and Freight Cars Principal Items Under Order

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Contracts have been placed by the Canadian Pacific Railway for 25 Mikado type 290-ton locomotives; 1,000 steel sheathed box cars and 100 triple hopper 70-ton capacity coal cars to be built in Montreal plants, in addition to 50 cabooses on order from the company's own Angus shops.

These orders, together with those placed outside Montreal, will increase the company's facilities by a total of 70 locomotives and 2,140 freight cars.

In Kingston, Canadian Locomotive Works will build 45 Pacific type freight locomotives; these, as well as the 25 of the Mikado type, will feature boiler shell plate and jacket steel of Canadian make formerly imported from England, U. S., and Belgium. Both types will be convertible to passenger use when needed.

National Steel Car Co., Hamilton, will supply 140 overhead refrigerator cars of 50-ton capacity, 500 drop-end gondolas of 70-ton, 300 triple hopper cars of 70-ton capacity.

Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Montreal, will make 100 triple hopper 70-ton coal cars and 1,000 steel sheet box cars.

Another 100 coal cars of the same type will be built by Eastern Car Co., New Glasgow, N.S.

New Wartime Regulations

Post Summary of Latest Ottawa Rulings

Lumber, western Canada: M & S No. Timber 17 provides regulations governing sale and shipment of lumber from any point in western Canada other than the Vancouver Forest District. Dated Nov. 22, 1943. Timber Controller A. H. Williamson.

* * *

Motor Vehicles: M & S No. MVC 14A, Nov. 26, 1943, amends No. MVC 14, which dealt with wholesale discounts. Deputy Motor Vehicle Controller E. R. Birchard.

* * *

Northern Alberta Spruce: M & S No. Timber 22, dated Nov. 26, 1943, prohibits sale without permit from the Timber Controller of any mill-run spruce or lodgepole pine from any point of shipment in Northern Alberta to any person other than operators of a box-making factory in Edmonton. Contracts of sale to such factories are subject to approval of the Timber Controller. Maximum price for such lumber is set at $35 per thousand board feet at the factory. Timber Controller A. H. Williamson.

* * *

Aluminum Alloy: M & S No. M. C. 24A, Nov. 29, 1943, amends Order No. M. C. 214 by excepting from paragraph (b) of Section 1 ingots of aluminum or aluminum alloy made solely from aluminum or aluminum alloy scrap. Deputy Metals Controller F. M. Connell.

* * *

Cork: M & S No. Supplies 2-A, Nov. 29, 1943, rescinds Order No. Supplies 2 and provides no linoleum manufacturer shall use in any month more than 1/12 the total amount used by him in the calendar year 1940 without a permit from the Controller of Supplies. Monthly shortages may accrue until Oct. 31 in each year. Acting Controller of Supplies G. Peter Kaye.

* * *

Oil: M & S No. Oil 12D, Nov. 20, 1943, amends No. Oil 12 (gasoline rationing) in certain particulars respecting possession of coupons and documents resembling coupons. Oil Controller G. R. Cottrelle.

* * *

Motor Vehicles: M & S No. MVC 9A, Nov. 30, 1943, rescinds No. MVC 009 (Dec. 1, 1941) but does not relieve any person from complying with orders of the Metals Controller relating to metals to which it referred. Deputy Motor Vehicle Controller E. R. Birchard.

* * *

Solid Fuel, Ottawa District: Order-in-council P. C. 9157, Nov. 30, 1943, appoints C. H. Labarge Regional Solid Fuel Representative for Ottawa District. Clerk of Privy Council A. D. P. Heeney.

* * *

Oil: M & S No. Oil 14A, Dec. 1, 1943, revokes No. O. C. 14 (June 1, 1942). Oil Controller G. R. Cottrelle.

Timber: M & S No. Timber 17-B rescinds No. Timber 17-A as of Dec. 6, 1943. Timber Controller A. H. Williamson.

* * *

Anthracite Coal for Poultry Brooders: M & S No. Coal 13, Dec. 13, 1943, provides priority of delivery of anthracite coal to operators of poultry brooders or hatcheries. Coal Controller E. J. Brunning.

* * *

Cedar Fence Posts: M & S No. Timber 21-A, effective Dec. 15, 1943, rescinds Order No. Timber 21 (May 13, 1943) which dealt with maximum prices for cedar fence posts in eastern Ontario. Timber Controller A. H. Williamson.

* * *

Galvanized Wire, Annealed Wire Rods: M & S No. S. C. 31-A, of Dec. 20, 1943, rescinds No. S. C. 31, Aug. 3, 1943. Assoc. Steel Controller M. A. Hoey.

* * *

Cast Iron Pipe—M & S No. S. C. 13-A, Dec. 20, 1943, rescinds No. S. C. 13 of July 1, 1942. Assoc. Steel Controller M. A. Hoey.

* * *

Uses of Steel Pipe: WPTB No. A-1042, WICB No. S.C. 15B, effective Dec. 31, 1943, permits more extensive use of steel pipe. Assoc. Steel Controller M. A. Hoey; Co-ordinator of Metals D. P. Cruikshank.

* * *

Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories: M & S No. MVC 21C rescinds No. MVC 21B and provides regulations for production, purchase and sale of certain motor vehicle parts and accessories. Effective Jan. 1, 1944. Motor Vehicle Controller J. H. Burry.

* * *

Maximum Prices for Custom Slaughtering and Dressing of Eggs for Frozen Eggs: WPTB No. A-1056, effective Jan. 13, 1944. Maximum prices per bird, excluding packaging costs, for slaughtering and dressing on custom or commission basis are set as follows: chicken over 3 lb., 8 cents; chicken 3 lb. and under, 6 cents; "fowl," 7 cents; ducks, 15 cents; geese, 20 cents; turkeys, 12 cents. Maximum price per pound excluding packaging and freezing costs for breaking eggs for use in processing frozen mixed eggs becomes 1¼ cents; for breaking and separating eggs for use in processing frozen whites or yolks, 1½ cents. Administrator of Meat and Meat Products, F. S. Grisdale.

* * *

Maximum Prices for Atlantic Coast Fresh, Frozen and Smoked Fish: WPTB Order No. A-1057, effective Jan. 14, 1944, amends Order No. A-917 with respect to the definition of "processor" and to the application of maximum markups where the selling price is 10c. per pound or less. It also provides that additional payments and consideration are to be considered part of the price. Maximum prices fixed in this order apply to imported fish and fish products. Admin. of Fish and Fish Products, A. N. McLean.

* * *

Coating of Cast Iron Soilpipe and Fittings: WPTB Order No. A-1050, effective Feb. 1, 1944, revokes Section 4 of No. A-125, and permits manufacturers to supply all sizes of soilpipe and fittings provided in Schedule A of that order, up to and including 6-in. size, with an "Oil Protective Coating" only, and all sizes of 8-in. and over with a "Tar Coating" only. Administrator of Plumbing, Heating & Ventilating Equipment & Supplies, E. J. Laidlaw.

Wood Fuel: Order-in-council P. C. 8891 extends to March 31, 1944, the period within which wood fuel may be contracted for and cut in order to entitle dealer to subsidy authorized under P. C. 3465 and amendments. Clerk of the Privy Council A. D. P. Heeney.

* * *

Juvenile Footwear: WPTB Order No. A-1060, effective Jan. 17, 1944, prohibits the acquisition and use of "Visole" except for the manufacture of juvenile footwear, and fixes maximum prices for manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. Admin. of Footwear, Louis Daoust.

A National Duty—
AN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

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ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO
LONDON, CANADA
Established 1870
DEPOSITS ACCEPTED 5-YEAR DEBENTURES ISSUED
Deposits and Debentures (31 Dec., 1942), $12,389,021

There is a Second Group of ALLIES!

Somehow—we like to think of

- 32,500 Savings Depositors
- 21,000 Debenture Owners
- 6,000 Mortgage Loan Customers

: : : as ALLIES of the Shareholders and Officers of The "Old" Huron & Erie.

AFTER ALL . . . they are our *greatest* asset, although the Corporation's 1943 Financial Report shows assets of nearly 44 millions of dollars.

Savings Depositors are to be congratulated upon building up reserves for post-war purchases. Deposits last year increased by more than two millions to an all-time high mark of twelve and one-third millions. And during the year our depositors subscribed generously to two Victory Loan Campaigns.

Why not open a Savings Account and have ready cash available for a lot of things you will want when the war ends?

The
Huron & Erie
MORTGAGE CORPORATION
"Older than the Dominion of Canada"

BRANCHES IN FIVE PROVINCES

London
Windsor
Winnipeg
Vancouver
Toronto
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Regina
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Helping People Attain Financial Security

Increasing numbers of people in every walk of life have come to rely on the London Life for financial security.

Who are these people? Wage earners, the largest group in the country, own by far the greatest number of policies. Business and professional men are equally well represented. The number of London Life policyholders has grown until today it is as great as the combined populations of Vancouver, Regina, Windsor, Ottawa and Halifax.

What do they want? These people want to get ahead in the world, own a home, educate their children, make provision for their dependents, and live comfortably in old age.

What do they do about it? They choose life insurance to guarantee the fulfillment of their aims; it is the only form of savings which, under all circumstances, can assure attainment of the objectives they have set.

Who counsels them? Our representatives — specially trained to give sound and helpful advice to persons seeking financial security. Such services have proven invaluable, whether the plans of the individual are simple or extensive.

How wise is their choice? In the London Life they are insured with a company which lives up to the highest traditions of the business, safeguarding in every way the interests of its policyholders. The ultimate test of a company is its ability to furnish insurance at low cost and maintain at the same time a strong financial position. In this, the London Life has established a noteworthy record through the years.

A copy of the 1943 Annual Report will be mailed upon request.

The London Life
Insurance Company
Head Office ---- London, Canada

J. Edgar Jeffery, K.C.
President

Robert H. Reid
Managing Director

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
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TORONTO

"Consult your Agent
or Broker
as you would your
Doctor or Lawyer."

FIDELITY
Insurance Company
of Canada
TORONTO

Wentworth Radio & Auto Supply Co. preferred and common shareholders at a special meeting Jan. 20 gave unanimous approval to the proposed plan of capital reorganization. The plan will go before the court on Jan. 29 for final sanction.

The
Wawanēsa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—

Admitted Assets .. $3,819,972.11
Surplus 2,014,637.07
Dom. Govt. Deposit 1,939,324.33

— Write for Financial Statement —

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2,000 Agents Across Canada.

Life Insurance Executives Say

Answer Charges of High Selling Costs and Heavy Terminations

Criticisms made recently of the life insurance business and suggestions that it should be nationalized because selling costs were alleged to be too high and terminations heavy were the subject of considerable discussion at annual meetings of life insurance companies during the past week. Investment problems, war mortality and adjustment from a war to a peace economy were also discussed. Extracts from the address of company executives follow.

A. N. MITCHELL, president, Canada Life Assurance Co.

"Keen competition between the life insurance companies makes absolutely imperative the furnishing of insurance protection at the lowest cost possible commensurate with a maximum of safety and efficiency and service to the public. That is the price any company pays for continued public patronage! The net premium outlay for life insurance protection has been kept as low as human minds have yet been able to devise consistent with safety. The company that did not satisfy this condition would soon lose its clientele. Government ownership could, and likely would, destroy many of the present factors so advantageous to the policyholders.

. . . So far as I am aware, there is no duplication, in Canada at least, of directors of companies engaged solely in life insurance business. That is the only duplication which, it seems to me, could be suggested as detrimental to the competition which at present makes these companies seek to render the utmost and fairest service for premiums collected, in order to hold public favor.

* * *

R. S. WALDIE, vice-president Confederation Life Association.

Life companies' affairs are admittedly well administered. Their management is recognized as efficient and competent, even by those who propose nationalization. Why then the agitation for nationalization? The answer is that those advocating the nationalization of the insurance business, also aim to nationalize banks and other financial institutions as one of the first steps in their program which aims to socialize all business and to set up a socialized state. No more . . . no less.

Life insurance policyowners practice the virtues of thrift and independence. Millions of them have sacrificed and saved to prevent the dependence either of themselves or their loved ones upon private or public charity. Surely they will not willingly jeopardize the security of their savings by placing them in the hands of political theorists—whose publicly avowed aim is the destruction of the democratic way of life and the setting up of a socialistic and totalitarian state.

* * *

J. F. WESTON, president, Imperial Life Assurance Co.

The companies are criticized for the high terminations that occurred during the severe depression following the year 1929. Those making these statements either do not realize, or choose to ignore, the fact that in paying out during these trying times the many millions of dollars representing the equities which policyholders had accumulated under their policies and which circumstances forced them to realize upon, life insurance was performing one of its most important functions—that of supplying readily available cash when sorely needed. Many a home was kept together, many a business saved, many a family kept off relief and its independence retained by these life insurance funds—to the great benefit of the economic life of the Dominion.

* * *

J. E. JEFFERY, president, London Life Insurance Co.

It is important to realize that no attack has been made on life insurance as an institution, and that the criticisms refer only to the methods by which the benefits of life insurance are made available to the public and the ways in which the business is now operated and controlled. There is general agreement even among the critics of the business that life insurance is an indispensable factor in modern civilization.

* * *

M. R. GOODERHAM, president, Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.

It is a striking commentary on the ways of men that, despite the general recognition of the value of life insurance to the individual and his family, life insurance contracts are not purchased freely but must be sold by aggressive effort on the part of skilled salesmen. The history of the various attempts to market life insurance over the counter or through correspondence proves conclusively that such methods will reach only a small fraction of the people who need insurance and that without the services of the agency forces the great majority of present-day policyholders and beneficiaries would be without the benefits of the protection which they now enjoy. The expert sale of life insurance is a highly technical business. It is the responsibility of the salesman to select for the intending buyer contracts suitable to his needs and to guide him in arranging for the eventual disposal of the proceeds to meet contingencies likely to affect himself and his dependents.

* * *

G. FAY DAVIES, general manager National Life Assurance Co.

The main job of the life insurance industry is a public relations one. Companies in the past have stressed bigness too much—the totals of earnings and business and investments and reserves rather than services rendered. The citizens are not told how closely the industry is regulated and how easy it is for a citizen to get a change in the insurance laws if he can prove his case. . . .

An active interest in politics is a patriotic duty, and insurance and trust and loan companies and the banks should lift restrictions against their employees engaging in politics. It is important to get men who know business and finance elected in all parties so they will know what it is all about.

1884
1944
THE PORTAGE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
MUTUAL SERVICE
WITH SECURITY
60th Anniversary
and still giving

SERVICE WITH SECURITY

With six decades of "Service with Security" behind us we are looking forward with confidence to a future bright with promise. Our growth is based on the strongest of all beginnings—the complete trust and confidence of our policyholders.

Through sixty years of turbulent Canadian history, the successful maintenance of this trust has been one of our chief assets.

Today the post-war dreams of untold thousands of Canadians seem closer to realization. By following our present sound policy of keeping pace with a growing country we are determined to help make these dreams come true.

The
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
Mutual Insurance Company

M. G. TIDSBURY, President A. H. THORPE, Manager
A. G. HALL, Treasurer

Head Office: PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
Winnipeg - Regina - Edmonton

FIRE and Windstorm

Insurance Company Reports

London Life

Business in force rises $90 millions.

Total assets increase to $186 millions.

Surplus funds up to $14.2 millions.

Insurance in force with the London Life Insurance Co. at the end of 1943 was at a new high level at $954 millions. New business issued at $125.8 millions compared with $130.8 millions in the previous year.

Total assets at $186 millions were about $17 millions higher. During 1943 the company subscribed $27 millions to the two Victory loans.

Mortgage investments, the second largest class of investment, in the statement were reported as in an extremely healthy condition. . . . Including the 27 properties we still have on hand, only 52 accounts have interest in arrears for one year or more compared to over 1,000 in this position in each of the years 1935 and 1936," stated R. H. Reid, managing director, at the annual meeting.

Net terminations last year were reported at "only about $35 millions on a total exposure of old and new business of close to $1 billion. This represents a decrease over the preceding year in spite of the considerably higher amount exposed."

According to J. D. Buchanan, chief actuary and assistant general manager, a substantial reduction in the expense ratio was achieved during the year through simplification and co-ordination of the work throughout the company, coupled with growth of business. Principal items in the statement with comparisons follow.

	1943 $000	1942 $000
Business in force	954,473	863,885
New business	125,845	130,838
Total assets	186,197	168,814.4
Surplus	14,248.6	13,091.8
Free surplus	8,148.6	7,641.8

Canada Life

Business in force up to $852 millions

Assets rise over $306 millions.

Interest earnings rate higher.

Business in force with the Canada Life Assurance Co. at the end of 1943 was $27 millions above the level of the previous year, the largest net gain in 13 years. In addition to the life insurance in force the company has retirement income bonds with maturity benefits totalling $75.7 millions and immediate and vested annuity contracts with reserves of $33.3 millions. The latter provide for payment to annuitants of $3.7 millions annually. New insurance written during the year was almost $7 millions more than in the previous year.

Total assets rose $14 millions. The rate of interest earned on invested assets during 1943 was $4.27% which shows a substantial rise over the 4.15% earned in the preceding year. S. C. McEvenue at the annual meeting stated that the rate of 4.27% compared with 4.25% earned in 1938 "although for practically all of this five-year period, the major portion of the company's available funds was invested in war loans at low rates of interest." Investments in government war bonds during the year Mr. McEvenue stated exceeded the entire renewal premium income very materially. Important items from the statement follow:

	1943	1942
Business in force	852,603,814	825,740,840
New bus. issued	79,627,805	72,988,364
Total receipts	43,134,617	39,862,105
Net prem. inc.	26,482,192	25,438,307
Int. divds.	12,237,219	11,383,118
Policy payments	21,771,442	24,271,778
Death claims, etc.	8,356,035	8,846,165
Matured endows.	4,273,581	5,227,832
Surr. values	2,221,672	3,163,844
Policy divds.	2,683,268	2,605,002
Annuity payts.	4,236,886	4,428,934
Total assets	306,313,096	292,483,518
Govt. bonds	171,484,924	156,190,555
Other bonds	50,198,332	45,985,275
Mortgages	38,558,643	42,403,320
Stocks	10,499,195	10,300,187
Pol. loans	15,115,583	17,052,837
Policy reserves	264,260,064	255,142,984
Free surplus	8,265,976	7,514,588
Int. earned	4.27%	4.15%

Manufacturers Life

Business in force reaches $727.4 millions.

Total receipts show increase.

Assets total $241 millions.

Business in force with the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. on Dec. 31 was $55.2 millions higher than on the same date of 1942 according to the annual report for 1943. New business issued was up $12.8 millions. Of the total new business of $82.7 millions, 40% was produced in Canada and 60% outside Canada, J. H. Lithgow general manager stated in his address at the annual meeting.

Terminations by lapses and surrenders continued to decline being some $2 millions less than in 1942. The report states that the agency and field force have placed great emphasis on the production of business likely to show a high degree of persistency.

Of the total assets more than half are in government bonds. Holdings of these have increased by over $65 millions due to the company's funds from all sources being to a large extent made available to the government. A decrease of $2 millions in the mortgage account is reported.

The contingency reserve was increased $500,000 to $4 millions and the surplus of the company by $774,953 to $7.5 millions.

Ratio of actual to expected death claims was 66% which compares with 71% in 1942 and an average ratio of 67% for the five pre-war years 1934 to 1938 inclusive. Net claims in 1943 due directly to war were $572,777. To date extra mortality due to the war has been offset by improvement in the normal mortality experience.

Important items in the annual statement with comparisons follow:

	1943 $	1942 $
Business in force	727,387,966	672,117,890
Business issued	82,786,687	69,944,526
Total receipts	42,669,420	37,057,948
Net prem. inc.	26,746,274	23,804,744
Int. divids., etc.	9,444,815	8,353,631
Policy payments	13,442,478	12,978,094
Death claims	4,937,295	4,251,907
Maturities, etc.	6,839,382	6,973,088
Pol. divids.	1,665,801	1,753,099
Total assets	241,424,890	221,133,779
Govt. bonds	125,286,896	100,859,334
Other bonds	51,788,772	52,034,656
Mortgages	19,900,180	21,964,602
Stocks	12,385,126	12,321,434
Policy loans	16,626,253	18,165,663
Policy reserves	197,929,908	182,988,719
Funds on deposit	11,737,404	10,239,686
Surplus	7,551,299	6,776,346
Interest earned net	4.02%	4.10%

Confederation Life

Business in force up to $527 millions.

Surplus shows substantial gain.

Total assets reach $161 millions.

New high levels in various items are shown in the report of Confederation Life Association for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943. Business in force was up more than $33 millions while earned surplus was almost doubled. The director's report states the association to be in a much stronger position than at the beginning of the war.

During the year the Association paid $12.2 millions to policyholders and beneficiaries, total death claims being $3.9 millions. Although war death claims were slightly heavier than in the previous year, the total mortality experience for 1943 was better than for any year since 1939.

New insurance issued and paid for during the year was higher than in the previous year but owing to a change in the method of reporting in the group department additions to existing policies are not included in the total of new business, for 1943 only new master group policies being taken into account. Accordingly figures for 1943 and 1942 are not on a comparable basis. The Association which gives more information in its report than many other companies shows the operating profit for 1943 at almost $2.5 millions, an increase of $370,813 over 1942. The expense rate was the lowest in the last 10 years and there were fewer terminations of existing contracts. Important items in the report follow:

	1943 $	1942 $
Business in force	527,099,462	493,788,723
Business issued	59,622,048	63,025,383
Total income	25,029,498	23,969,566
Premiums	18,797,601	17,388,933
Int. & divds.	6,231,897	5,971,470
Policy payments	12,277,469	12,103,951
Death claims	3,911,482	3,595,055
Endowments	2,357,954	2,115,551
Annuities	1,358,902	1,287,056
Surrenders	2,033,173	2,547,921
Earned surplus	5,032,747	2,722,671
Operating profit	2,484,323	2,113,510
Assets	161,025,291	149,426,895
Bonds	116,766,512	102,767,833
Stocks	7,676,914	8,537,433
Mortgages	15,078,240	15,515,198
Policy loans	10,383,293	11,498,149
Policy reserves	133,900,010	126,543,881
Funds on deposit	11,228,504	10,372,670
Free surplus	7,283,707	6,071,828
Surplus	12,172,985	9,202,648
Int. earned	4.22%	4.32%

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THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

Established 1887

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1943

ASSETS

BONDS		
Government and Government Guaranteed Securities	$125,286,896.61	
Municipal and Other Public Body Securities	22,789,172.95	
Public Utility Bonds	18,724,092.69	
Other Corporation Bonds	10,275,506.01	
		$177,075,668.26
PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCKS		
Preferred Stocks	$ 5,418,374.08	
Common Stocks	6,966,752.59	
		12,385,126.67
FIRST MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE		
Urban Properties	$ 15,700,276.17	
Farm Properties	4,199,904.37	
		19,900,180.54
LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES		
Loans made to policyholders on the security of their policies in accordance with the provisions of the Company's policy contracts		16,626,253.80
OFFICE PREMISES, OTHER REAL ESTATE AND SALE AGREEMENTS		
Office Premises	$ 775,000.00	
Other Real Estate	3,153,990.82	
Sale Agreements	2,093,428.52	
		6,022,419.34
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS		2,856,254.16
TOTAL LEDGER ASSETS		$234,865,902.77
OTHER ASSETS		
Interest due and outstanding	$ 25,172.35	
Interest accrued but not due	2,331,175.38	
Deferred and outstanding premiums	4,202,639.56	
		6,558,987.29
		$241,424,890.06

LIABILITIES

POLICY AND ANNUITY RESERVES	
The actuarial liabilities of the Company in respect to its policy and annuity contracts	$197,929,908.00
DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS AWAITING PROOF	
Claims of which the Company has received notification but for which the necessary documents are not yet complete	2,845,786.49
PROVISION FOR UNREPORTED DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS	
A reserve fund for death and disability claims which may have occurred but notification of which has not been received by the Company	1,200,000.00
FUNDS ON DEPOSIT	
Policy proceeds and dividends left on deposit with the Company by policyholders and beneficiaries and accrued interest thereon	11,737,404.08
RESERVE FOR DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS	
Policyholders' dividends to be paid during 1944 and provision for accrued dividends under quinquennial and other deferred dividend policies	3,250,000.00
OTHER LIABILITIES TO POLICYHOLDERS	
Amounts deposited for payment of future premiums and miscellaneous credits to policyholders' accounts	6,471,088.38
STAFF PENSION FUNDS	
The accrued liability of the Company in respect to the pension funds to which the Company and its employees jointly contribute	1,864,265.46
GOVERNMENT TAXES ACCRUED	
Provision for Federal, Provincial and State taxes payable in 1944	640,054.00
SUNDRY LIABILITIES	
Accrued rents, salaries, commissions, agency balances, etc.	1,409,757.49
SHAREHOLDERS' FUND	
Fully-paid capital stock of $1,500,000 plus balance standing to the credit of the Shareholders' Account including provision for taxes and for dividend payable January 3rd, 1944	2,525,326.25
CONTINGENCY RESERVE	4,000,000.00
SURPLUS	7,551,299.91
	$241,424,890.06

J. H. LITHGOW,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE POLICYHOLDERS AND SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the above balance sheet of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company as at 31st December, 1943, and in addition have made periodic test audits of the transactions throughout the year. We confirmed the bank balances and securities (valued within the requirements of the Dominion Government) representing the company's investments in bonds and stocks by actual inspection or by certificate from the depositories, except bank balances and securities in enemy countries or countries occupied by the enemy, which, however, are less than the liability to policyholders in those countries. The reserves and other liabilities under policy contracts are stated at the amount certified to by the Company's Actuary.

We have received all the information and explanations we have required and, subject to the foregoing, we report that in our opinion the above balance sheet and related cash statement have been drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the position of the Company at 31st December, 1943, and a correct summary of the cash transactions for the year ended on that date according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

CLARKSON, GORDON, DILWORTH & NASH,
Chartered Accountants.

Toronto, January 18th, 1944.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

M. R. GOODERHAM, K.C.
President

F. G. OSLER
Vice-President

C. S. BAND
A. L. BISHOP
G. H. CASSELS, K.C.
R. A. DALY
J. H. LITHGOW
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BOOKLET ON REQUEST

Banks Curtail Note Issue

Legal Limit of Circulation 35% Paid-up Capital

Effective Jan 1, the maximum note circulation of the Canadian chartered banks was limited to 35% of their paid-up capital. As the paid-up capital of the 10 banks is $145.5 millions, they were entitled to an aggregate note circulation of $50.9 millions when 1944 began. But the monthly return of the banks to the Minister of Finance as at Nov 30, 1943, showed their total note circulation to be only $44.4 millions. Accordingly they would be well below the legal maximum at the beginning of the year.

The reduction effected Jan. 1 is the ninth since 1936, the first five being 5% of the paidup capital the succeeding ones being 10% each.

Revision of 1934

When the Bank Act was last revised in 1934, and the Bank of Canada authorized to begin business in 1935, it was provided that the note issue of the chartered banks be limited to 100% of their paid-up capital. The Bank of Canada was given the right to issue notes replacing those issued by the chartered banks and also those issued by the Treasury Branch at Ottawa, and the chartered banks were required to reduce their outstanding issue. This reduction the law provided was to be at the rate indicated, until Jan. 1, 1945, when the total chartered bank circulation would be equal to 25% of the paid-up capital. Whether there will be any further change after that depends on what legislation will be passed in the meantime. The Bank Act is due for revision this year. But in view of the war, some think that possibly it may be held over until 1945 or even longer if it appears desirable to do so.

Are Below Limit

The figures of note circulation of the 10 banks, as at Nov. 30 the latest available indicate, show all the banks to be well below the legal minimum as follows:

Note Circulation of Chartered Banks
Millions of dollars

	Nov. 30 1943	1942
Montreal	9.5	14.8
Nova Scotia	4.0	5.4
Toronto	1.3	2.2
Provincial	1.3	1.8
Commerce	9.2	13.7
Royal	12.9	18.3
Dominion	1.8	2.6
Nationale	2.1	3.0
Imperial	1.8	2.9
Barclays	.5	.7
Total	44.4	65.4

With the Bank of Canada note circulation around $865 millions, according to the last weekly statement, and the chartered bank note circulation around $45 millions, it is evident the chartered bank notes now play a small part in the currency of the country. They are not legal tender as Bank of Canada notes are. But they are always accepted just as readily by the public and pass freely from hand to hand both in Canada and Newfoundland.

The increse in the Bank of Canada circulation, while due in part to the decline in the chartered bank note issue, is mainly due to the war activity in business which has required more cash.

Payrolls are bigger, wages are higher, hundreds of thousands in the armed services are paid in cash while prices of goods and services generally are higher than before the war. Many people, however, now find it desirable to keep more cash in their pockets or in their tills. Result has been that volume of money in circulation has expanded enormously. Bank of Canada note circulation in 1935 was $94.6 millions. On Dec. 31, 1939, the year the war broke out, it was $232.7 millions.

Advantage of Note Issue

The advantage of the note circulation to the chartered banks was a matter of much argument at the time the Bank of Canada was established. The banks claimed the privilege of issuing their own notes enabled them to concentrate their reserves at central points and use their own unissued notes as cash reserves at the smaller branches. The saving that resulted, it was claimed, allowed them to expand into communities where they otherwise would not be able to operate economically.

Advantage to Shareholders

One advantage accruing to the shareholders of the banks from the reduction in the note issue is that as the circulation of the banks is reduced the double liability of the shareholders goes down accordingly. Thus in Jan. 1944, the liability of a bank shareholder, in event of any bank being unable to meet its liabilities would be limited to his stock and 35% of the par value extra. Formerly his extra liability was 100% of the par value, the provision in the Bank Act requiring this, being known as the double liability clause. While possibility of the additional liability ever being called into operation is considered remote the position of the bank shareholders is improved theoretically, to the extent of the lowering of liability.

We Take Care of Your Bonds

● Why not let us keep your war-bonds here in our vaults, and clip the coupons for you? We have a regular system for taking care of bonds on their interest-due dates. It would save you a lot of bother. Your account will be credited with the amount due on the date named. The charge is nominal — 25¢ per annum for bonds up to a value of $250. . . . one tenth of one per cent. for larger amounts.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
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Running a business on the old "hit and miss" method is no longer tenable with the action of the times. Efficient control and surveillance of all operations and transactions depend primarily on informative, "complete picture" records, tabulated and filed for quick and easy entry or reference.

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THE VICTORIA TRUST AND SAVINGS COMPANY

LINDSAY, ONTARIO

Balance Sheet — December 31st, 1943

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Office Premises and Land, Lindsay and Cannington		$ 38,500.00
Other Real Estate—		
Farm Properties		49,567.46
City Properties		73,994.76
Advances to Estates and Agencies Under Administration		14,605.34
Wheat Storage Plants and Equipment		14,648.32
Mortgages and Agreement for Sale		
Principal	$1,035,424.56	
Interest Due and Accrued	20,278.11	$ 1,055,702.67
Bonds, Debentures and Accrued Interest—		
Government and Government Guaranteed Bonds	23,988.18	
Canadian Municipal, Rural Telephone and School District Bonds	18,266.92	
Canadian Corporation Bonds	10,932.50	
Foreign Government Bonds	6,440.00	
Foreign Corporation Bonds	2,085.00	61,712.60
Stocks		9,781.00
Loans on Company's Stock and Accrued Interest		10,714.42
Loans on Other Securities and Accrued Interest		30,388.47
Cash on Hand and in Bank		93,869.29
Total Capital Assets		$ 1,453,484.33
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT		
Mortgages—		
Principal	$4,539,279.47	
Interest Due and Accrued	106,418.20	4,645,697.67
Bonds, Debentures and Accrued Interest—		
Government and Government Guaranteed Bonds	1,636,525.38	
Canadian Municipal, Rural Telephone and School District Bonds	362,658.31	
Canadian Corporation Bonds	293,672.80	
Foreign Government Bonds	31,416.25	
Foreign Corporation Bonds	22,397.50	2,346,670.24
Stocks		385,010.85
Loans on Other Securities and Accrued Interest		7,572.34
Cash on Hand and in Banks		249,118.69
Total Guaranteed Trust Assets		$ 7,634,069.79
ESTATES DEPARTMENT		
Investments etc. held in Trust for Estates and Agencies		2,035,795.11
		$11,123,349.23

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Capital Stock Subscribed and Fully Paid	$ 810,000.00
Reserve Fund	200,000.00
Investment Reserve	385,000.00
Reserve for Income and Excess Profits Tax	21,127.74
Dividend Declared and Payable January 2, 1944	8,100.00
Due to Mortgagors	1,530.00
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account	27,726.59
Total Capital Liabilities	$ 1,453,484.33
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT	
Guaranteed Investment Receipts	$ 5,495,573.88
Trust Deposits	2,138,495.91
Total Guaranteed Trust Liabilities	$ 7,634,069.79
ESTATES DEPARTMENT	
Estates, Trusts and Agency Account	$ 2,021,189.77
Due to Company Funds	14,605.34
	$11,123,349.23

T. H. STINSON, K.C., President. C. E. WEEKS, Managing Director.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have audited the Books and Accounts of The Victoria Trust and Savings Company for the year ended December 31st, 1943, verified the Investment Securities, Cash on Hand, and the Balances in Banks. We have, after due consideration formed an independent opinion of the Company as at December 31st, 1943, and we certify that in our opinion so formed, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, the accompanying Balance Sheet with the related Profit and Loss Account sets forth fairly and truly the position of the Company on that date.

We certify that all transactions of the Company that have come within our notice have been within the powers of the Company.

LINDSAY, Ontario, January 15th, 1944.

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON (F.C.A.)
HAROLD A. SHIACH (F.C.A.) } Auditors.

DIRECTOR

John David Eaton, who has been elected a director of the Dominion Bank. Mr. Eaton, who is president of The T. Eaton Co., is a son of Lady Eaton and the late Sir John Eaton, and the third generation of his family to serve on the board. His father and his grandfather, the late Timothy Eaton, having been directors of the bank.

Canada Agrees to Ship Newsprint to Chile

Arrangements have been reached whereby Canadian newsprint shipments to Chile will be increased from 500 to 900 short tons a month for the next three months.

Some Chilean newspapers have been forced to suspend publication because of lack of paper.

Arson Charges Drop Sharply

Ont. Fire Marshal Lays 40 Charges in 1943 — Losses Are Lower

There were 40 criminal prosecutions for fire crimes undertaken by W. J. Scott, Ontario Fire Marshal in 1943 resulting in 30 convictions, and seven acquittals with three still pending. The number of prosecutions was substantially below the 57 undertaken in the previous year and well below the average figure of 60 for the years immediately preceding the war.

Of the cases in which convictions were obtained, 15 were for arson, four for attempted arson, three for fraud and two for negligence, the remainder being for other fire crimes.

Total fire losses in Ontario during the year were 16,574 some 1,096 higher than in the previous 12 months. The total loss incurred as well as the insurance loss, however, was lower.

Comparative figures for the year and for the last quarter follow.

12 Months to Dec. 31, 1943

	Number of fires	Total loss	Insurance loss
1943	16,574	9,738,488	8,261,411
1942	15,478	10,456,601	8,923,612
Increase	1,096	......	......
Decrease	......	728,113	662,201
Fourth Quarter			
1943	4,538	2,990,162	2,600,191
1942	3,670	2,986,945	2,525,364
Increase	868	3,217	74,827

Classifications of losses and causes of fires in the fourth quarter of the year are found in the accompanying table.

Classification of Property—Fourth Quarter, 1943

	No. of Fires	Total Loss	Ins. Loss
Dwellings:			
Brick, protected	1,543	$187,590	$177,746
Frame, protected	1,376	166,746	146,555
Brick, unprotected	22	3,594	3,054
Frame, unprotected	152	72,153	52,374
Farm risks	338	454,765	317,810
Other 2 or 3 yr. risks	175	120,303	90,580
Mercantile, wholesale	27	108,023	107,814
Mercantile, retail	230	598,722	545,701
All other mercantile	33	5,716	5,716
Breweries	1	587	587
Shoe factories	1	50	50
Canning factories	2	125,060	125,060
Biscuit factories	3	16,510	16,510
Flour mills	5	17,845	11,157
Grain elevators	2	11,256	11,256
Laundries	16	5,117	4,617
Sawmills	1	5,800	5,800
Lumber mills	5	1,114	1,089
Machine shops	68	145,796	136,791
Mining risks	4	934	934
Packing houses	3	454	454
Pulp mills	4	7,078	7,078
Car barns	...	......	......
Tanneries	...	......	......
Woodworking factories	21	150,592	134,814
Woollen mills	5	8,460	7,928
All other manufacturing	56	122,801	119,902
Other short term risks	346	440,711	361,284
Sprinklered risks	55	181,592	179,877
	4,494	$2,959,369	$2,572,538

Classification of Causes—Fourth Quarter, 1943

	No. of Fires	Total Loss	Ins. Loss
Chimneys	176	$104,441	$82,359
Stoves, etc.	430	202,750	167,878
Hot ashes	154	44,075	38,999
Sparks (a) wooden shingles	140	29,769	27,119
(b) fabricated roofs	5	2,128	1,280
Exposure fires	24	7,058	6,212
Smoking	1,321	177,725	168,784
Matches	311	47,959	45,860
Lights (other than electric)	131	29,917	28,889
Electricity	460	387,356	329,822
Lightning—unrodded buildings	195	35,894	30,193
Spontaneous combustion—in barns	4	11,176	7,593
all others	38	60,458	59,558
Petroleum and its products	171	157,758	151,060
Incendiarism	21	20,364	19,269
Miscellaneous	252	102,958	77,474
Unknown	661	1,537,583	1,330,189
	4,494	$2,959,369	$2,572,538

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
SERVICE SAVING SECURITY
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
Lumbermens MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"
VANCE C. SMITH Res. Sec'y. Concourse Bldg. Toronto Elgin 3355

Bk. Nova Scotia Assets Higher

Deposits set new high record.
Liquid position higher.
Earnings per share lower.

Like other banks which issued annual statements previously the annual report of the Bank of Nova Scotia for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, reflects the effect of Canada's financing. Investments in government bonds and deposits are higher. Taxes are up while net earnings per share showed a moderate decline.

The bank also showed an increased liquid position with total quick assets including cash, balances due from other banks and call loans, etc., representing 73.53% of liabilities, to the public compared with 68.10% a year ago.

Taxes Up

The bank's net profit after deducting appropriations for bad and doubtful debts and almost $200,000 more taxes than a year ago was $1.7 millions down about $143,000 from 1942. The amount written off premises at $250,000 was the same as in the previous year while pension fund contribution was slightly higher at $215,000. After all deductions earnings were equal to $10.44 a share compared with $11.67 the previous year. Dividends paid were $10 a share compared with $11.50 the previous year.

Figures from the profit and loss account for the year 1943 with comparisons follow.

Operating Statement

	1943	1942
Net profit*	1,717,961	1,860,262
W/o premises	250,000	250,000
Pension fund	215,000	210,000
	1,252,961	1,400,262
Dividends	1,200,000	1,380,000
P.V.L. Bal. for year	52,961	20,262
Earned per share‡	10.44	11.67
Paid per share	10.00	11.50
Balance fwd.	1,339,717	1,286,756

* After appropriations to contingent accounts including provision for bad and doubtful debts and after Dominion taxes of $1,542,489 in 1943 and $1,357,773 in 1942. Of these taxes $139,796 is refundable for 1943 and $70,076 for 1942 under the Excess Profits Tax Act. ‡After premises write-of.

In the balance sheet the investment account now stands at $210 millions of which 89% is in Dominion and provincial securities maturing within two years. The investments include $8.7 millions of municipal securities and $5.6 millions in public securities other than Canadian and $7.3 millions in other bonds and stocks.

Current Loans Up

Current loans were moderately higher than in 1942 a notable achievement in view of the declining demand from private sources for bank credit. Call loans also were up slightly.

Total deposits rose $81 millions, non-interest bearing deposits were up $25 millions, interest-bearing or public savings deposits $30 millions with Dominion Government and provincial government accounts rising $24 millions. The general rise in deposits reflects the high volume of war business.

Important items in the balance sheet follow.

Balance Sheet Items—Years ended Dec. 31

	1943 $	1942 $
Assets		
Cash and cash items	116,067,431	89,102,723
Securities Govt., etc.	210,386,369	160,521,400
Call loans	8,740,568	4,538,836
Total liquid assets	335,194,370	254,162,959
Current loans Can.	112,426,757	110,120,660
Curr. loans ex Can.	12,690,193	14,738,599
Prov. & Mun. loans	970,746	1,584,886
Letters of credit	23,738,260	21,244,614
Bank premises	5,260,591	5,607,060
Controlled compies.	1,900,000	2,050,000
Total assets	493,195,832	410,467,055
Liabilities		
Deposits:		
Public no int.	155,829,700	130,587,563
Public interest	210,470,366	180,413,570
Government	50,612,269	26,590,846
By banks	9,841,591	8,009,572
Capital reserves and and surplus	37,339,717	37,286,755
Note circulation	3,885,921	5,033,216

ELECTED

A. W. Holmested, K.C., who has been elected a director of the Dominion Bank. He is senior partner of the legal firm of Holmested, Sutton, Hill & Kemp, and president Page-Hersey Tubes Ltd.

Bank Debits Are Up 18%

Cheques cashed by Canadians in 1943 totalled $53.8 billions, a new high point in Canadian history and 18.2% above the previous year. The expansion is attributed to acceleration in economic activities due to the war. Productive operations were higher while commodity prices also were at a slightly higher level.

Gains were shown by all five economic areas, the prairies leading on a percentage basis, the rise being about 37%. Other increases per cent were Maritimes 15.6%; Quebec 20.6%; Ontario 11.5% and British Columbia 16%.

December debits at $4.8 billions were up 15.6% from the same month last year, each of the five economic areas sharing in the advance for the month also. Gains per cent were: Maritimes 17.8%; Quebec 19%; Ontario 15.6%; the prairies 41.8% and British Columbia 10.7%.

Figures for the month with comparisons follow.

Debits to Individual Accounts
(Millions of $)

	Dec. 1943	Nov. 1943	Dec. 1942
Maritimes:			
Halifax	56.6	76.0	49.1
Moncton	20.1	20.9	17.7
Saint John	30.3	42.0	24.0
Total	107.0	138.9	90.8
Quebec:			
Montreal	1,213.1	1,555.5	1,043.2
Quebec	148.4	149.6	99.5
Sherbrooke	11.8	13.8	10.2
Total	1,373.3	1,718.9	1,152.9
Ontario:			
Brantford	20.0	25.3	21.0
Chatham	12.5	11.7	11.9
Fort William	15.1	15.0	10.5
Hamilton	118.9	133.9	109.1
Kingston	13.6	16.0	13.2
Kitchener	24.3	34.6	21.9
London	54.0	71.1	48.5
Ottawa	519.4	675.5	556.3
Peterborough	13.4	12.8	13.1
St. Catharines	24.7	27.6	21.5
Sarnia	13.9	16.3	12.9
Sudbury	9.4	10.2	8.9
Toronto	1,224.2	1,409.6	1,115.9
Windsor	97.1	91.6	77.6
Total	2,160.5	2,551.2	2,042.3
Prairies:			
Brandon	7.2	7.8	6.4
Calgary	121.9	177.1	80.6
Edmonton	96.9	97.1	72.4
Lethbridge	9.4	10.7	7.9
Medicine Hat	5.4	6.0	4.7
Moose Jaw	14.3	15.7	10.1
Prince Albert	6.3	6.3	5.3
Regina	75.9	95.0	55.5
Saskatoon	21.4	20.9	17.0
Winnipeg	569.4	718.7	394.6
Total	928.2	1,155.3	654.5
British Columbia:			
N. Westminster	15.9	16.3	13.2
Vancouver	224.3	284.2	204.0
Victoria	41.4	49.0	37.1
Total	281.7	349.5	254.3
Total Canada	4,850.7	5,913.8	4,194.8

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Established 1832

GENERAL OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA

CAPITAL $12,000,000 — RESERVE $24,000,000

Condensed General Statement as at December 31st, 1943

ASSETS

Cash, clearings and due from banks		$116,067,431.94
Government and other public securities, not exceeding market value		203,040,293.09
Other bonds and stocks, not exceeding market value		7,346,076.47
Call loans (secured)		8,740,568.84
Other loans and discounts (after full provision for bad and doubtful debts)		126,389,377.78
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit (as per contra)		23,738,260.53
Bank premises		5,260,591.46
Shares of and loans to controlled companies		1,900,000.00
Other assets		713,232.66
		$493,195,832.77

LIABILITIES

Notes in circulation		$ 3,885,921.32
Deposits		426,753,927.13
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding		23,738,260.53
Other liabilities		1,478,006.99
Capital	$12,000,000.00	
Reserve fund	24,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,339,716.80	$37,339,716.80
		$493,195,832.77

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ONTARIO MINING COMMISSION HEARINGS

Members of the Ontario Mining Commission, who this week conducted hearings into the condition of Ontario mining, are shown above at Queen's Park. From left to right, they are: K. C. Gray, H. C. McCloskey, Robert J. Jowsey, Prof. Chas. G. Williams, J. H. Jessup, Norman C. Urquhart, the chairman, J. R. Gordon and H. W. Sutcliffe.

'Change Ontario Security Laws'

(Continued from page 1)

nesses were concerned. Various witnesses questioned on house canvassing and 'phone selling were almost unanimous on this point.

Substitution of an independent three-man securities commission to replace the present setup where a single man holds full responsibility, was recommended frequently.

Others, including the Ontario Mining Association witness, favored doing away with most of present regulations, substituting therefor full disclosure of facts.

Under the system proposed, securities policing and prosecution of fraud under the Criminal Code would be made the direct responsibility of the Securities Commission.

It was also suggested that an independent body would be less open to political patronage than a government department. The most severe criticism of the suggestion of placing regulation under the Attorney-General, however, came from those who pointed out the unsatisfactory type of deals which had developed with unregulated $10,000 prospecting syndicates. One witness mentioned how as much as 850 of 1,000 units had been issued for properties and how, in some cases, all the units issued for property had been sold before the treasury units.

Summarized below are opinions of various witnesses on securities control. Since about 100 briefs were reviewed dealing with various phases of mining, the material presented below is not an exhaustive tabulation of securities regulation material submitted to the Commission.

Toronto Stock Exchange

Stressing that the need now was for tighter regulations rather than easing of regulations, the Toronto Stock Exchange brief on securities controls declared:

"The opinion appears to be widespread that on account of the many criticisms directed at restrictions set upon stock sales and promotions by the Ontario Securities Commission, the Government proposes to ease the restrictions. We trust and believe this is not the case. We believe that regulations at present in effect do not go far enough and that instead of lightening restrictions upon sales of promotional securities, authority should tighten them."

President W. G. Malcolm stated that the Exchange "will support to the utmost any working rules and regulations enforced which will provide greater protection for the investor."

Arthur Trebilcock, Exchange Executive Manager, described a "speculative orgy in mining and oil stocks" which had been gathering momentum ever since the United Nations took the offensive in the fall, 1942. Attention was drawn to the methods being used to sell many issues of questionable value as evidenced in a series of articles appearing in The Financial Post which Mr. Trebilcock tabled for the Commission's benefit.

Mr. Trebilcock declared that The Post's articles set out in detail the need for prompt action.

It was recommended that:

1. A prohibition be placed on telephone stock selling to places of business of non-clients to supplement the existing prohibition on selling by 'phone to homes to eliminate "boiler rooms."
2. A section be added to the Criminal Code, if necessary, to prohibit making telephone calls to non-clients in other provinces and in the United States.
3. No registration of brokerages or salesmen should be granted unless the firm bears the name of the individual behind it. In this connection it was pointed out that no eastern Canada stock exchange and no U. S. stock exchange will allow use of a name other than the individuals behind it.
4. Investment counsels be made subject to registration. Existence of a "whole coterie" of investment services touting stocks was noted and it was stated strict supervision should assure advice is impartial.
5. Requirements for registration be tightened. There are people registered as brokers and salesmen who are guilty of acts that are definitely fraudulent, Mr. Trebilcock concluded, stating that he understood that even people with prison records have been registered.

Investment Dealers' Association

Elimination of high pressure selling of low grade speculative shares by unscrupulous brokers, salesmen and promoters, to residents of the United States and Canada was termed "the most pressing problem presently before the Commission" by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada. It stressed the dangers of a multitude of small investors being relieved of their Dominion bonds by unscrupulous traders with "fantastic promises of quick non-taxable capital profits." With such people flocking into Ontario from less "healthier" areas, the IDA stressed that unless the public was given protection by restricting the securities business to those of personal integrity and financial experience and standing, there would be little use in considering refinements of the Securities Act. Breaches of the Securities Act should be promptly prosecuted when discovered, the brief declared.

Recommendations of the Investment Dealers' Association comprised:

1. The Securities Commission should develop a systematic policy embodying its requirements before permitting registration of brokers or salesmen. Such policy should be strictly adhered to, notwithstanding source of pressure.
2. Within a definite registration policy established, existing registrations should be re-surveyed with a view to cancelling registrations which cannot measure up to minimum requirements.
3. Qualification of securities for sale should be subject to a systematic policy, registration to be refused for those issues where it is obvious that the public will not have a fair run for its money.
4. With a definite policy established as to what type of securities should be qualified, the I. D. A. would re-survey present qualifications prohibiting sale of present issues which fall below the standard, having regard, however, to investors who have already purchased shares of the projects concerned.
5. Complaints to the Commission should be investigated immediately, prosecution to follow at once where a breach of the Securities Act is revealed.
7. An adequate staff should be provided the Commission with powers extended if necessary. It is suggested two other individuals might be appointed to share with the Commissioner the responsibility for making decisions on registrations.
8. Exemption from the Securities Act granted to certain prospecting syndicates should be abolished.
9. Persons operating tipster sheets or acting as so-called investment counsel should be classed under the Securities Act as brokers or salesmen so they may be subject to all the regulations of the act.

Ontario Mining Association

While pointing out that house-to-house canvassing and telephone stock selling are considered undesirable and should be suspended entirely, the Ontario Mining Association feels that financing of new mining development would be facilitated by modification of regulations via abolishment of the present Securities Act and creation of a proper authority under the Attorney-General.

Authority and machinery would be set up to:

1. Ensure full disclosure by the vendor or his agent, to the proposed authority and to the purchaser of all information pertinent to the securities being offered.
2. Provide for the filing of such information in a form suitable for perusal by any interested party.
3. Investigate where there is any reasonable suspicion of fraud.
4. Prosecute in the courts where fraud is reasonably supported by evidence available.
5. Exercise careful scrutiny in issue of licenses to securities salesmen, including rigid examination into past activities, with refusal of licenses to applicants unless they can provide a clean bill of health from their country of origin and of late residence.
6. Prevent house-to-house selling.
7. Stop use of telephone solicitation, and operation of the so-called "boiler shop."

Any other powers to regulate the security business generally should be done away with, it is stated. These are outlined as including any powers to:

1. Negotiate agreements or financial arrangements between prospector and his backer or financing agency.
2. Regulate proportion between vendor and treasury shares.
3. Interfere in agreements between private parties.
4. Limit right of individuals to contract between themselves for sale of shares, interest, or otherwise.
5. Set the price at which shares or interests are to be sold. The price should at all times be allowed to reflect value set by the public, fully apprised to facts.
6. Pool vendor shares.
7. Accept restitution when there is no prosecution and do anything which it is difficult to distinguish from the compounding of a felony.

Ontario Security Dealers' Association

Gordon Jones, president of the unlisted brokers organization—the Ontario Security Dealers Association—stated that some bad methods and bad salesmen had been employed by people in the securities business but didn't think this was any reason for condemning "the whole organization." Because you find rotten apples in a barrel, you don't throw out the barrel, he said. "Let's pick out the rotten apples," he suggested. He recommended bonding by a professional firm of salesmen "from outside."

Mr. Jones suggested a man caught in fraudulent selling should get nine years instead of nine months. Concerning registration of people with records, he pointed out that in conversation with a representative of the Securities and Exchange Commission in Toronto recently he had identified the picture of a man who had served seven terms in prison. This man, he declared, had been granted an "alias" registration by the Ontario Securities Commission which was supposed to investigate people prior to registration.

While submitting that the securities regulations and the Securities Commission are necessary, Mr. Jones claimed that members of his association were persecuted by "certain members" of the Securities Commission through its "most obnoxious practice" of sending out to investors questionnaires asking "leading questions" on what representations had been made to them in respect to sale of shares such as promises of profit, listing, etc.

Some of the worst promotion has come from the unlicensed wholesalers, Mr. Jones claimed. He suggested that all promoters and dealers be made subject to licensing. Mr. Jones charged that political influence was used in the administration of the act.

Among recommendations made in the Ontario Security Dealers Association brief were:

1. Repeal of regulations which prevent canvassing individuals at their homes and the regulations which forbid telephoning of people who are not clients.
2. Publication of option prices be suspended as "an unnecessary deterrent to investment."
3. A request that duplicate audits be avoided, and that audits be limited to panels of firms approved by the association.
4. That their association be granted a share in determining what salesmen should be licensed.
5. That an appeal to the courts on registrations be allowed.

Seeks Three-man Body

"Fining alone won't be good enough. I think it is a shame that the most honorable province in this country is splitting with crooks through restitution. You've got to go after this in a big way and clean it up."

So declared Cyril T. Young, prospector and mining man, about continued registration of men with records of unethical dealings in securities. He emphasized the importance of registering only honest men and cited the $10,000 syndicates to show what could happen with no regulation whatever.

Mr. Young advised that a three-man Commission be introduced to replace the present single Ontario Securities Commissioner. Asked if he thought such a three-man commission could do the job better than the Attorney-General, Mr. Young charged that the present setup was so "rotten" that it should be thrown out the window and that almost anything would be better. He doubted, however, if any attorney general could hope to be entirely free from politics and patronage.

It was suggested by Mr. Young that all regulations preventing prospectors "from making their own deals" should be lifted and that individuals be allowed to determine for themselves how much stock should be taken for property, what pooling arrangements should be entered into.

Mr. Young declared that prospecting costs should be reduced through lower fees, that assessment work be reduced to the level now in effect in Quebec, that notice be sent to claim owners before their claims were sold for taxes.

"Everything Okay"

No measure calling for full disclosure of facts can give investors the protection provided by regulations provided by the Ontario Securities Act in the opinion of W. Ralph Salter, Toronto mining lawyer.

Explaining why he thought full disclosure would fail to achieve the desired objective, Mr. Salter said that any measure for full disclosure would call for a long, intricate document. The Dominion Companies Act, he pointed out, takes 6½ pages to detail what it requires as full disclosure. Such a document, if read, would not be understood, he thought.

The opinion was given that the purchaser buys on the basis of what he is told.

In lieu of a Securities Commission, Mr. Salter indicated that "one side" wanted to resort more frequently to the use of the Criminal Code to cure securities fraud. However, a risk was seen in laying criminal charges and complainants were understood, in many cases, unwilling to go into court. Under the present setup, Mr. Salter said that a letter can be sent to the Securities Commissioner. The Securities Commissioner, he reported, carries out thorough investigations with convictions resulting in a large percentage of cases. Local authorities would be unable to carry on the necessary investigation, he charged.

On the proposal that prospectors be allowed to make their own deals and that no pooling of vendor stock should be required beyond those provided in private deals, Mr. Salter declared that the $10,000 syndicates had provided testimony on what could happen when there was no restraint on the amount of stock that might be taken by vendors.

Would Use Criminal Code

Advocating abolition of the Ontario Securities Commission and placing securities regulation under the Criminal Code and the Attorney-General's department, George Glendinning, Toronto mining promoter, expressed the opinion that "bureaucratic control by a Securities Commission has gradually strangled initiative and enterprise."

Mr. Glendinning outlined the situation, as he saw it, in part, as follows:

"They operate under an act of the legislature, supplement the act with regulations, many of which are never published and, with a great fanfare announce every so often that they have caught and prosecuted some culprit. More often, perhaps, they have compelled some salesman or promoter to disgorge some of his ill-gotten gains, usually about 50%, and let him go free. That looks suspiciously like compounding a felony. Could not the same results, or better, have been accomplished by prosecuting the culprit for fraud?"

Suggests Novel Financing Plan

"Every government and every government agency is faced with two paths, one calling for greater regulation down to minute detail, and a path against regulation, and while I believe the latter preferable, we have to consider that the trend is in the other direction," E. A. R. Newson, Toronto mining lawyer concludes.

A plan proposed by Mr. Newson is setting up a code for proper financing of properties. The code would use as its operating basis, monthly reports of the Department of Mines.

Reports would be the basis of the financial setup:

1. To provide a common basis of engineering knowledge on a fixed standard.
2. To make useful information by the Department of Mines available to promoters.

From this starting point, control of markups, selling prices, etc., would be provided on a standard basis. Using his system, Mr. Newson thinks that promotion would be placed on a better, truer basis.

For field surveys, it is suggested resident district supervisors be made responsible to a chief in Toronto and that as many engineers as necessary be provided under each district supervisor. Government reports would be basis of all financing.

Toronto Branch C.I.M.M.

Brief of Toronto Branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, presented by Chairman Charles C. Huston, while dealing chiefly with field work necessary for a revival of prospecting, expressed the opinion that "the prospector should be entitled to make his own deal."

Speaking of the OSC situation, the brief states:

"The Securities Commission, in spite of the more limited areas for prospecting, has placed stupid, restraining and hurtful regulations in the path of the prospector until he is becoming disheartened. These hurtful regulations should be done away with."

Wants Full Disclosure

Speculation was seen essential to mining development by Norman Pearce, editor of The Northern Miner. He declared that the right of the public to speculate should be safeguarded.

The belief was expressed that securities regulations should be "more by deed than by word." While a complete overhaul of securities regulations was advocated, it was not thought that the Ontario Securities Commission should be abolished. Some of present regulations could be done away with by providing full information in a prospectus, it was suggested, with publication of option prices immediately before stock-selling campaigns considered desirable.

Mr. Pearce stated that no restitution of money should be allowed unless prosecution of the offense was undertaken. The present system lets salesmen off too easily, he said.

Like several other speakers, Mr. Pearce recommended that a requirement be made that salesmen be bonded through independent agencies, such as fidelity bonding companies. This was considered as providing assurance of an adequate investigation of applicants' backgrounds.

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THE FINANCIAL POST

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What's Behind the Boom in Plastics?

Many Amazing War Uses to Find Permanent Place in Industry But Not All Bugs Licked Yet

In the popular mind plastics have come to be regarded as a sort of Aladdin's Lamp, through which, by simple and yet miraculous processes, it is possible to convert whatever you happen to have into whatever you want.

Many people seem to believe that there is nothing to the production and industrial use of plastics, that all you have to do is to divert some air and water and a bit of coal gas into one end of a tube and marvellous and useful contrivances will come out the other.

It is not nearly as simple as that, however, and men who have wrestled with the myriad problems involved are just as anxious as anyone else to dispel such myths. The truth of the matter is that the plastics industry is still in its infancy, a lusty and thriving infancy, to be sure, but still far behind the steel and other metal industries which years ago went through the present stage of the plastics.

A Young Industry

"The one thing we must all keep very much in mind when we talk about plastics," Dr. Charles F. Kettering, manager, GM research laboratories division, warned the Detroit section of the Society of Plastics Engineers recently, "is that this is a new industry . . . just about eight years old." The general experience is that it takes the average industry about 25 years to "grow up," with the "most significant advances made in the second 25 years."

"We must be careful not to get too plastic-minded," said Dr. Kettering. He added that the word "plastics" has become about as meaningless as the word "metals," and that this new industry will have "to get some tables just like our ordinary steel tables that tell us what that material will do, how soft it gets at what temperature, its tensile strength, its insulation resistance, its thermal expansion, etc."

CIL Oval also has a word of caution to those inclined to be too enthusiastic about the possibilities of plastics. "There is a widespread impression," said the Oval, "that plastics have been making phenomenal industrial progress; that they are about to supersede glass, wood, porcelain, rubber and even metal; that, in short, instead of being conditioned by the demands of industry, they have reached a point where they themselves can condition these demands."

Plastics have led to "many spectacular innovations," but the day is not yet here when they can, "either economically or justifiably, replace entirely the older building and fabricating materials."

Manufacturers themselves regarded most plastics with considerable scepticism until a few years ago. They preferred to stick to the old, well-tried materials which usage had proved could do the job quite well. But with the war, so great became the consumption of standard materials that alarming shortages developed. Then plastics came in for serious attention.

Three Distinct Stages

Plastics have flourished like a plant in a hothouse since 1939. In their comparatively brief history plastics have passed through three distinct stages. Before the war they were pretty well confined to the making of gadgets and novelties. Then when shortages developed they were looked on as replacement materials for metals. So rapid has been their development recently, however, that now many of the plastics rank as structural engineering materials of excellent quality, at least equal and in some cases superior to materials they began by replacing.

The men who produce them admit their limitations, but many design engineers regard them as engineering materials which can hold their own with the metals, wood, fabrics, glass and ceramics.

One of the confusing things about plastics is that they come in bewildering variety, most of them possessing special physical characteristics fitting them for certain well-defined, even restricted purposes. There is such a "tremendous range of materials" to choose from that half the battle is in selecting the one best suited to the role required of it. To find them, plastics engineers have had to rely on trial and error methods, ferreting out the special strengths and weaknesses of the materials they work with and figuring out particular spots in industry where they can best be used. Plastics often get a black eye when an attempt is made to apply some particular material to an industrial purpose for which it is entirely unfitted. When failure results, the tendency is to condemn all plastics, which is manifestly unfair.

What then are plastics? The first point to make clear is that there is not one basic material from which all plastics are produced. Rather they come in great variety, and all with fancy scientific names that don't mean much to the layman. There are about 15 main types, in each one of which there are many subdivisions, all possessing characteristics peculiar to themselves and capable of being put to countless uses.

"The story of plastics is the story of alchemy brought up to date," says the Plastics Catalogue for 1943. And, as the chemist is the modern counterpart of the old alchemist, it is the chemist who is the man of the hour where plastics are concerned. Plastics are produced by the blending together of groups of chemical elements. The plastic is "almost always a composite material consisting of a complex synthetic resin or semi-synthetic chemical body combined with other ingredients called fillers or plasticizers," is the explanation in the November, 1943, issue of Plant Administration. It is necessary to mix these fillers or plasticizers with the resins to modify their properties and make them suitable for practical use.

The synthetic resins themselves come from thousands of chemical compounds, only a few of which have been developed as yet. They are a potential source of many different types of plastics. The synthetic resins are either solid or liquid substances, the result of chemical reactions between relatively simple compounds. The synthetic resin is described as the "active constituent" of the plastics, which are classified according to the "type of synthetic resin which comprises their active constituent."

There are some 92 known chemical elements. It is significant to the future of the plastics industry that so far plastics have been produced by the combination of two or more of only five of these 92 elements. These five elements are: carbon, called the "backbone" or the "common denominator" of all organic plastics, and obtained from coal and from cellulose derived from cotton or wood; hydrogen, obtained from water; oxygen, from air; nitrogen, from air; chlorine, from salt.

"Polymerization" is the process by which synthetic resins are formed. This is a chemical change in which a new chemical compound is obtained by blending together various groups of chemical elements, and in which molecular changes occur. The products of this process are called polymers, the original substance a monomer.

The molecular structure of the plastics thus produced marks the difference between the two main types, the thermo-setters and the thermo-plastics. A chemical change occurs in the thermo-setting plastic when it is heated, and it sets to an infusible solid which will not soften on further heating. Heating, however, does not cause a chemical change in the thermo-plastic, and further heating of the finished article will cause it to soften and thus lose its shape.

In other words, thermo-plastic materials have a "softening point" which makes their use impracticable where they will be subjected to heat much above 160 deg. Fahr. The heat they can stand has been variously estimated as between 140 and 220 deg. Fahr. The thermo-setters can be used on all sorts of electrical appliances, such as toasters and percolators. The transparent thermo-plastics are excellent for airplane windshields, where temperatures encountered are not high enough to affect them.

Plastics are also classified according to their chemical origin, as opposed to their physical classification as thermo-setters and thermo-plastics. The first class is composed of those plastics in which the chief active ingredient is a synthetic resin, and which are derived mainly from coal, air, water, coke, limestone, petroleum, vegetable oils and salt. The second class comprises those plastics the active constituent of which is a "processed naturally-occurring material," the basic materials of which are cotton, wood pulp and milk.

The "work horses of the plastics industry" are the phenolics. They can be applied to many purposes, and are produced synthetically from benzine, a by-product in the coking of bituminous coals. Phenol and formaldehyde are "cooked" together to form a synthetic resin, amber-colored and solid.

The resin is ground fairly fine to produce a molding compound. Wood flour is used as a filler to produce the "general purpose" phenolics. For greater strength, cotton flock is used for a filler and for still greater strength and added toughness chopped or macerated rags are used. Mineral fillers such as asbestos fibres are employed when greater resistance to higher temperatures is required.

Phenolic resins can also be produced in liquid form, in which they are used to impregnate paper and other fabrics, which can then be pressed together to form laminated phenolic sheets, rods and tubes. The phenolics are thermo-setters, that is, they're pretty well impervious to heat after processing, and can be applied to a wide variety of uses in which heat-resistant qualities are essential. Electric insulating parts, telephone sets, knobs and handles of all kinds, radio cabinets, are some of the uses to which phenolics can be put. The liquid phenolics are used extensively as adhesives in making plywood for airplane manufacture.

The phenolics have a limited range of colors, but other thermo-setting plastics, the ureas and melamine, make up for this deficiency. Produced from three gases, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and nitrogen, commercial urea is reacted with formaldehyde to produce light-colored resins. These resins are then mixed with cellulose fillers, the resultant molding compound being available in a great variety of colors. Buttons, bottles and lamp shades are made from this group of plastics.

Hardness is the quality most notable in melamine. It is a plastic with high electrical resistance and is the only one that can compete with ceramic or metal tableware in quality.

Cellulose Plastics

Plastics are made from cellulose, the principal structural material in plants and trees, have proved to be satisfactory for such articles as automobile exterior lenses, refrigerator hardware and shower heads. Cellulose, treated with acetic acid, becomes the thermo-plastic acetate, with which a large number of chemical compounds can be blended to produce plastics varying widely in physical properties and/in as many colors as Joseph's coat.

Styrene, a chemical produced from petroleum and coal, has gained much prominence in recent years because of its close association with the synthetic rubber industry. Styrene is an important constituent of Buna-S, the synthetic rubber now taking the place of the natural variety largely lost to the Allied cause when the Japs swept down through Malaya and the Far East. The polystyrene plastics are extremely light in weight, have good resistance to chemicals and because of their low power factor make good insulators in high frequency circuits.

The acrylics are defined as "one of the more interesting and unusual plastics." They come from petroleum by-products and after being subjected to complicated chemical processes, emerge as a plastic so transparent, tough and light (only half the weight of glass of similar thickness) that they are ideally suited for use as airplane windshields, noses and "blisters." They also appear in a wide variety of other products, including dentures, lenses in magnifying glasses, dressers, reflectors and display signs. Highly refractive, they have the unusual quality of "piping" light around corners. They are widely used in war industry.

Replace Rubber

The vinyl group of plastics, described as "truly synthetic thermo-plastics," have done much to take the place of natural rubber. Limestone, coke, water, air and salt are the chief primary ingredients. Some of the vinyl derivatives have rubber-like characteristics and are non-burning, with good resistance to chemicals and they are used for insulating electrical conductors, particularly on warships.

Other vinyl derivatives, available both as liquids and as solids, are used in navigation instruments, suspenders, belts, shower curtains and rainwear.

Vinylidene chloride resins, thermo-plastics produced from petroleum and brine, are non-inflammable, with high tensile strength, great resistance to wear and water and chemicals and a toughness all their own. Produced in fine thread-like filaments, they take the place of thin copper wire in mosquito netting.

Prominent among the synthetic fibres is nylon, a wholly synthetic plastic. It is somewhat similar to silk, hair and wool, one type being derivable from coal, air and water, another from certain vegetable oils. It differs from most thermo-plastics in that it has a lower melting point, though far above anything to be encountered in a laundry tub. The nylon now being used for textiles has a melting point of about 480 deg. Fahr. Other types can stand temperatures up to 600 deg. Fahr. Nylon is tough, elastic and has great tensile strength. Nylon now used in the textile trade has high resistance to moisture and dry-cleaning fluids. It has proved satisfactory in the manufacture of hosiery and other woven fabrics, but this is a field which will have to be left to the postwar period for full exploitation.

These are the plastics which have attained the "highest degree of commercial significance" to date. There are many others, some of them more limited in scope, others which will become increasingly important as time goes on and new uses are discovered for them.

THE PRIMER OF PLASTICS

Synthetic Resin Group

What from	What form	What called		What for
Coal, Air, Water, Oat Hulls	Molding Powders and Granulates.	PHENOLICS: Molded—	Bakelite, Durez, Durite, Resinox, Textolite.	Telephone and Electrical Equipment, Instrument Housings, Radio Cabinets, Bottle Caps, Clock Cases.
Coal, Air, Water.	Varnishes.	Laminated—	Bakelite, Celoron, Micarta, Textolite Phenolite, Formica.	Protective Helmets, Bearings, Name Plates, Table-tops, Instrument Dials.
Coal, Air, Water.	Casting Liquids, Castings—Profiles, Sheets, Rods, Tubes.	Cast—	Bakelite, Catalin, Marblette, Opalon, Gemstone.	Knobs, Handles, Brush Backs, Jewellery.
Coke, Air, Water. Limestone, Coke, Air, Water.	Molding Powders. Resins Solid and in Solution.	UREAS MELAMINE	Bakelite, Beetle, Plaskon, Catalin, Melmac, Plaskon.	Tableware, Buttons, Electrical Parts, Adhesives for Plywood, Closure Tops.
Coal, Vegetable Oils	Air-Drying Viscous Resins. Air-Drying Solutions or Emulsions. Non-Drying Solutions.	ALKYDS	Dulux, Bezyl, Duraplex, Glyptal, Beckosol	Air-Drying Enamels, Printing Inks, Water Emulsion Paints, Automobile Finishes.
Petroleum.	Powders—Casting and Molding. Sheets, Rods, Tubes. Solutions and Emulsions.	ACRYLICS	Crystalite, Lucite, Plexiglas, Lucitone.	Aircraft and Marine Enclosures, Lenses, Dentures, Furniture, Instrument Dials.
Petroleum. Coal.	Molding and Extrusion Powders, Sheets.	POLYSTYRENE	Bakelite, Loalin, Lustron, Styron, Plax.	Battery Boxes, Radio Insulators, Bottle Closures, Synthetic Jewels, Combs, Buttons.
Limestone, Coke, Water, Salt	Rigid Sheets, Flexible Sheeting, Extrusion and Molding Compounds, Textile Fibres, Laminating Film, Emulsion and Solutions.	VINYL ESTERS	Vinylite, Flamenol, Koroseal, Gelva, Vinyon Fibre.	Aircraft Enclosures, Waterproofing Fabrics, Electrical Insulation, Printing Plates, Belts and Suspenders.
Limestone, Coke, Water, Air	Molding and Extrusion Compounds, Resin for Surface Coating and Adhesives, Sheets, Emulsions and Solutions.	VINYL ACETALS	Alvar, Butacite, Butvar, Formvar, Saflex.	Safety Glass, Electrical Wire Insulation, Cloth Coatings, Army Raincoats.
Petroleum, Salt.	Molding and Extrusion Powders.	VINYLIDENE CHLORIDE RESINS	Velon, Saran.	Furniture Webbing, Chemical Tubing and Piping, Hose Connections.
Petroleum, Vegetable Coal, Air, Water, Oils Limestone, Clay.	Molding and Extrusion Compounds.	COLD MOLDED	Amerine, Cetec.	Battery Boxes, Electrical Equipment.
Coal, Air, Water.	Monofilament, Yarn.	POLYAMIDES	Nylon.	Stockings, Parachutes, Brush Bristles, Electrical Insulation, Yarn for the Textile Industries.
The Natural Group				
Cotton Linters or Wood Pulp	Sheets, Rods, Tubes, Films, Molding Powders.	CELLULOSE ACETATE	Bakelite, Cellulose, Acetate, Fibestos, Lumarith, Plastacele, Tenite I.	Transparent Containers, Toilet Articles, Tool Handles, Goggle Frames, Airplane Cockpit Enclosures.
Cotton Linters or Wood Pulp	Molding Powders, Sheets.	CELLULOSE ACETATE-BUTYRATE	Tenite II. Plax.	Gas Mask Parts, Refrigerator Hardware, Toothbrush Handles, Radio Cases, Shower Heads, Automobile Hardware.
Cotton Linters or Wood Pulp	Molding Powders, Sheets. Uncompounded for Lacquers, Coatings, etc.	ETHYL CELLULOSE	Ethocel, Lumarith, E.C.	Tubing, Fabric, Coatings, Ice Trays, Wire Coatings, Hose Nozzles, Electrical Appliances.
Cotton Linters or Wood Pulp	Sheets, Rods, Tubes, Lacquers, Emulsions, Molding Powders.	CELLULOSE NITRATE	Celluloid, Nitron Pyralin.	Fountain Pens, Toilet Articles, Drafting Instruments, Toothbrush Handles, Toys.
Milk	Sheets, Rods, Tubes, Discs.	CASEIN	Ameroid, Galorn.	Buttons, Beads, Pencils, Novelties, Push Buttons.
Wood Pulp	Powders.	LIGNIN	Benalite, Benaloid.	Bottle Closures, Name Plates, Electric Insulating Parts.
Raw LAC	Powder, Flakes, Discs, Solutions Varnishes, Emulsions.	SHELLAC	Complac, Harvite, Lacanite.	Phonograph Records, Varnishes, Telephone Equipment, Electrical Insulation, Inks.

Highlights of Plastics Conference

Plastics held the spotlight in Toronto this week when members of the Canadian Section, Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., met for their second annual conference. Representatives of about 98% of the Canadian firms engaged in the plastics industry attended. They exchanged ideas on this thriving industry, reviewed their problems, listened to papers by experts in the business and saw an imposing array of plastic products, from both Canadian and American plants.

The Canadian Section has had a brief but busy career. Organized about a year ago, since then it has expanded nearly as spectacularly as the plastics industry itself. It was in 1939 that the American section of the society, realizing the importance plastics were to hold in war industry, reorganized on a more businesslike basis.

The American section had been in existence for about 10 years before this but had not taken a very constructive part in the development of the plastics industry. Since the outbreak of war in September of 1939, however, American plastics men organized along business lines, incorporated their society under New York state laws, worked hand in hand with Government officials, fostered research work and have done their best to introduce plastics into industry as basic materials in manufactures.

Canadian plastics men saw the need for a similar organization in the Dominion, where plastics were coming to the fore with a rush, and formed the Canadian Section. The men behind this move were Alfred Byrne, manager, plastics division, Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., who was named chairman at the first conference last January; K. H. Braithwaite, Duplate of Canada, Ltd., vice-chairman; L. J. Falkenhagen, the Joseph Stokes Rubber Co., Ltd., secretary, and I. G. Goddard, of the CGE, an executive member.

Under the guidance of these men the Canadian Section has flourished. About 300 attended the 1943 conference, and a similar number were at the 1944 sessions. Both conferences helped iron out many of the difficulties facing plastics producers and processors, smoothed the way for a more effective use of plastics in war industry.

The Canadian Section of the society not only seeks to give direction and cohesion to the industry, but also works in close co-operation with the various departments of government at Ottawa and with the National Research Council. It also maintains the very closest relations with the American Section, both branches of the society exchanging information and being mutually helpful. It keeps a fatherly eye on research activities as well, today probably the most important phase of the plastics industry, feeling its way forward through a maze of difficulties.

Some of the best men in the industry are on the technical committee appointed about a year ago to work in conjunction with government departments on plastics. Also on this committee are Dr. W. Gallay, of the Research Council, and R. F. Murray, Office of the Chemical Controller.

Representatives of industry and the Government work together closely on this committee and they have done much to fit plastics into the war effort in places where materials simply had to be found unless production was to be hampered.

BOOSTS PLASTICS

Alfred E. Byrne, first chairman and one of the organizers of the Canadian Section of the Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., which held its second annual conference in Toronto this week. An honors graduate in chemistry from University of Toronto in 1937, Mr. Byrne joined CGE in 1938, and is now manager of the plastics division. Chairman of the Canadian Section, he is also director of the parent organization in New York, and since 1940 has been secretary of the plastics advisory committee of the Department of Munitions and Supply.

Preface to a Plastic Age

Search For Better Billiard-ball Spurs Growth

One of the raw material bases for plastics is petroleum, obtained from oil wells like the one above, a "gusher" coming to life with a roar on one of the continent's oil fields.

Victorian charmers and billiard players provided the first stimulus for the commercial development of plastics. They were suffering from a shortage of tortoise shell, ivory and amber which existed after 1850. In an attempt to find a means of satisfying a ready-made demand, a New York firm offered $10,000 for a substitute for ivory in the manufacture of billiard balls. John Wesley Hyatt, an American printer, and his brother Isaiah set out to win this prize.

To do so they went back 20 years to the discoveries of three European scientists who had produced new substances which they had found interesting, but not sufficiently important to justify the further attention of busy men. Henri Bracconot, director of the Botanical Garden at Nancy, France, experimented in 1832 with concentrated nitric acid and starch, cotton, and wood fibres. Result was a hard, water-resistant film he called "xyloidine."

Pyroxylin Discovered

Six years later came Théophile Pelouze, to combine nitric acid with the same fibres. He got a highly combustible, quick burning substance which left no residue. He tried dipping paper, cotton cloth and raw cotton into nitric acid, and found the product to be a parchmentlike, flammable substance impervious to moisture. He suggested that this substance, which he later called "pyroxylin," might have some significance in warfare. But he was another busy man who left further development to those with nothing better to do.

Another eight years elapsed before C. F. Schönbein of Basel, Switzerland, made guncotton by nitrating cellulose in the presence of sulphuric acid, and still another decade until Waldo Maynard of Boston dissolved guncotton in ethyl alcohol and ether and made collodion.

The Hyatts went on from this basis and, after the usual false starts, used solid camphor and collodion made by dissolving pyroxylin under pressure with a very little solvent. From 1869 on they took out 75 patents covering materials, machinery and processes for manufacture of—celluloid.

They never did get the $10,000, though they did make some billiard balls.

After applying their discovery, plus some pink coloring, to producing artificial denture plates with great success, a wide variety of uses was found for their product. In 1871, therefore, they formed the Celluloid Manufacturing Co., and made everything from combs to celluloid collars.

Disadvantages

In due course the fact that celluloid was a direct descendent of pyroxylin was found to have certain disadvantages. The celluloid dickey was not recommended for the habitual smoker. Involuntary singeings were sometimes experienced by women who applied curling tongs to their hair with the aid of a celluloid comb. A search was thereupon begun for a material with the flexibility, durability and variety of celluloid, but without its great flammability.

In 1901, triacetate of cellulose was ripened into a product which could be easily dissolved in nontoxic solvents. Eight years later Camille and Henri Dreyfus stated the principle of viscosity and perfected conversion of a new, improved material into fibres, sheets, films and molding powders. After publication of their findings in 1927, cellulose acetate, with its safety, impact resistance, adaptability and speed of production, was introduced to the North American market.

Other Kinds

Meanwhile various starts had been made toward developing other types of plastics with which we are now familiar. The eastern Asiatic insect which deposits a shellac-producing material on trees had been making his contribution to sealing-wax, varnishes and lacquers long before Emil Berliner used it as a molding composition for phonograph records in 1895. Regnault had discovered as early as 1838 the elements of vinyl resin plastics, but it was not until 1917 that Klatte and Rollett developed this group of flexible, tough substances which resist oil and other solvents.

First commercial production of these plastics did not take place until 1928, when they were used as binder for safety glass and as coating for insulated wires. It is in this group that hope of finding a good synthetic rubber lies.

Styrene was isolated as early as 1831, and it was polymerized by the heat of sunlight in 1839. Nevertheless it was not until after other discoveries in the field of plastics that styrene resins, at first handicapped by high price and bad appearance, were improved. Coumarone and indene, isolated from coal tar, were polymerized by Kraemer and Spilker in 1890, but were not extensively used until after development of the American coal tar industry under pressure of World War I needs.

If formaldehyde had been available in 1891 Adolf Baeyer and his students might then have produced phenol-formaldehyde resins. They experimented with the interaction of aldehydes and phenols, but of the two groups of products—crystalline and resinous—they chose to study the crystalline and ignore the resins. By 1909, though, Dr. Leo Baekeland, a Belgian working in the United States, had a patent for a resin that could be heat hardened, made with a 20% alkaline catalyst. Later, pressure was added to the heat in a technique which converted the material quickly into a molded article.

Patent Rows

Lawrence Redman, Canadian conductor of research for the Industrial Fellowship System, made experiments which led to formation of the Redmanol Chemical Products Co. in 1914. Due to patent disputes, a merger was effected in 1922 between Redmanol and two older companies, the Condensite Co. of America (phonograph records) and Baekeland's own company, General Bakelite Co. After expiration of Baekeland's basic patent in 1926 other companies made phenolic resins under different names.

Just as a demand for billiard balls had fostered experiments with celluloid, the strange wish of a German school board for a "white blackboard" led to development of casein plastics. The action of formaldehyde on casein, Kirsche and Spitteler discovered in 1890, resulted in a tough, horny insoluble mass, first marketed in the U. S. under the name of Aladanite in 1919.

Climatic difficulties led to its failure for use in motor accessories, interior decoration and novelties. Proteins in general have a tendency to absorb and retain moisture. Finally only buttons were made of casein. A direct offspring, however, are the soybean, corn and zein plastics, now being explored.

Blind Alley

Another temporary dead end in the plastics industry was discovery in the nineties that formaldehyde plus urea makes a resinous product. In 1920, however, Hanns John produced on this principle a transparent resinous material like glass, but not fragile. This was perfected later with the addition of a moisture-absorbing filler to overcome spontaneous cracking when the Toledo Scale Co. wanted an unbreakable scale-housing. Result was Plaskon and this marked the first manufacture of large molded pieces. Use of plastics as substitutes for metals led to production of a plastic which could be cast like a metal—a viscous syrup which could be poured into molds. These were the cast phenolic resins produced by the Catalin Corp. in 1928.

Conversion of solid cellulose into liquid chemical compounds and

(Continued on page 19)

Use Plastics to Reduce Industrial Accidents

Protective Devices Include Goggles and Machine Guards; Also Employed as Covers for Band Saws and Drill Presses

Every year industrial accidents rob many plants of workers whose services can ill be spared in times like these. During 1943 in the United States, for instance, more than 46,000 workmen lost their lives due to this cause, and many thousands more suffered injuries of varying seriousness. Efficient plant managements take special precautions to guard against such losses. In this continuous battle against injury and death to valued workmen plastics have played a stellar role.

In aviation plants, machine shops and similar industrial establishments throughout both Canada and the U. S., shields and other protective devices, manufactured from the same transparent plastic material that goes into airplane noses and "blisters," are now practically standard equipment. In many cases designed by the workmen themselves, they do their protective job better than the devices formerly used. They are lighter in weight. Because they contain fewer obstructions to obscure vision, they afford complete visibility in all directions. This is particularly so with plastic goggles, but the same qualities are inherent in other protective devices as well.

Machine Guards

Another favorable feature is that the plastic safety device can generally be attached to the machine itself, thus eliminating the danger of a workman forgetting to put on mask or goggles, or simply carelessly deciding to take a chance. The device, attached to the machine, has a permanency lacking in many others that had to be handled or adjusted by the operator himself. Used in this way, they help to remove cause of accidents, to control them at their source.

Pliable plastic has been adapted as covers for band saws, drill presses, grinders, soldering equipment, and as face shields.

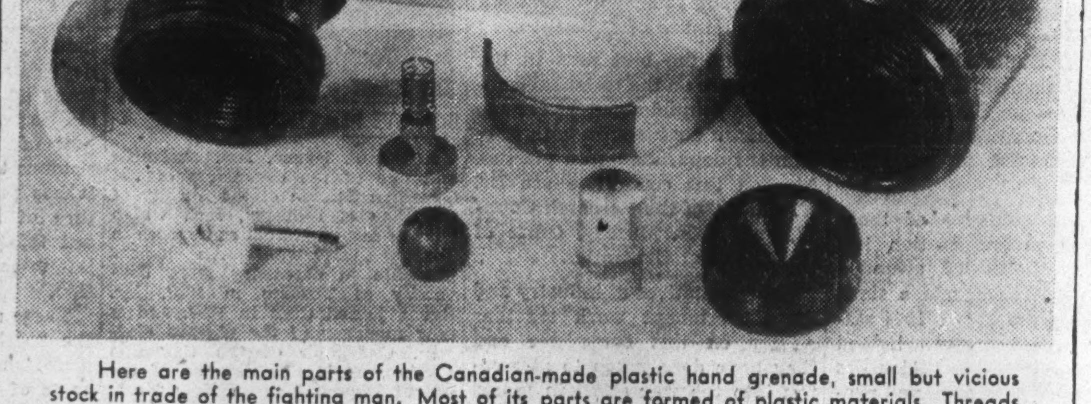
A transparent shield, made of an acrylic plastic material, is used to cover soldering pots and band saws. In most cases, it eliminates need for goggles.

A strange, skirt-shaped apparatus has been devised to fit over drill presses. It keeps dust from flying into the face and eyes of the operator.

Circular saws and other machines of a similar nature have a habit of spewing out bits of steel in all directions. A light, easily attached shield has been developed to curb this machine's propensity for causing trouble. It is easily removed for cleaning.

Lightweight face shields also afford protection against flying splinters of metal. Better than goggles, they protect face as well as eyes.

In one American plant, where duraluminum parts must be dipped into huge vats of molten salt to prevent corrosion, workmen have been fitted with a plastic helmet which can be tipped back on the head when not in use. These men work close to the vats, where a heat of 900 deg. Fahr. is generated, and where serious and painful burns often result from splashing. The helmets give adequate protection against both hazards. They can best be cleaned by washing thoroughly in soap and water, then polished by the naked hand. Rubbing with a cloth may result in a scratched surface. Waxing them helps prevent scratching.



Here are the main parts of the Canadian-made plastic hand grenade, small but vicious stock in trade of the fighting man. Most of its parts are formed of plastic materials. Threads by which the two parts of the grenade are fitted together presented one of the chief difficulties in molding this grenade. It is a concussion bomb, set to go off when it hits the ground. Packed with high explosives, it has a wallop like the kick of a mule.

PLASTICS
in the War... and in the Future!

PLASTICS are on the march! Today our airmen, soldiers and sailors all go into combat with equipment containing plastic parts. Plastics are on duty as fuses for grenades. They are serving in aircraft instruments. They are sailing the seven seas as components in warships and cargo boats.

With their unique inherent properties — toughness, lightness, transparency, high dielectric strength — plastics are finding hundreds of war uses. They are being moulded, by expert Canadian General Electric craftsmen, into complicated units for a host of fighting purposes.

Out of the developments of this war, new miracles will be built in plastics for peace. Plastics for airplanes, homes, furniture, industry! And Canadian General Electric, with the longest experience and large processing facilities, is geared for leadership in the field of new plastic products.

MD-144

Manufacturers of war equipment are invited to get in touch with Canadian General Electric regarding plastics for war application.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
LIMITED

Case No. 1003
The Case of the Contented Shipwright

New Frigate, larger, faster, harder-hitting...

R.C.N. Photo

PROPER LUBRICANTS BIG FACTOR—*say Builders*

PROBLEM: To study lubrication requirements of all mechanical equipment for first Frigate to be built.

SOLUTION: B-A Industrial Engineers detailed the lubricant to be used for each fitting on every bearing from stem to stern.

RESULT: B-A Lubricants were used exclusively and in all her acceptance trials, H.M.C.S. ——— performed perfectly. B-A Cylinder Oil Heavy was used for steam cylinders; Vulcan Marine Engine Oil for bearings of main engines; B-A Sturbolenes for auxiliary Diesel engines and thrust bearings and Vulcan No. 2 Graphite Grease for stern tubes.

Full particulars are on file in our office.

Let B-A Industrial Engineers extend B-A service to you. You can thereby be confident that you will obtain the greatest efficiency and minimum power friction loss in the operation of your machinery.

B-A's LINE OF INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS INCLUDES

B-A MARINE ENGINE OILS—only selected mineral base and highest quality compounding are employed. Individual grades have been developed for various conditions from "salt" water to "fresh" water. For example, such oils as British No. 1 Marine Engine and Vulcan Special Marine Engine Oils.

B-A MARINE STEAM CYLINDER OILS—B-A Cylinder Oil Heavy—high flash Pennsylvania steam refined cylinder stock; Ideal Cylinder Oil, British and Vulcan Cylinder Oils for saturated and damp steam from high to medium and low pressures.

B-A STURBOLENES in a wide range of viscosities for marine diesels, steam turbines and various circulating oiling systems demanding exceptionally well refined oils with oxidation stability.

B-A MARINE GREASES for all types of grease applications, including winch gear, cables, engine and power transmission fittings.

SERVICE B-A PRODUCTS

THE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

New Opening for Pulp Industry

Plastics Not Paper May Provide Major Outlet

It is the multitude of uses to which cellulose can be put that has brought home to the Canadian pulp and paper industry the fact that its future may lie in plastics and not in paper.

Canadian manufacturers know this. For years they have been looking for new products which would be more profitable and still enable them to employ their plant, equipment and personnel.

To this end scrap materials were converted into millboard. A promising market was in the making before the war. Then the armed services and the governments found that board could be used for many purposes and the demand skyrocketed.

Use Waste Liquor

Mersey Paper Co. a few years ago entered into an agreement with Best Yeast Co. to make yeast out of waste sulphite liquor at its Liverpool, N.S., plant.

This venture turned out so successfully that the Best Yeast Co. moved into Ontario where it established another plant at Thorold to utilize the waste liquor at the Ontario Paper Co. plant.

Prior to this the industry had dug into its pocket and grubstaked a research organization attached to McGill University.

Much basic work has been done by this unit, which has opened eyes to the possibilities which exist in cellulose.

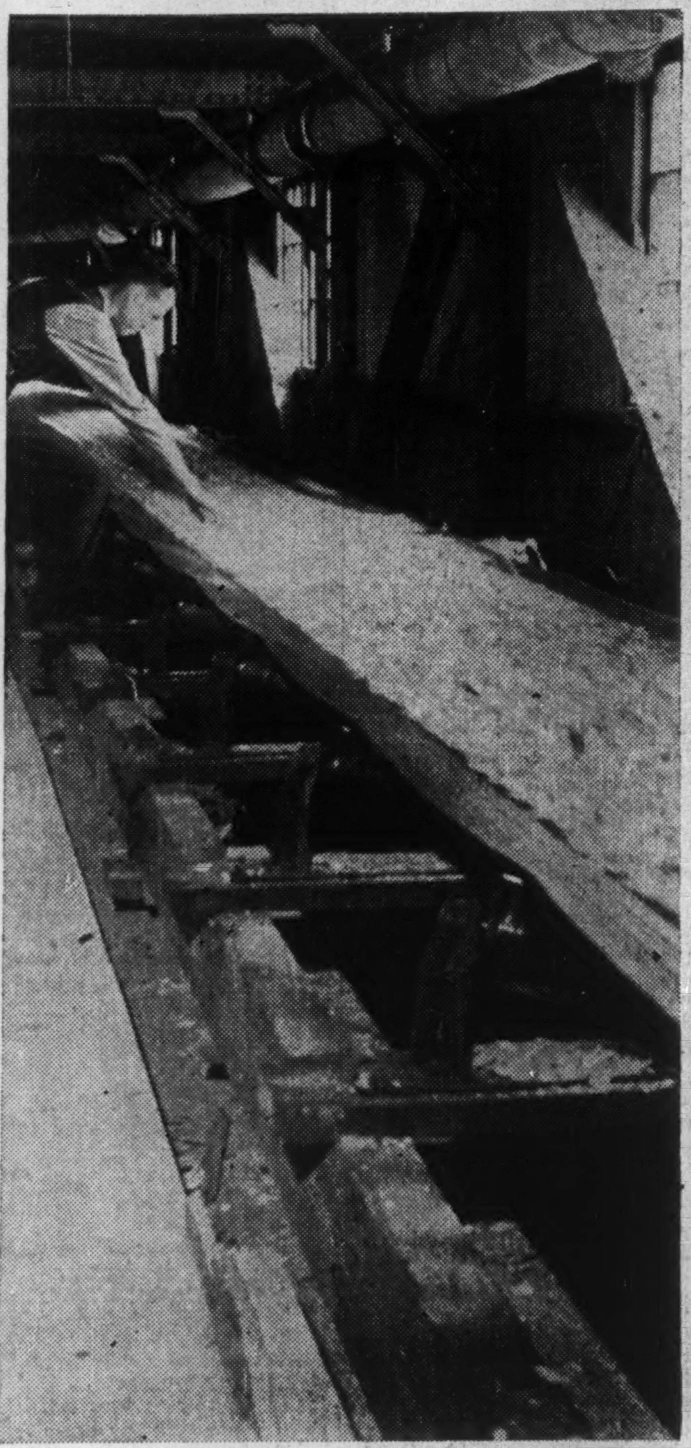
The war did even more, for science again showed that high grade sulphite pulps could be converted into explosives. Cellulose from wood pulp was clearly demonstrated to be every bit as good as that derived from cotton linters for nitrating purposes.

Then came the demand for synthetic rubber. Alcohol is essential to the processes adopted in the United States and Canada. Ontario Paper Co. saw its opportunity and will put up a plant at Thorold to produce alcohol from waste liquor.

A New Board

Some of the experimental products made from cellulose are impressive. One of the largest operators has worked out a formula for treating groundwood pulp to produce, under pressure, a product which outwardly appears superior to wallboard.

It has a highly polished finish. In experimental lots it runs in color from darkish red to black. It can be sawn, drilled and planed.



Cellulose from wood is the "father" of one of the plastics families. Canada's forests provide an almost limitless supply of this raw material. The picture shows one of the processes in a pulp mill. Plastics may provide an important form of diversification for the pulp and paper industry of some future date.

This "board" has some drawbacks which those working on it believe can be eliminated without any particular trouble. Some of the experimental lots cannot be nailed. Others are conductors of heat.

These are "bugs" that have to be cleared up before commercial manufacture can be undertaken. For some purposes they are important drawbacks; for others, they are of little consequence.

Generally speaking the plastic on which most of the experimenters are working has a groundwood pulp base. Resin and lignins are removed. In doing this a chemical change takes place.

The pulp is then run through an ordinary paper machine and comes out the other end a thin, brittle sheet, brown-spotted and yellowish in appearance. A cement made of the resin and other products extracted from the pulp is used as a binder. The sheets are built up to the required thickness and then placed under pressure.

The result is a plastic "board," which in its natural state has a highly finished, beautiful appearance with a strength exceeding plywood.

It can be molded to any shape desired. It could be made into the fuselage of an airplane; the body of an automobile; bathtub; or any other articles.

The sheet is made in one continuous strip the width of a paper machine which runs to well over 200 inches in many cases.

This plastic sheet has the advantage in that it can be ground to powder form and extruded to make screw caps and other like articles.

Another significant feature of this development is that in its "board" state, the new plastic is competitive with wallboard on a price basis.

Only a Beginning

The industry will not stop at a product to compete with wallboard. Its sights are raised higher than that.

Plastics for molding or extrusion into an almost endless variety of articles is the goal.

Those companies which have been experimenting are cheered by the results achieved so far. They feel that they are on the track that is going to lead them to a more profitable return from the raw materials with which they work. They still have a long way to go to reach their objective. They are not boasting of what they have done—in fact they are reticent about their achievements—but there are those who believe that the industry will share in the benefits arising from the Plastic Age.

Make Newest Snake Bite Kit From Plastic

Provided for Jungle Fighters by U. S. Army Medical Corps

One of the most ingenious uses to which plastics have been put is in the snake bite kit, army issue to American servicemen fighting in the tropics.

Snake bite is a serious menace to men fighting in these regions, and quick measures have to be taken if the victim's life is to be saved. Main requirement is to suck the venom from the lymph capillaries of the person bitten by a poisonous reptile, if death or serious illness is to be averted.

The U. S. Army Medical Corps has provided American army men with a handy snake bite kit, small and compact, and containing materials for quick treatment. In it are a tourniquet, bandages, iodine and ammonia capsules, in a plastic case which is dustproof and watertight. There is also a small knife for opening the wound, and a pump to suck the venom from it.

The pump was originally made of aluminum, which was a great improvement over the rubber bulb suction pump formerly used. When aluminum became scarce, the pump was re-designed in plastic, which has proved superior to aluminum. The thin walls of the aluminum pump bent quite easily, thus destroying its effectiveness.

Tough Problem To Solve

Great problems were involved in molding the plastic parts of the kit. There are 11 components in the complete set, each of which "must be a perfect fit in its matching part." The pump also had to be designed so it could be taken apart quite easily in the field, cleaned and then reassembled.

The pump, as described in Modern Plastics, is "very ingenious mechanically, as it will maintain a constant suction without continual pumping." One of the tests to which it was subjected included lifting a 4-lb. weight by the vacuum created and holding it suspended for some time without activating the plunger.

Tiny . . . but Tough as the Tank Itself

Three small links . . . links in the chain of orders from battle headquarters to men in the field . . . the action of the radio aerial which is part of the fighting equipment of every tank.

Strength and precision are needed in this tiny but vital part . . . so it's made of PLASTIC.

It is just one of hundreds of precision parts . . . for tanks, planes, ships, armored vehicles . . . now being made to exacting specifications in the big Duplate plant at Oshawa.

All are made of one or another of the new *plastics*. Since the war began, Duplate Canada Limited has undertaken an exhaustive and continuing study of these versatile materials.

Today Duplate is serving Canada's war industry in numberless ways . . . with moulded, shaped or extruded plastic parts.

Tomorrow, its skill, experience and "know-how" will be at the service of Canadian industry for purposes of peace.

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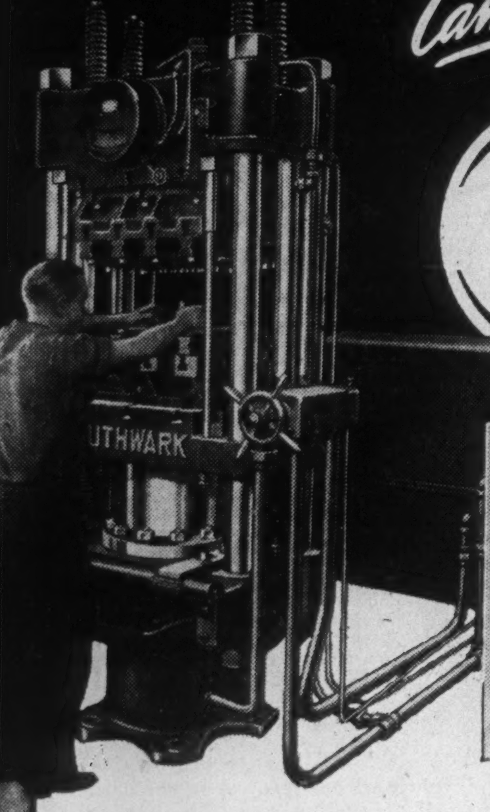

140-Ton Baldwin Southwark Vertical Semi-Automatic Plastic Moulding Press complete with die-stripper mechanism, and individual oil-pumping hydraulic power system.

Here's a typical example of the compact, efficient oil-pumping systems powering Baldwin Southwark Hydraulic Presses. Available with manual or complete cycle control.

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"ADVERTISING" PRINTING—designed to promote the sale of goods or services—in the form of Folders, Booklets, Direct-Mail, Circular Letters, Sales Manuals, etc.	NOT PERMITTED except for exemption of up to 25 pounds total weight in any one calendar month for all kinds of non-permitted printed matter; other exceptions items § and † below.	Section 11 of the Order
ANNUAL REPORTS (Reports to Shareholders, Subscribers and Members).	PERMITTED—provided they do not promote the sale of goods or services, and contain no advertising for other than the person or company for whom produced.	Section 11(a) (vii)
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Canadian Industry Grows Up

War Has Stimulated Growth of a Thriving Plastic Industry

From mosquito netting to false teeth, from plumbing equipment to jewellery, an amazing number and variety of articles used every day by Canadians are made of plastics. As a result an important industry has developed which is already ranking high in the manufacturing activity of the country.

The Canadian plastic industry has grown up.

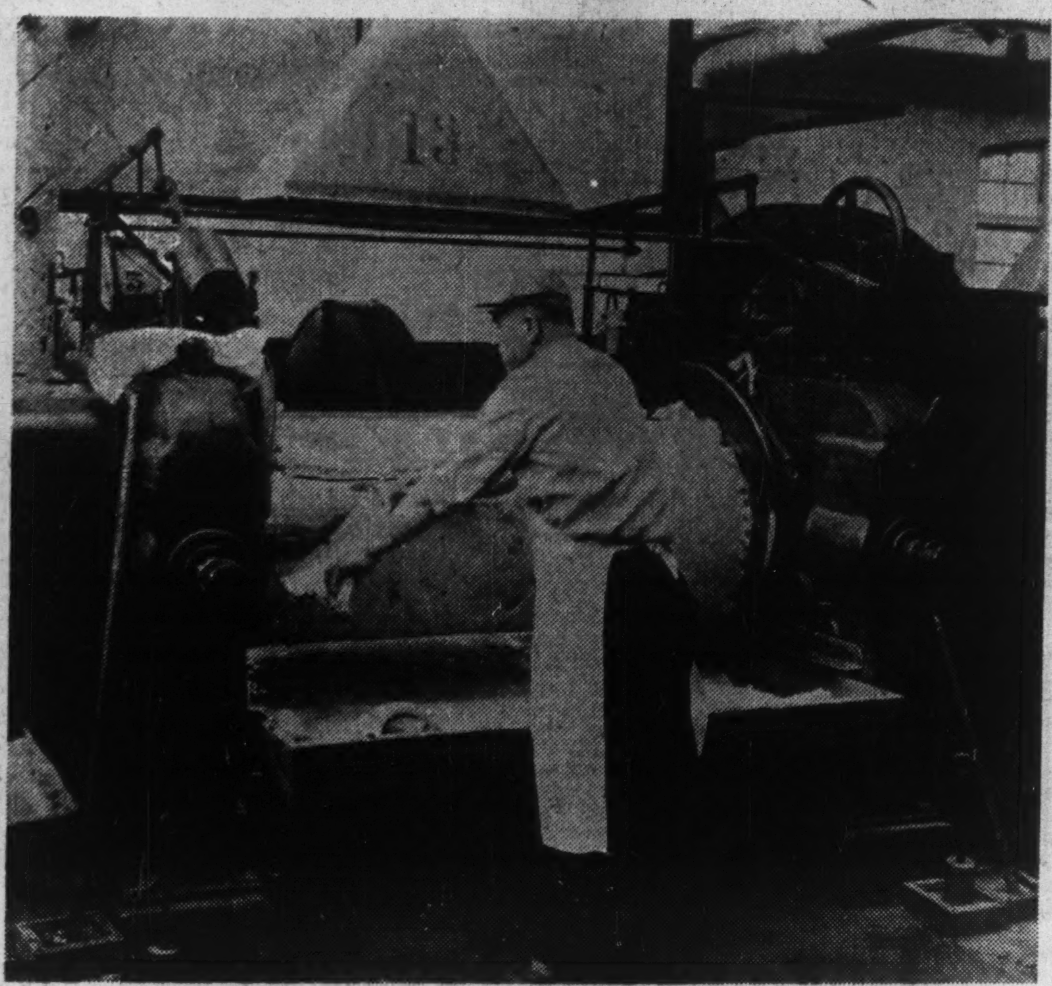
War has greatly stimulated development, plastics being used in a great many ways in manufacture of airplane parts, gas masks, and even of hand grenades. Much work involving plastics is secret. For this reason and because the industry is relatively new, official statistics of the dollar value or physical volume of plastics production are not available. But the fact that almost every article from automobile steering wheels to poker chips may be made from plastics indicates the totals are substantial.

In Everyday Use

The term plastics itself is of comparatively recent appearance. Dictionaries printed a little over a generation ago and still in use do not define it in its new sense. The present generation, however, accepts it as a household word.

In general plastics may be said to be materials which, while assuming rigid and permanent form in their ultimate stage, at some time in their manufacture can, under heat or pressure, be molded or formed into any desired shape. Moreover, they do not exist independently in nature but are produced artificially, being built up as combinations of two or more basic elements.

Although various places have claimed to be the home of plastics, developments in the Canadian field have been closely tied up with those in the U. S. Among the earliest firms in the business are mentioned the Bakelite Corp. of Canada; Canadian General Electric; Joseph Stokes Rubber; Westinghouse and French Ivory Products, to mention only a few of those which mold or fabricate plastics. The place of plastics in the Canadian field can, however, be understood better by noting the materials of which they are made.



Complicated machines in eastern Canadian plants are busy these days turning out plastic materials and fabricating them. One of the processes is shown above, with plastic materials being worked into the required form on rollers. It is at this stage that the plasticizers, and dyes or pigments, are added. The plasticizers hold the plastic materials together, give them "body," the dyes and pigments provide the colors desired in the finished product.

There are four main divisions of plastics classified according to the chief material from which they are made, as follows:

1. **Vegetable** — Chief of the vegetable materials is cellulose, derived mainly from cotton or wood pulp. From various types of cellulose treated in different ways, a substantial group of materials are made from which are manufactured such items as transparent containers, tool handles, gas mask parts, tubing fabric, electrical appliances, fountain pens, and a host of other things.

2. **Animal**—This includes milk from which is developed casein and formaldehyde used in manufacturing buttons, beads, pencils and novelties.

3. **Mineral** — This group includes: a. **Phenolics** derived from coal. From these are taken constituents which, when combined with others to form plastics, are used in the manufacture of helmets, knobs, handles, jewellery. b. **Ureas and melamine,** from coke, limestone, etc., from which are made tableware and buttons. c. **Styrene** from petroleum. Clay and salt are other mineral products used in making plastics.

Although still among the younger industries, plastics manufacture has made tremendous strides in recent years. Under stimulus of war its growth has been greatly stimulated. A new hand grenade is being made of plastics, except for its explosive and metal inserts, as are soles for shoes, stockings, telephone and electrical equipment, fountain pens and toilet articles. Because they are generally pleasing to the eye and touch as well as being strong, they are believed to have a promising future.

4. **Gaseous elements**—Especially important among these is nitrogen used in combination with other basic materials. Air and water are also freely used.

Plastics are also divided in two other ways:

1. Those of which the main constituent is a synthetic resin built up for example from phenolic, urea or formaldehyde substances.

2. Those having as their active constituent a processed, naturally recurring material. Examples of this are cellulose derivatives, casein plastics and plastics made from shellac.

Composite Material

No matter the type of plastic, it is almost always a composite material consisting of a complex synthetic resin or a semi-synthetic chemical body combined with other ingredients, called fillers or plasticizers. By synthetic resin is meant the solid or liquid substances of complex chemical structure. They are built up by chemical reaction between relatively simple compounds. The fillers and plasticizers, when mixed with resin, modify their properties and make them suitable for everyday use.

Survey of their raw or basic resources indicates that Canada is well placed to develop a plastics industry. So far, however, a considerable quantity is brought in from the U. S. for fabrication or manufacture here.

Diversions in Industry

From the viewpoint of the layman the plastics industry naturally breaks up into two main divisions:

1. Manufacture.
2. Processing, molding or fabricating.

The plastics industry in Canada, located almost entirely in Ontario and Quebec, is active and growing. At present about 95% of output is for use in war equipment and war industries.

There are comparatively few primary material producers. The main body of the industry consists of molders and fabricators of which there are over 35 firms. A Canadian section of the Society of the Plastic Industry was formed recently and about 95% of the companies in the plastics business are members. They are listed in the accompanying table.

Enthusiasm For Future

Manufacturers, molders and fabricators generally are enthusiastic about the future of their industry. They are anxious, however, that caution be used in labelling their products, as the universal answer to the design engineer's dream.

While plastics have advantages over some materials they also have limitations. It is expected, though, they will continue to prove most valuable materials in construction, while their light weight, ease of rapid production in complicated shapes, eye and touch appeal will ensure increasing use in innumerable manufactured articles. In addition they are light in weight and low in cost.

As they form the raw materials from which many things can be made almost every manufacturer is a potential consumer.

Investment Possibilities

Consideration of investment prospects in the industry reveals that many plastic companies are well established corporations. Some have been successful leaders in other lines, plastics manufacture or sales being an adjunct to lines already functioning. Others are straight plastics manufacturers with a sound position; again others are newer.

Undoubtedly as the market for plastics grows, many other companies will enter the plastic field. From the investment angle, as well as from the manufacturing point of view, it would appear the plastics industry is one which demands expert knowledge as an essential element to success.

Who the Plastic Makers Are

List compiled by Plant Administration (MacLean Publishing Co., Toronto).

MATERIAL SUPPLIERS IN CANADA

Company	Chief Product	Trade Name
Arnold Banfield & Co., Toronto	Phenolic Laminates	Formical
Bakelite Corp. of Canada,* Toronto	Phenol-formaldehyde resins, molding compounds, laminates	Bakelite
Candn. Bridge Engr., Walkerville, Ont.	Phenolics—Special	Co-Ro-Lite
Candn. Resins & Chemicals, Montreal	Vinyl Derivatives	Alvar, Gelva, Formvar, Vinylite
Candn. Industries Ltd., Montreal	Acrylic Resins	Lucite
	Cellulose Acetate	Plastacele
	Cellulose Acetate Butyrate	
	Cellulose Nitrate	Pyralin
	Nylon Monofilament	
	Polystyrene	
	Polyvinyl Acetal	Butacite
	Urea — Formaldehyde Moldng Compound	Plaskon
	Urea-formaldehyde Resin Glues	Plaskon
Candn. General Electric Co., Toronto	Phenol-formaldehyde Laminates	Textolite
Catalin Sales of Canada, Toronto	Cast Phenolics	Catalin
	Polystyrene Molding Powder	Loalin
C-H Engineering Co., Toronto	Structural Phenolic Resin Laminated Plastics	Panelyte
Chantler & Chantler Ltd., Toronto	Ethocel	Ethocel
Diamond State Fibre Co., Toronto	Phenol-formaldehyde Laminates	Celoron
Elec. Insulation & Fibre Co., Toronto	Phenol-formaldehyde Laminates	
Hobbs Glass Ltd., London	Cellulose Acetate, Nitrate, Ethyl Acrylics	Plexiglas, etc.
I. F. Laucks, Vancouver	Synthetic Resin Glues	
Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal	Polystyrene Compositions	Lustron
	Cellulose Acetate	Fibesetos
	Cellulose Nitrate	Nitron
	Phenol-formaldehyde Molding Compound	Resinox
National Fibre Co., Toronto	Phenol-formaldehyde Laminates	Phenolite
Plastics Industries Ltd., Toronto	Cellulose Acetate	Lumarith
	Cellulose Nitrate	Celluloid
Synthetic Resins, Ltd.,* Galt, Ont.	Phenolics	

*Manufactured in Canada, all others listed are sales agents for manufacturers in U. S.

MOLDERS AND FABRICATORS

Name and Location

Allanson Armature Mfg. Co., Toronto
Bolta Plastics, Granby Que.
Can. Buttons Ltd., Montreal
Can. Industries Ltd., Montreal
Can. Lapin Products, Toronto
Can. General Electric Co., Toronto
Can. General Rubber Co., Galt, Ont.
Can. Marconi Ltd., Montreal
Can. Westinghouse Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Diamond State Fibre Co., Toronto
Dom. Button Mfg. Co., Kitchener, Ont.
Dom. Comb & Novelty, Warwick, Que.
Dom. Plastics, St. Therese, Que.
Dulev Plastics, Toronto
Dunlop Rubber of Canada, Toronto
Duplate of Canada Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.
French Ivory Products, Toronto
Hale Bros. Ltd., Montreal

Name and Location

P. Hermant Ltd., Toronto
Hobbs Glass Ltd., London
Johnston Industrial Plastics, Toronto
Mack Moulding Ltd., Waterloo, Que.
Modern Containers Ltd., Ottawa
National Fibre Co., Toronto
Northern Electric, Montreal
Ont. Steel Products, Chatham, Ont.
Rainbow Plastics Ltd., Gatineau Points, Que.
Reliable Plastics, Toronto
Rubberset Co. Ltd., Gravenhurst, Ont.
Rudolphe Novelty Co., Toronto
Smith and Stone Ltd., Georgetown, Ont.
Jos. Stokes Rubber Co., Welland, Ont.
Universal Button & Fastener Co., Walkerville, Ont.
M. Wintrob & Sons, Toronto

MANUFACTURERS AND SALES AGENTS OF MOLDING AND FABRICATING EQUIPMENT

F. F. Barber Mchy. Co., Toronto
Dodge Manuf. Division, Toronto
Hydraulic Mchy. Co. Ltd., Montreal
Plastics Equipment Ltd., Toronto

A. R. Williams Mchy. Co. Ltd., Toronto
Williams & Wilson Ltd., Toronto
Bawden Machine Co., Toronto

Latest Lunch Box Made of Plastic

One of the minor marvels of this age of plastics is the transparent lunch box. Where the war plants are concerned, the plastic lunch box has one distinct advantage. It permits the guards, who must inspect even the lunch boxes of workers to make sure there is no "contraband" stowed in them, to see at a glance what's inside. This not only saves time for the guards, but relieves the worker of the embarrassment of having a guard paw through his lunch pail in search of something that's not supposed to be there.

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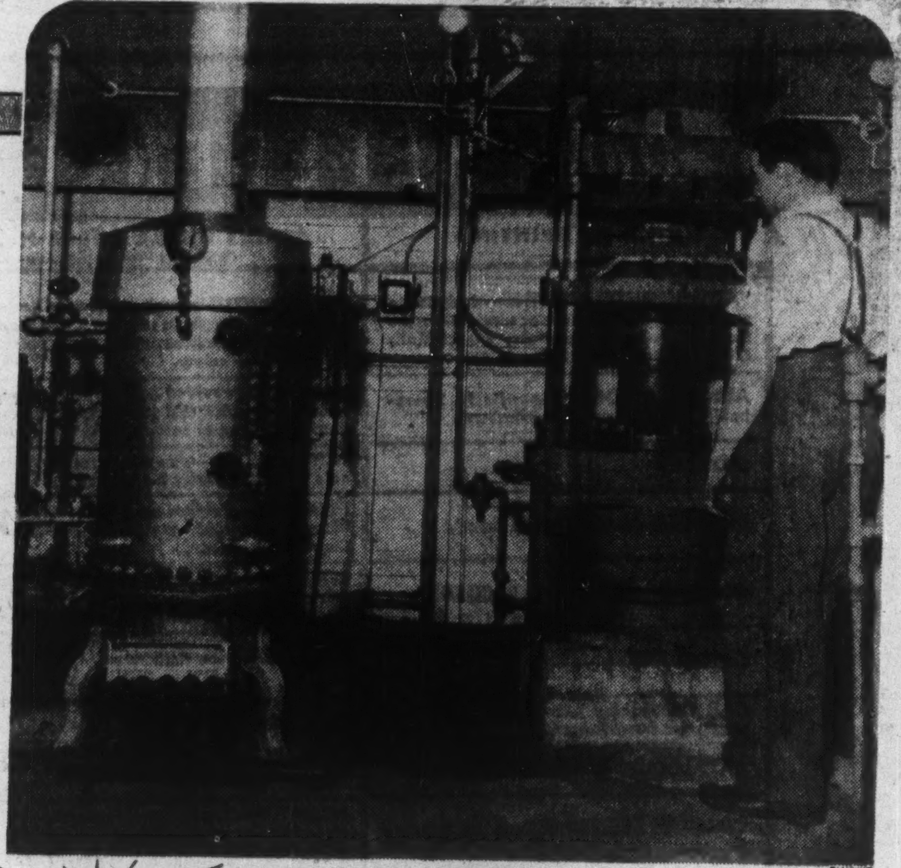

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Gas-Heated Steam Boiler in the Plant of Maple Leaf Plastics, 703 Bloor Street West, Toronto.

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Plastics! The "Cinderella" material that was virtually unknown a few years ago, but is now used in hundreds of articles that combine beauty with utility.

And this is but the beginning! Science and research are constantly finding new uses for this wonder material. No one can say to just what — and how many uses — Plastics will be put — but we can be certain that there is a great future for this material.

Right now of course Plastics are going to war. Maple Leaf Plastics, 703 Bloor Street West, for example, are heavily engaged in important war work. Your gas company is happy to play its part in helping this progressive firm to turn out the moulded goods necessary to victory.

Industrial Division *ADelaide 6941*

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

take bullet tips...
for instance

● Who would have thought, before the war, that plastics could make bullet tips? Plastics, to many people, were only gadgets and knobs and cosmetic containers. Yet today, we at Reliable Plastics, are making upwards of a million plastic bullet tips a day! And bullet tips are but one of many plastic items we make for war.

War has taught much about plastics. When peace comes again, progressive manufacturers will profit from plastics in many new civilian uses. Now is the time for you to *learn what plastics can do for you.* Whether you need immediate production for war or help in long-range planning, we are ready to serve you now at Reliable Plastics. You tell us what you want to make. We will tell you if there is a plastic suitable for the job, or how plastics and metal can be combined to meet the need.

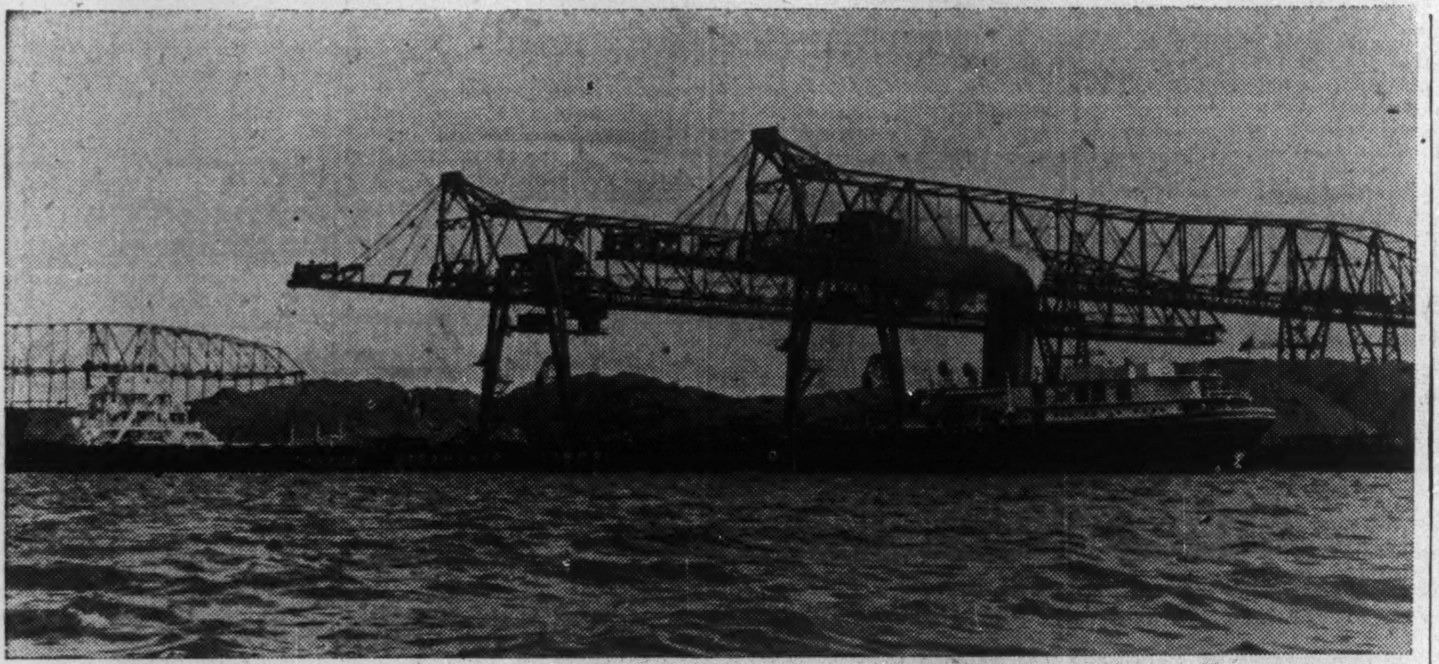
Our equipment for injection moulding is complete. Designing department, tool and die making shop, and moulding machines are all in the one plant.

Busy as we are with war orders, our facilities can still handle more priority jobs. Or if your interest is in long-range planning for peacetime production, *consult now* with Reliable Plastics engineers.

RELIABLE PLASTICS
A DIVISION OF RELIABLE TOY COMPANY
258 CARLAW AVENUE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1920

Will Plastics Hold War Gains?

Battle Royal With Light Metals Foreseen in Postwar Era



Here are coal, air and water, three of the basic ingredients of plastics. Chemists have devised amazing processes by which elements of these three substances are combined, an alchemy resulting in the modern wonder of the industrial world—plastics.

Plastics have been given a chance to win their spurs during the war. From modest beginnings they have earned an important place in Canada's war effort. Today, many vital parts in all kinds of military equipment are made of plastics, which holds true of civilian goods as well.

The question that rises naturally in connection with plastics is, will they hold their place in the highly competitive postwar world? How will they stand up against steel, against aluminum, magnesium and other light metals, against glass and wood and plywood, when all these materials come flooding back for use in civilian production?

Plastics vs. Light Metals

Plastic makers themselves say it will be a case of Plastics vs. Light Metals. They are quite realistic about the future. They say that some of the plastics have proved themselves superior to other materials for a number of purposes, on the other hand they admit just as readily that the metals in some cases possess distinct advantages. For instance, in articles where there is a heavy metal section, and where little tool work is required on the metal itself, the latter will probably continue to have an advantage over the plastics. However, in those cases where much tool work is necessary on the metals, plastics may be found better, and cheaper.

In any event, plastics are gaining a higher standing every day among those interested in such raw materials and their use in industry. A point in case was a recent meeting of the American Society of Technical Engineers, at which an entire session was devoted to plastics. Engineers revealed that they were now using plastic materials as they formerly would the metals, in processes for which they had been found to be suitable.

Typical of the changing attitude toward plastics was the statement made about a year ago by J. H. Savage, of the American WPB, that "plastics are now preferred materials, the supply of which is insufficient for anything but essential war use."

The Cost Factor

Cost of production is one of the points on which the future of plastics is questioned. They do not stand very near the top of the class in this regard as yet, but this is a many-sided question. Plastics processors admit their costs are high, but there are several factors tending to narrow the gap between the plastics and the metals.

Raw materials for manufacture of the basic plastic materials are cheap and readily available—coal, air, water, salt, even sawdust, to mention a few. It is the chemical processing that skyrockets the expense. But plastics making is a young industry and, as was the case in the steel and other metals, it is reasonable to suppose that as time goes on, improved and cheaper methods of processing will be evolved, thus lowering the production costs appreciably. In fact, this downward trend has started already. Melamine, one of the important plastics, sold for several dollars a pound only a few years ago. Today it sells at less than a dollar. This trend is general. It is safe to say that within the next few years processing costs will drop sharply.

But competitive raw materials are fairly expensive too and especially in the early days of production. Ore from which steel is produced has to be dug from the ground, smelted, cleaned and treated before being processed. Similarly with most of the metals.

Processing costs of the metals have been cut to the bone over the years, but many more operations are involved than is necessary with plastics. The molds for manufacturing plastics are expensive, but the higher the number of units produced, the lower that cost becomes. Also, plastics are generally molded in one cleancut operation, with little waste material, and what there is of it can be tossed right back into the raw material pot. Plastics generally come from the machine practically ready for the market, probably with only a few protuberances here and there to be trimmed off with shears or knife or quick application of a circular saw.

A lot of expensive machinery is necessary in the manufacture of metal products. And after they come from the machines they are still not ready for the market — they have to be heat-treated, bathed in acid to clean them after the operations they've been through, painted to prevent rust. There is usually much more labor involved in preparing metals for the market than the plastics.

More Volume

Steel costs about five cents a lb. to produce, phenolics about 15 to 17 cents a lb., polystyrene about 30 cents. On the surface, it looks as if plastics could not compete with the metal. But there is this difference — plastics are much lighter than metals—half that of aluminum, for instance, and a pound of plastics is much greater in bulk than either a pound of steel or aluminum. In other words, many more finished articles can be obtained from a pound of plastics than from a pound of the average metal, a factor tending to level off production costs.

During the war plastics, where practical, have pretty effectively replaced the ferrous metals, that is, all types of steel, the copper alloys, the molded plastics hard rubber and the elastomers natural rubber. In many cases they have proven more suitable for the jobs they are doing than the materials formerly used.

Outstanding example of this, of course, is the transparent plastic material used for windshields in war planes, as well as instrument cases hermetically sealed and molded to fit with hair's breadth precision.

Another example is the neat, light, but extremely tough thermo-plastic oil can for rifles. This has been in production in Canada for six months. It is practically unbreakable. It can be thrown full force against a cement floor without breaking or crushing it. Once the machinery is installed, production is a simple matter and the bodies, caps that screw into the "bottle" and plunger fitted inside, can be turned out at the rate of nearly 50 a minute. The old oil can, on the other hand, had to be drilled from a solid block of brass.

Plywoods

Plastic plywood, held together with a liquid plastic material which under pressure and heat, set into a "board" of great strength but little weight, will give sawn lumber a stiff run for its money after the war, it is believed. Easily workable, plastics lend themselves to many odd, beautiful and streamlined designs. Also, they come in countless colors.

One expert announced quite categorically that there are some 18,000 different shades of color possible in the plastics. That in itself opens up enormous possibilities.

Engineering Difficulties

Many engineering difficulties have been encountered in the manufacture of plastics, however. Take, for instance, the small, round, compact but extremely serviceable instrument cases made for airplanes. The cases themselves are made of a black phenolic material, the covers of a transparent material which must fit exactly, with holes on this cover perfectly superimposed on the holes in the case itself. Formerly the covers were molded in a solid piece, the holes bored in later. It was found that many covers were being damaged. So it was decided to mold the covers, holes and all, in one operation. To add to the difficulties, the plastic material is poured into the mold hot. When it cools off and sets, there is a certain amount of shrinkage.

How to estimate this shrinkage, to allow just enough, no more and no less, so that the different parts will fit to the thousands of an inch when put together, was a job that drove engineers nearly frantic. But they surmounted that difficulty, typical of what plastics engineers are running into every day, and now there is a surprisingly small number of "rejects." This provides a graphic illustration of the problems plastics engineers face, and in a field where they must make their own rules as they go along.

Naturally, many mistakes have been made. The Americans experimented with a plastic helmet which didn't work out so well. It was light, tough, durable. But, it was made of a thermo-plastic material, which does not stand up under high temperatures, and the heat of the Pacific was too much for it. When a marine tossed it down on the burning sands of a tropical island, more often than not when he picked it up again it had crumpled, lost its shape.

The plastic cigarette holder has the same fault. If the smoker lets his cigarette burn too close to the holder, he finds that the latter can't take it. The same difficulty was encountered with fuses for artillery shells. Under rapid-fire conditions, terrific heat is generated in the barrel of the gun. Plastic fuses can't stand up under heat like that, although they are entirely suitable for use in hand grenades and mortars.

Technical Committee Setup

It was to make sure that proper materials were selected for particular manufacturing jobs that a technical committee on plastics was set up about a year ago. It was found that many manufacturers, running short of materials they were accustomed to use, often selected, or were advised to select, plastic materials which did not fill the bill. Now, when a manufacturer in difficulties approaches a government department for advice, he is referred to the technical committee, whose experts are fully qualified to give him the latest, most up-to-date information on plastics.

The board is a sort of clearing house for two-way traffic on plastics ideas. When new developments are reported on, they go to the committee, which passes judgment on their value and thus builds up a fund of information to smooth the work of government departments and enquiring manufacturers alike.

Chairman of the committee is J. L. Dean, Duplate of Canada, Ltd., with H. A. Gadd, Canadian General Electric Co., as secretary. Other members are, Dr. W. Gallay, of the National Research Council at Ottawa; J. B. Farrell, Percy Hermant, Ltd.; W. A. Campbell, Bakelite Corporation of Canada; J. D. Benedito, Canadian Chemicals and Resins, Ltd.; P. Gunter, Mack Moulding Co., Ltd.; E. D. Jackson, Joseph Stokes Rubber Co. Ltd., and R. F. Murray, Office of the Chemical Controller.

Plastics have proved invaluable during the war, when other materials were short. How will they fare afterward, when competition is keener?

It will be a matter of comparative costs of production, of the superiority or otherwise, of the plastic materials over others. Plastic processing costs are generally high now, but the trend is down and in a new and experimental industry, should continue in this direction. The postwar battle for supremacy will be between plastics and the light metals.

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Why does everybody say this is the chemical age?

WHETHER or not gun powder was among the treasures Marco Polo brought back from the Orient is an academic question. Of vital importance to us today, however, is the scientific curiosity which was aroused at that early date by the arrival of this mysterious chemical.

But, one such explosion doesn't make a chemical revolution. The world was to hear from Cavendish and learn that water was not an element, and was to accept Dalton's atomic theory and become scientifically minded through the struggles of hundreds of forgotten chemists before it was ready to entertain the thought of a chemical age — to find improved living by chemistry.

Perkins synthesized purple dye from coal tar. Nobel gave the world nitrocellulose (gun cotton). John Wesley Hyatt fathered Celluloid (cellulose nitrate), the first synthetic plastic. Dreyfus added to the growing importance of cellulose as a basic raw material when he developed cellulose-acetate. The chemical age was dawning.

As chemistry grew into maturity, it was inevitable that synthetics would be made which excelled the natural product in combinations of desired qualities. The cellulose-acetate molecule, alone, became the inspiration and basis for a long list of synthetic products as unrelated as fabrics for women's wear and plastic glazing . . . fountain pen cases and adhesives . . . transparent cockpit enclosures for aircraft and lint-free fabrics . . . gas mask lenses and staple fibre.

Celanese research along this chemical base has produced Fortisan*, a yarn so strong that it is used for parachute shroud lines . . . Celairese*, a lightweight insulating staple fibre for interlinings . . . Lindol, a plasticizer, electrical insulating compound, and lubricant additive . . . Vimlite, a wire-based flexible plastic glazing now being used in portable troop hutments, shell-loading plants and poultry buildings. Celanese* fabrics of unsurpassed color and texture . . . Aero-Quality Lumarith, transparent sheet plastic for cockpit enclosures, gun blisters, snap vents . . . and a full range of Lumarith plastics in thousands of colors and configurations, lightweight, tough, resistant to solvents and adaptable to molding processes of compression, extrusion, injection and transfer.

The chemical age is here because the fruits of the great developments are being made available to millions through mass production. The newest Celanese products in textiles, plastics and chemicals serve the war effort. As a result of current research in consumer applications, the backlog of consumer demand will be filled with improved products immediately when peace arrives. There is no conversion problem here.

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On the Offensive Front

Grenades, Fuse Parts and Mines of Plastic

Plastics have their limitations for use as purely offensive weapons. But they nevertheless form important component parts of many death-dealing instruments of war. In addition, plastics are embodied in a special flashlight which has saved the lives of many sailors and airmen, torpedoed or forced down at sea.

There is, however, one offensive weapon being produced in considerable quantities in Canada and now in use on the fighting fronts. It is the small, light, but extremely deadly hand grenade manufactured by the Joseph Stokes Rubber Co. Ltd.

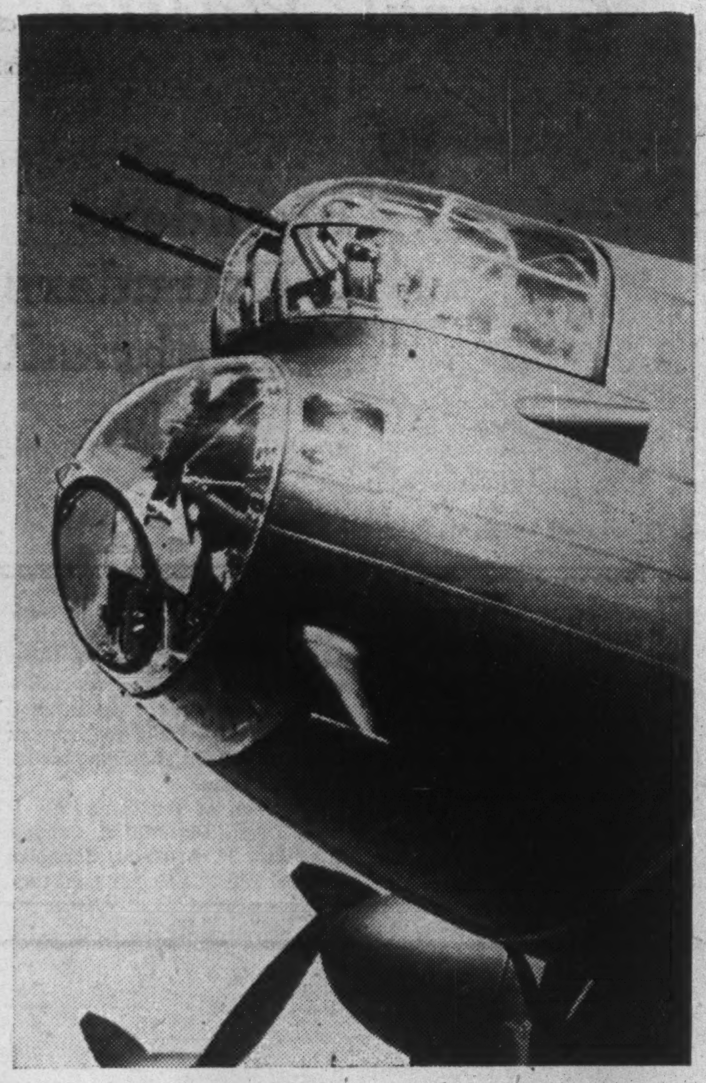
This powerful grenade, prosaically referred to as No. 69, is one of the crowning achievements of Canadian war industry, in so far as offensive weapons are concerned. Many technical difficulties had to be surmounted in its manufacture. Put in more scientific terms, "impact strength" requirements were high. It had to be impervious to water, mud and all sorts of weather.

Plastic Grenade

Molded of seven plastic parts—it has been described as "one of our lucky sevens"—the completed grenade contains five metal parts, a rubber plug and a phenolic impregnated paper tube. It is four inches long, and is "loaded" with priming and bursting charges and a high explosive. It passed numerous stiff manufacturing tests, one of which was that it could contain no chemicals which might "sensitize the explosives or affect them in any way."

The No. 69 hand grenade is something new in offensive weapons. It is a concussion, not a fragmentation bomb, and blows up with terrific force when it lands. The noise of the explosion is said to be ear-splitting.

Some of its particular advantages are that it explodes instantly upon landing, thus giving an enemy soldier no chance either to hurl it back where it came from or to run away. The Mills bomb of World War I was a time bomb, set to go off at a certain interval after the pin had been pulled. Procedure was to pull out the pin, count up to two or three, then heave. The tendency was to get rid of the thing as quickly as possible. In such cases, the daring enemy trooper had a chance, and sometimes did, pick it up and toss it back.



This huge Lancaster bomber was built in Canada. Plastics help make it the powerful instrument of death and destruction that it is. Note particularly the two-story nose at the front, made from a light, tough, shatterproof and clearly transparent plastic material, also produced in Canada. The same material is used in cockpit enclosures, gun turrets and other places on the plane. Its lightness is a factor in increasing cruising range. And when flak hits it, it gives, but doesn't create an additional hazard by cracking into hundreds of bits of jagged fragments.

Kills By Concussion

The new grenade is also well suited for "close" work with the enemy. It kills by concussion, not by scattering jagged fragments of metal far and wide, and therefore has a more restricted effective area. Heaved at an enemy group at close quarters, there is less danger of wounding your own comrades.

In addition, the grenade is lighter than the old Mills bomb and the individual soldier can carry more of them into battle.

Moreover, the grenade is a highly-prized weapon of today's soldier. As Modern Plastics says, "The importance of the grenade in military operations would be hard to overestimate . . . An army without grenades and the men to throw them would be in the same sad circumstances as one Willibald Borowietz, a Nazi major-general captured in Tunisia, who is reported to have declared as he burst into tears, 'I have no Panzers, no artillery—not even a grenadier.' "

Plastics of course are widely used as grips for pistols and machine guns, as bayonet scabbards, and in a great deal of artillery equipment such as gun directors, hand wheels, aiming centres and fuses. After much experimentation Canadian manufacturers evolved a satisfactory type of artillery fuse.

Early attempts ran into trouble when a thermo-plastic, non-heat-resistant plastic was used. The heat of the gun barrel was too much for the fuses. They lost their shape, thus lessening the effect and accuracy of the shell. This difficulty was surmounted, however, by the use of thermo-setting materials, with much higher heat-resistant qualities.

Where Plastic Fails

American investigators have discovered the recoil stress in firing a gun is too great for plastic materials, and therefore their use in this particular field is strictly limited. Efforts to use plastic substances for shells were not found to be feasible. Forces generated in firing and the rotational forces of flight were too much for the plastics.

Some experimenting has also been done with a plastic land mine. Stories have been circulated that the Germans already have put such a mine into use. The advantages of this type are obvious. It would defy present mine detecting apparatus, make it imperative to develop new instruments for this purpose.

Seaman's Light

Not only have offensive weapons been improved in this war, but means of saving the lives of our own men as well. In both these fields plastics have had a notable share. There is, for instance, the light that is now in use by seamen and by the men of the Air Force who are in danger of being shot down over the sea.

The Percy Hermant Co. of Toronto manufactures a plastic light for Navy and Air Force use. It is attached to fliers' and sailors' equipment. Switched on, it acts as a beacon for crews of rescue boats.

The U. S. Merchant Marine is equipped with a similar light. It is made of polystyrene, a highly water-resistant plastic of great impact strength and with a high index of refraction. It is claimed the light will still burn even when completely submerged in water. Minimum effective life of the battery is 12 hours.

Seamen wear the lights attached to their life jackets by a simple spring clip that provides a firm anchor. Even if the cloth tears, the seaman will not lose his light. A stout three-foot lanyard, firmly affixed to one end of the light and pinned to his jacket, provides additional protection against such loss.

In its description of this light, Modern Plastics says, "The highly specialized use to which this flashlight would be put gave the engineers plenty to think about along lines not usually followed in designing such a unit. It had to be compact, light in weight, and at the same time durable, watertight and non-corrosive. To secure these qualities and to avoid using critical metals, the company turned to plastics."

The bulb of the light is "so securely set in a coated reflector socket that it can't be jarred loose." Even if the seaman's hands are wet and oily he will have no difficulty in switching on his "flash," because specially designed hand grips on both case and lens afford a solid purchase for his hands.

Identification Light

Somewhat similar is the aerial delivery identification light. As its name implies, this light is used to facilitate dropping of supplies from planes at night to men cut off by the enemy or otherwise marooned, or to paratroopers who have landed in a night attack and who need their supplies quickly and must have means of identifying them as speedily as possible. Supplies and equipment of course are done up in different bundles. In the daytime the color of the bundles tells the men what they contain. Identification of the bundles at night was a slow and difficult matter until this special light was developed.

The problem was solved by fitting the flashlights with different colored lens caps. There are five colors, each one indicating the type of supply contained in the bundles—food, ammunition, weapons, etc. The body of the flashlight is composed of two parts. They are made from a black cellulose acetate butyrate material, and the same thermoplastic, in five colors, forms the lens caps.

When paratroopers go into action, a few seconds one way or the other may spell the difference between success or failure of their mission, their life or death. These new lights give them at least an even break.

Plastics may not be lethal in themselves, but they go into battle in the air, on land and on sea in the form of parts of death-dealing weapons. Employed in grips for pistols and machine guns, in fuses for grenades and in artillery smoke boxes, one of plastic's most notable uses is in a famous flashlight worn by seamen or men shot out of the air into the sea.

MATERIAL
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Solving the Problems of Today

- Necessity — mother of invention — has raised another family. The wartime search for substitutes and better ways nurtured and developed the offspring from pre-war infancy to full stature.
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Illustrated—Plastic parts for Canada's Fighting Vehicles.

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Division of M. WINTROB & SONS, LIMITED, Toronto.

Wool-glass Laminated Plastic Goes to Sea as Insulator

Insulation is important aboard both warships and cargo vessels, and a wool-glass laminated plastic has been found so suitable for this purpose that it is ousting cork.

Heat penetrates the steel hull of a ship 1,000 times more easily than it does the wool-glass material. It possesses the advantage of being non-combustible, is unaffected by extremes of temperature and remains serviceable at anything from under zero to 900 deg. Fahr. It is so light that, if widely used in construction of a warship, it permits greater fire power, cruising radius and speed.

Many Uses For Wool-Glass

Many cargo ships are equipped with huge ice boxes. Even their holds in many cases can be converted into refrigerator compartments. Wool-glass is now employed in much of this construction, with plastic plywood as a retaining wall.

The wool-glass is made by spraying phenol-formaldehyde resin into glass fibres. It is then formed or compressed under heat that sets the resins. Thus shaped into "boards," it can be cut with an ordinary knife into any shape desired.

They Saved the Day

Replace Short Materials and Do Job

If industry were to be deprived suddenly of plastic materials, Canada's war effort would be "hopelessly crippled." That is the opinion of the men who make the plastics, and the facts bear them out.

In airplanes, in warships, in many complicated machines of war and in the soldier's personal equipment, plastics form important component parts. They began as substitutes for the metals and other substances. Now they have won a place of their own.

There may be some argument where plastics will stand in post-war industry, but there is none regarding its role in Canada's war effort.

In the early years of the war, when shortages developed in many vital metals, plastics were regarded pretty much as replacement materials, as stop-gaps until supplies of metals once again became adequate.

Plastics, however, have not been content with any such secondary role. They have won a place of their own in the Dominion's war industry. In many cases they have proved themselves equal and even superior to, standard materials formerly used, and to be peculiarly adapted to a great variety of uses in war equipment. If the supply of plastics were to be cut off suddenly, Canada's war effort would be almost hopelessly crippled, so essential have they become.

Plastic "Windows" for Planes

Take war planes for instance. Several Canadian firms are producing huge quantities of transparent sheets of plastic material which provide clear-visioned "windows" for the pilots and crews of Canadian fighter and bomber planes, for training and combat. Used in the noses and "blisters" of Canada's war planes, it is lighter than glass, does not shatter as would glass and thus provides a greater degree of safety from flak.

But the use of plastics in planes does not stop here. Other plastic materials are utilized in manufacturing vital parts of the war plane. Instrument cases are made of plastics, while plastics figure in the complicated system of communications which enables bomber crews to fight as co-ordinated units. It all adds up to the fact that plastics, lighter than the materials formerly used and more suitable for the function they perform, have done much to increase the fighting range of the war plane, to increase the safety of the crews and make their arduous tasks easier.

Then there are the resin adhesive glues used for holding veneers together. It provides a veneer stronger and more durable than the product formerly turned out. Plastic plywoods are used in manufacture of the famed Mosquito and other combat planes, as well as in the trainers such as the Avro Anson and the Cornell. Assault boats, on which there has been great official emphasis lately, are now being constructed of plastic plywoods in Canadian as well as American plants.

Plastic equipment has become indispensable in the realm of communications. The signal corps has been described as "one of the greatest users" of plastics. Phones of every variety for communications are made of plastics because they are light and easily transportable.

Aboard ship plastics figure in electric insulators, in tubing for wires, even in light fixtures, where their toughness makes them more suitable than glass. The Navy is one of the biggest users. Coating for cables on warships are now made almost entirely of a polyvinol chloride substance, which has replaced rubber. It provides additional safety against fire, because it doesn't burn, thus eliminating danger of fire spreading along the wires.

Plastics in Warships

Plastics have replaced other materials in one vital part in warships—the stern tube bearings, the socket in which the propeller shaft revolves. Formerly made of hard rubber, babbitt metal and lignum vitae, a particularly hard wood obtained from the tropics, now a laminated phenolic plastic serves.

Plastics also provide much of the personal equipment for the Canadian fighting man, and even more for American, where their development and application to war purposes has been much more rapid than in any other Allied nation. Canadian Industries Limited, for instance, is producing an elastomer which is used for military rainwear. It has replaced the heavy rubber coating material used by the air force earlier in the war. Elastomer provides a material lighter, more compact and as moisture resistant as rubber.

American marines have been issued with plastic-treated ponchos which are not only rain-resistant but which, turned inside out, provide their wearers with a coat of camouflage. The ponchos are convertible into pup tents as well, when the marines need protection from the rain or retire for the night.

Lighter Razors

All sorts of other plastic materials enter into military equipment. Plastic razors, three ounces lighter than the old model and half the size, are American Army issue. The Canadian army razor has a plastic handle, manufactured by Canadian General Electric Co. Ltd. Buttons on American uniforms are made mostly of plastic. To a lesser extent this is true of Canadian uniforms as well. Canadian army men are issued with plastic combs. The handles of their tooth brushes are made of plastics, as well as the whistles used in military operations.

An improved oil bottle for the infantryman's rifle is manufactured by the Percy Hermant firm.

The Americans have even been ingenious enough to construct a plastic army bugle, which is said to be of excellent tone. This bugle is something of a triumph in the plastic makers' art, although the advantages of being roused from sleep by the reveille call blown on a plastic rather than a metal bugle will still be questioned by the average soldier.

For Binoculars

In the American armed services a plastic material, a vinyl-phenolic preparation, is now being used to manufacture cases for binoculars. It has proved superior either to leather or canvas, formerly used for the cases. Canvas deteriorates and rots easily. Leather cracks when exposed to moisture, warps in extremes of temperature or humidity. Plastic cases are about six times more resistant to abrasion and scuffing than leather, and also give quite adequate protection to the binoculars.

Plastics have proved their suitability for a great many purposes in the Canadian war effort. The Canadian soldier, sailor and airman should be more plastic-conscious than ever when they come back from war.

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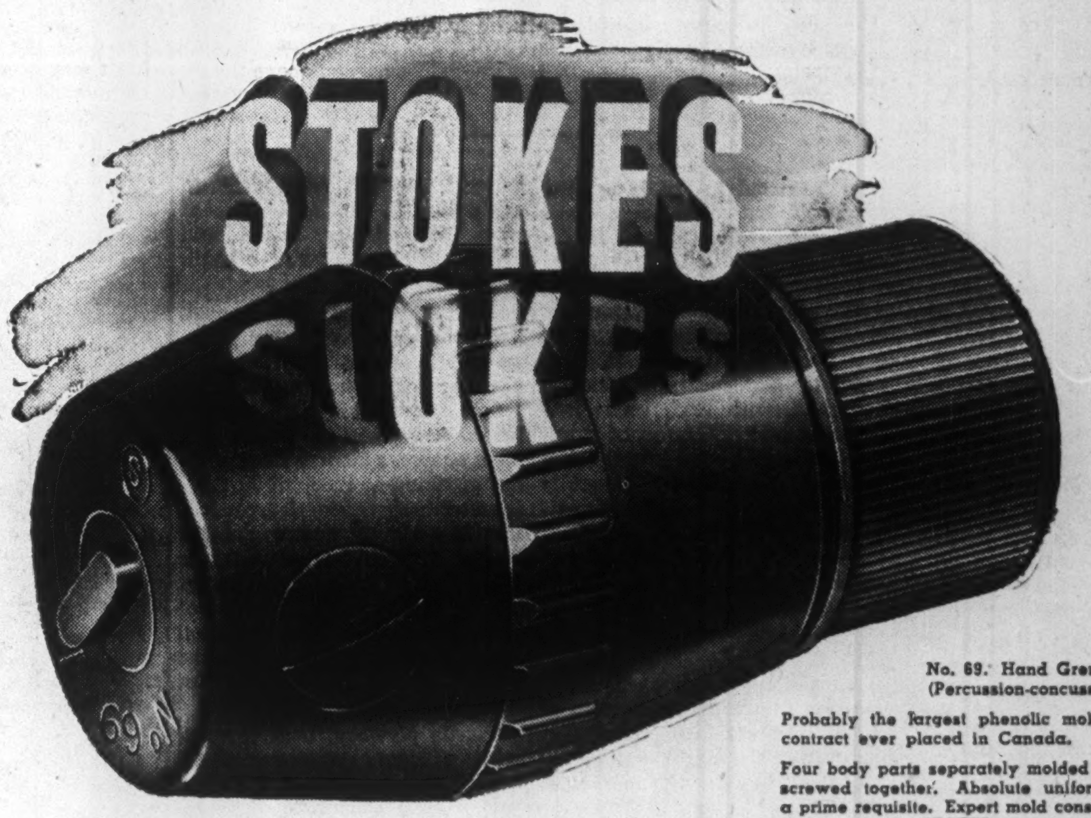

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No. 69. Hand Grenade (Percussion-concussion).

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Reflects THE BEST IN PLASTICS!

To a great part of the general public, and indeed to many manufacturers, the word "Plastics" suggests something entirely new in the world. This is a harmless assumption but it is a long way from fact. As far back as 1872 Hyatt registered a patent in the name of "Celluloid," a material which was put to many good uses although it had definite limitations. In the following years other scientists and experimenters brought out other materials which served certain purposes well.

An important fact is that the earlier materials were all **substitutes** for natural materials, whereas many of the more recent plastics **are not substitutes** but special materials created to present certain definitely needed or desired qualities in highly usable form, and better for specific purposes than any previously known materials.

The extreme demands of such industries as automobile, radio, aeroplane, etc., and peculiar war needs, accelerated the search for new plastic materials and a number of new ones have been perfected in recent years.

But there is much more to plastics than the wonderful materials. How they are **formed** into needed parts and products is extremely important too. For twenty-three years the STOKES organization has been specializing in the **forming** of plastic materials to suit the needs of industry and in doing so has built up a great reserve of experience.

The STOKES organization knows the qualities, advantages and limitations of all good plastic materials and how to use them for your purposes.

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ALL FORMS OF HARD AND SOFT RUBBER AND PLASTICS

Salvage in a Big Way

Alcohol and Plastic Raw Material from Pulp Mill Waste

Formerly dumped down the drain as waste from pulp and paper mills, now in one plant, this material is saved and from it is secured industrial alcohol for the war effort and also a valuable raw material for the making of a certain type of plastic.

Of interest to the plastics industry is the new plant of the Ontario Paper Co., Ltd., at Thorold, Ont., the first in North America to produce successfully industrial alcohol from waste liquors of the sulphite pulp process. One of the substances contained in these waste liquors, and hitherto dumped down the drains of Canada's pulp mills, is lignin.

It has every prospect of becoming an important raw material in the manufacture of plastics. Experiments are being conducted, and some lignin has already been used successfully. There is a good chance that it may be found satisfactory as an impregnant in laminated paper.

The main product obtained from the waste liquors at present, however, is industrial alcohol. Small quantities of methanol, "heads" and fusel oil are also recoverable. Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, in a description of the Thorold plant in its issue of last December, refers to the loss of these liquors in the pulp process as "probably the greatest waste in all industry." It comments that the OPC, in building and operating its new plant, is not only "contributing materially to the war effort, but at the same time is carrying forward a development of basic importance to the pulp and paper industry." All the OPC output of industrial alcohol is being used in Canada's war effort, as directed by the Controller of Chemicals.

Development

Early in the spring of 1942, the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply asked the OPC to build such a plant. The company was interested in the project, in fact, had already started construction. It secured the services of Dr. M. M. Rosten, consulting chemical engineer, who owned and operated the Kutno Chemical Works in Poland which, in 1927, was the first plant in Eastern Europe to produce industrial alcohol.

Dr. Rosten introduced several improvements in the Thorold plant, which is described as "probably the most modern plant in the world for the production of alcohol from waste sulphite liquors." Distilling equipment was provided by the Vulcan Copper and Supply Co.

The OPC plant was designed for an annual production of 600,000 gals. (U.S.) 190-proof alcohol, but processing improvements have stepped this up close to 800,000 gals., sufficient to manufacture 2 million lbs. of Buna-S synthetic rubber. The alcohol plant now uses all the available recoverable waste liquor, with about 18 gallons of alcohol recovered per ton of pulp produced. Installation of improved equipment would make possible the recovery of 30% more liquor, thus boosting the alcohol output per ton of pulp to about 25 gallons.

The waste liquors must go through a quite complicated process. First they are fermented, then allowed to stand for a few hours until the solids in them settle. Then they are pumped to a steel tank which feeds three centrifugal De Laval separators. The separated yeast is stored in steel tanks, then sent to a new batch of fermenters.

A new method of yeast recovery, a process developed by the Melle Works, is used at Thorold. This equipment paid for itself rapidly, because it increases the alcohol yield by 28%. In European plants the yeast recovery is only 80% to 90%. At Thorold it is close to 100%.

Tremendous Waste

The matter of operating costs is important in a field as competitive as industrial alcohol. Investigations have revealed that a mill with a daily capacity of 100 tons of pulp should be able to operate an industrial alcohol plant on an economic basis.

At Thorold only four productive operators are necessary for each shift, with one chemist as a supervisor. The products and by-products, per 100 gals. of total products, have been estimated at about 95 gals. 190-proof alcohol, 2½ to 3½ gals. methanol, 1 to 1½ gals. "heads," and 0.2 gals. fusel oil.

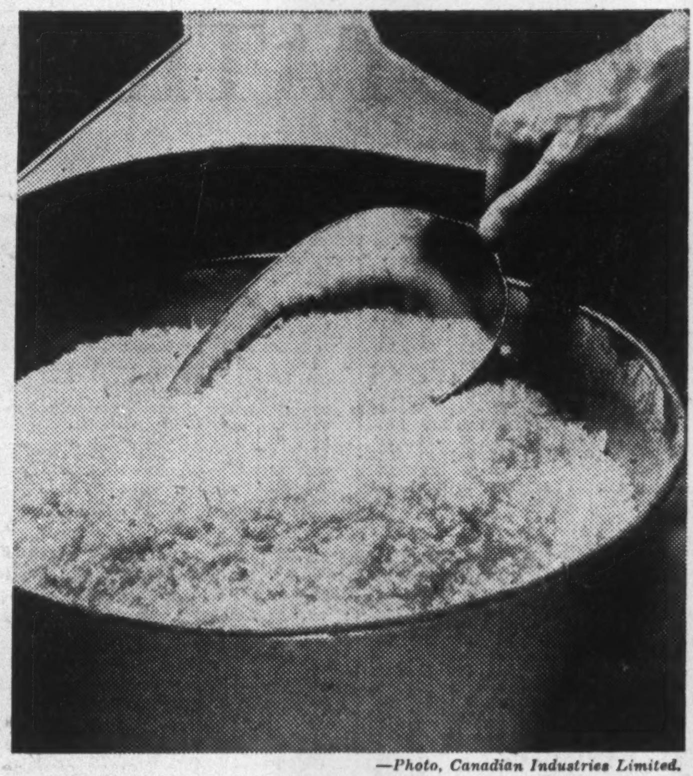
It has been estimated that, in these waste liquors, Canadian pulp mills have been discharging into streams the equivalent of about 250,000 tons of sugar annually. Added to this is the American wastage, about 450,000 tons, altogether representing about 100 million gals. of industrial alcohol that up till now has flowed down the continent's rivers. There are 35 mills in the U. S. which have greater capacity than 100 tons of pulp daily. If they all operated alcohol plants similar to the one at Thorold they would have an annual industrial alcohol production of about 60 million gals.

A Challenge

The magnitude of this waste, says Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, is a "challenge to the ingenuity and sense of economy of the chemical engineer and it is inconceivable that some 50% of the wood used for making sulphite pulp will always have no greater value than as a polluting agent for our streams."

One of the most important features of this utilization of waste liquors is that it eliminates about 60% of the pollution problem. A few minor changes and improvements in present equipment and this could be increased to 75%. Pollution is such a serious matter to the pulp industry that this aspect alone is a big factor in favor of industrial alcohol output.

In addition, it is possible to recover about 800,000 tons of lignin from Canada's waste pulp liquors, probably 40,000 tons of acetic acid, 50,000 tons of lime and 90,000 tons of sulphur. Experiments are being conducted on these problems.



—Photo, Canadian Industries Limited.

This looks like a pail full of nice, big, white, fluffy snowflakes, but it isn't. They really are white crystalline flakes, polymer to the scientifically initiated, and after the war they'll form the raw material from which will come those sleek nylon stockings Canadian girls long for at present but can't get. The reason for that is, of course, that all the yarn being spun at the new CIL plant at Kingston is being devoted to military uses. Coal, air and water are the raw materials for the nylon yarn.

Preface To a Plastic Age

(Continued from page 14)

their later regeneration to solids in films and filaments was the process whose discovery led in 1908 to Cellophane. Alkyd resins were developed in 1926 and used to improve pyroxylin lacquers. Use of resinous plastics in general as bonding materials for plywood, though noted in 1920, was not a commercial reality until 1935. Urea-formaldehyde resins employed for this purpose made possible a lowering of costs in 1937, and compression of woods used in this way has only recently opened up vast new possibilities.

Independent developments in various plastics fields have in the last few years been worked into a whole new science. The former piecemeal research is giving way to a concerted attack on the problem of creating new materials. New adaptations of older types—for example, the jewel-like acrylic plastics with their remarkable optical qualities which make them suitable for use in gun turrets—are still being discovered.

Of the history of plastics only the preface can be written today.

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Invasion of Footwear Field

Seen Threatening Leather, Rubber for Shoe Soles

Postwar boot and shoe soles may be composed of a new vinyl-resin plastic soling material, which already is opening up new vistas in the industry.

Leather or rubber soles may be on their way out if the enthusiasm of Canadian footwear manufacturers is any guide, for many of these are finding that vinyl-resin soling "works like silk" and some already are convinced it will wear like iron.

Here's an appraisal by a B. F. Goodrich Co. official at Akron, Ohio, regarding the particular plastic soling developed by that firm:

> "Despite the fact that this soling material at the present time is strictly a war material and cannot be judged by normal standards, it has shown extraordinary resistance to wear. Naturally it will be even better when made of the prime material now largely restricted to direct war uses.
>
> "Extensive tests by Akron mail carriers have indicated that even these war quality soles can be depended upon to give several times the service of other materials. Messenger girls in our plants who customarily wear out a pair of soles in a month have used vinyl-resin soled shoes for as long as five months with the soles showing no appreciable wear.
>
> "We believe that in normal service it is entirely possible the soles will outlast the uppers.
>
> "This unusual strength, plus the great precision of manufacturing made possible by this man-made material, will enable shoe manufacturers to turn out shoes much lighter and more flexible than could previously be made."

Actually, several plastic soling materials have been produced in the U. S. but, according to Canadian shoe manufacturers, not all of them have proved satisfactory. The best is said to be a tightly woven cotton, treated with vinyl-resin.

Most promising of the experimental types now considered fairly well proven, are already being made in Canada and the material is in process of being released to the shoe industry.

This new soling material was evolved particularly to meet the needs of the armed services, according to Dr. W. Gallay, in charge of the colloids and plastics laboratory of the National Research Council at Ottawa. Army tests held on a large scale have been "very successful." The aim was to produce a boot soling material "far superior to leather," said Dr. Gallay, who added that it was quite suitable for use in civilian boots and shoes.

The new laminated plastic wears two and a half times longer than leather, said Dr. Gallay, is flexible, stands up well under temperature extremes and is resistant to water and chemicals.

Best of the new synthetic soling materials have unusual "working" qualities over and above the more frequently discussed features of lightness, flexibility, resistance to wear and deterioration, one Canadian shoe industry spokesman told The Financial Post.

Unlike leather, he said, the plastic material was of known, exact and specifiable thickness. He thought this would make for real advantages in the stockroom as well as on machines.

The plastic is said to have more uniform quality throughout the piece—no cull—and with the plastic, as against leather, cutting waste is readily reclaimable.

It may occur to the reader that individual forming of plastic soles ultimately might dispense entirely with cutting and waste.

Who Gets the 18,000 Tons?

Disposal of Over-quota Supply for U. S. a Problem

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Plans of the U. S. War Production Board to create a stockpile of newsprint paper as a reserve against possible falling off in supplies during the last half of 1944 are meeting with considerable opposition.

American publishers do not like the idea of 18,000 tons of paper, which the Canadian industry has agreed to supply over and above quota allotments, being withheld from them.

At the same time the Canadian industry is not very enthusiastic about the plan, for it foresees trouble with paper-hungry customers in other parts of the world.

What will become of the orphaned 18,000 tons of paper not now allotted under the monthly plan of distribution?

While an effort is being made to work out a solution, Canadian manufacturers are holding on to the paper and adding to their mill reserve.

Present trouble goes back to the dying months of 1943, when WPB announced that on the basis of its information Canada would not be able to supply more than 182,000 tons a month to the U. S. during 1944, and that consumption would have to be further cut.

Shortly after, the Canadian newsprint administration announced that due to a moderate improvement in wood supply, use of filler, etc., it would be possible to ship 200,000 tons of paper monthly to the U. S. during first half of 1944.

This clearly implied that with strict curtailment already in force, the publishing industry would not need to undergo any further cuts in supply.

WPB, however, thought otherwise and stuck to its original decision to bring consumption of newsprint paper in the U. S. down to a point of about 24% under the base year 1941. The new order went into force on Jan. 1.

What was going to happen to the 18,000 tons monthly which the Canadian mills were going to supply to the American market, but which the WPB would not allow to be used?

The WPB just decided to buy on Government account the additional paper and create a stockpile for an emergency.

Canadian manufacturers demurred on grounds it would be unfair to permit accumulation of a stockpile in the U. S. when their customers in other parts of the world were begging for paper.

A representative of the WPB in consultation with U. S. publishers and Canadian firms hit on a plan whereby the paper would be stored at Canadian mills for U. S. government account.

No decision has been reached on this scheme.

U. S. Publishers Kicking

Meanwhile American publishers took general and universal objection to the stockpiling idea.

On January 14 the Newspaper Advisory Committee met with WPB, when Donald M. Nelson, chairman, told the committee the Board would stand by its policy in handling newsprint supplies.

At the same time a WPB spokesman said much of the additional 18,000 tons of newsprint monthly which Canada has said it would supply, would be used in meeting "hardship" appeals from newspapers for extra tonnage; by the provision of extra newsprint for "leap year day" on Feb. 29.

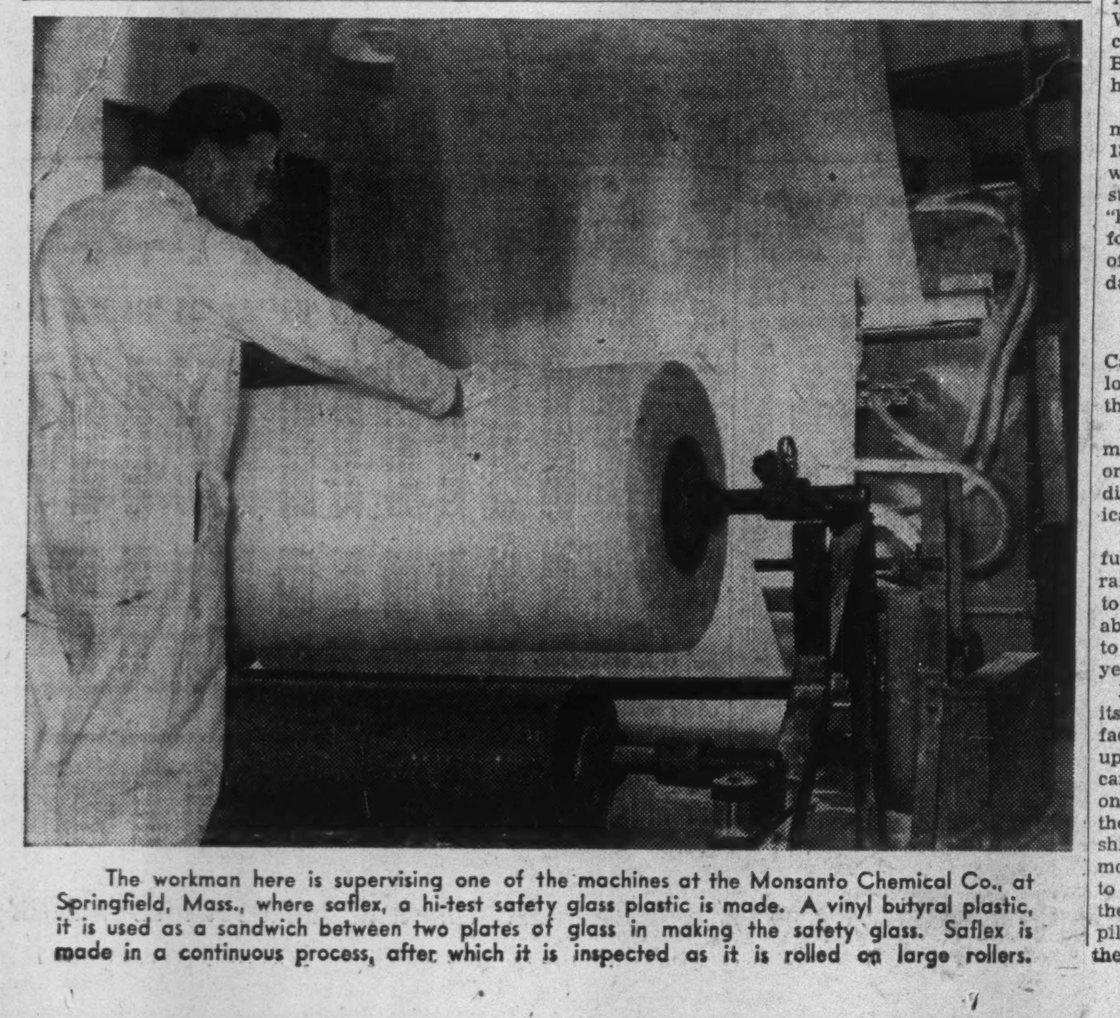
Many Are Interested

It is problematical whether the Canadian industry will want to allow the WPB to have a "string" on the additional tonnage.

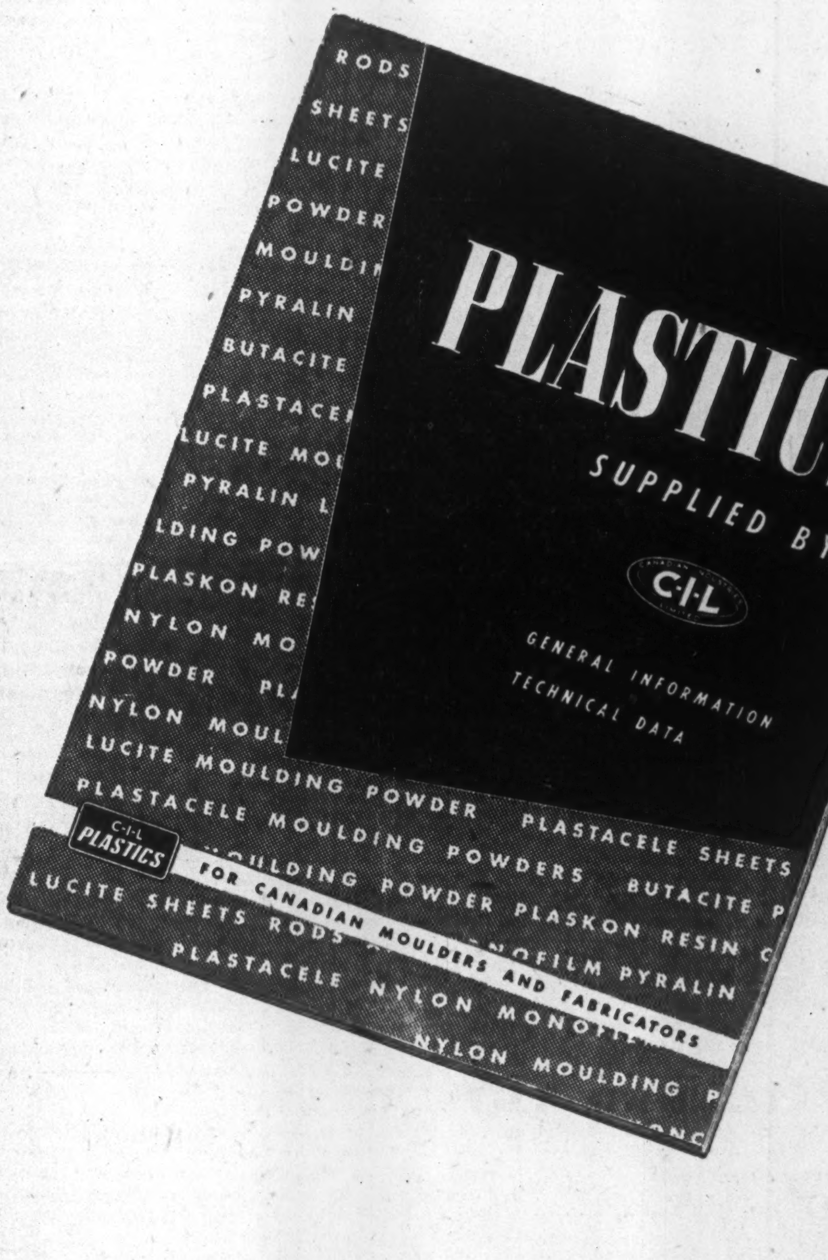
The Joint Production Board also may take a hand in the matter and order that the above-quota paper be distributed to British, Latin American or other markets. overseas.

American publishers may bring further pressure on WPB to raise the base quota from 182,000 to 200,000 tons monthly and thus absorb all that Canada has offered to deliver in the first half of this year.

Finally, the matter may solve itself in this way: Canadian manufacturers stand prepared to deliver up to 200,000 tons monthly to American publishers. Shipments are made only on certification of orders by the WPB. With allowance of "hardship" appeals, etc., the 18,000 tons monthly surplus may evaporate into thin air, though an analysis of the WPB indicates a possible "stockpile" of 46,453 tons at the end of the first half of the current year.



The workman here is supervising one of the machines at the Monsanto Chemical Co., at Springfield, Mass., where saflex, a hi-test safety glass plastic is made. A vinyl butyral plastic, it is used as a sandwich between two plates of glass in making the safety glass. Saflex is made in a continuous process, after which it is inspected as it is rolled on large rollers.



Thermoplastics
"LUCITE" (methyl methacoylate)
sheets, rods and tubes, and moulding powder
"NYLON" moulding powder.
"PLASTACELE" (cellulose acetate)
sheets and moulding powder
"POLYTHENE" moulding powder
"PYRALIN" (cellulose nitrate)
sheets, rods and tubes
"BUTACITE" (polyvinyl acetal resins)
Cellulose Acetate Butyrate
Cellulose Acetate in roll form
Polystyrene in sheets
Thermosetting
"PLASKON" urea-formaldehyde
moulding powder
"PLASKON" Melamine-formaldehyde
moulding powder
Resin Glue
"PLASKON" urea-formaldehyde
hot and cold setting glues
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THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto
Week ending Monday close

Winnipeg and Vancouver
Week ending Saturday close

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 24

Range 1943-44 High	Low	Div R'te $	Jan22 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Jan. 17	Week end. Jan. 24 H	L	Cl'se
4.25	.59	•	...	Abitibi	12265	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.00
35	5	•	...	Do. pref. 6%	19877	32½	35	32½	32½
75	12½	•	...	Do. pref. 7%	13	62	75	58	75
75	64	6.50	8.7	Acme Glove, pf	35	75	75	74½	75
14	11½	.80+.20	7	Agnew Surp. c	50	13½	13½	12½	12½
113	110	7	6.2	Do. pref.	70	110	112	112	112
11	8	•	...	Algoma Steel c	210	10½	10½	9½	9½
90	81	5	5.6	Do. pref.	195	90	90	89	90
102¾	96½	5	5.1	Alum. of Can. p	942	97	98	96½	97¾
133½	88	8+2	10.4	Aluminium c	200	97½	96¾	95	96½
11	8	.60	6.7	Amal. Electric.	5	9	9	9	9
48	42	2.75	5.7	Ang Can Tel p	10	46½	48	48	48
25¾	21	1.30	5.8	Asbestos	1456	21¾	22¼	21½	22¼
22½	10	1.50	6.8	Assoc. Brew.	365	22½	22½	22	22
103¾	103¾	5.50	5.3	Ault & Wiborg	20	103	103¾	103¾	103¾
133	127	6	4.5	Bk. Can. Nat.	5	133	133	133	133
161	147	6	3.9	Bk. Montreal	157	151	152	150	152
259	223	10	4	Bk. N. Scotia	38	240	245	240	240
255	230	10	4.2	Bk. Toronto	49	234	234½	233	233
3	¾	•	...	Barker's Brd. c	100	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
42	21	2.50▲	..	Do. pref.	100	39½	42	40	42
15½	12	1	6.6	Bathurst Pr.	2305	15	15½	15	15
3¾	1¼	•	...	Do. (B)	353	2½	3½	3	3½
24	14½	1*	...	Beatty Bros. A.	700	23½	24	23½	24
15	10	.12½†	..	Do. (B)	650	15	15	15	15
11¾	8½	•	...	Beauharnois	246	10	10½	9½	9½
160	140¾	8	5.2	Bell Telephone	534	155	156	154½	154½
45	29¾	2.50	5.8	Blue Ribbon, pf	25	43¾	43¾	43½	43½
18	10½	.04	...	Blue Top Br. B	244	16	17	17	17
26½	23	1.30	5	Brant. Cord. pf	500	26½	26½	26½	26½
28½	14½	1.75	...	Brazilian Tr.	4070	23½	23½	22¾	23½
8¾	5	.50+.10	8	Brew & Distil.	391	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾
23	17¾	1	4.6	Brit. Amer. Oil	2275	21¾	22¾	21½	22
27	16	1.50	7.2	B. C. Packers	318	24	24	21	24
29	21	2	8.2	B. C. Power A.	355	23¾	24½	24	24
5½	2	•	...	Do. (B)	375	3½	3½	2¾	2¾
10¾	5½	.40	5	Bruck S. Mills.	120	8	8	8	8
17	13	.60	3.5	Building Prod.	384	16½	17	16	16
11½	9	.60	6.3	Burlington St'l.	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
26	23	1.50	6	Caldwell L 1 pf	30	24½	24½	24½	24½
11¾	9½	.80	7.4	Do. 2nd pref.	5	10½	10½	10½	10½
7½	3	.10	...	Can. Bread, c.	15	6	6	6	6
9	4½			Canada Cement	2537	7	7½	6½	6½
108	92	5	4.7	Do. pref.	823	107	107½	104½	105
22¾	17¾	.80	4	C. & D. Sugar.	878	20¾	20¾	20	20½
27	19	1.50	7.3	Can. Forg. (A)	265	21	21	20½	20½
44½	36½	2+.50	5.7	Can. Malting	65	44	44	43½	44
12	5½	.60	7.5	Can. Nor. Pr.	1800	7¾	8	7½	8
101	85	7	7.2	Do. pref.	67	99	98½	96	96
98	79½	4	4.4	Can. Packers	500	91	91	90½	90½
150	125	8	5.3	Can. Perman.	25	147	150	145	150
14½	8¾	.50	...	Can. Steamsh's	834	11½	11½	10¾	11½
38	30½	2.50	7.2	Do. pref.	694	35	35	34½	34½
10	6½	.40+.10	5	Can. Vinegars	40	9¾	10	10	10
68	59	4	6.2	Can. W. Cable	5	67	65	65	65
24	17¾	1		Do. (B)	5	18½	18¾	18¾	18¾
110	106½	6.50	5.9	Do. pref.	50	109	110	110	110
6½	2½	•	...	Can. Bakeries c	100	5	5	5	5
144	128	6	4.5	Can. Bk. Com.	147	135	135	133½	133½
6.50	1.30	•	...	Can. Breweries	10327	5.12	5.63	5.00	5.50
44	27¾	3.40	7.7	Do. pref.	21111	41	44	41	43½
35	32	1.50+.50	6	Can. Bronze c.	15	34½	34½	34½	34½
9¾	6½	.50	5.9	Can. Canners	315	8½	8¾	8½	8½
26	19	1+.20■	5.1	Do. 1st pfd.	235	23	23½	23	23
14	10½	.60+.20■	6	Do. 2nd pfd.	810	13	13	12¾	13
12	7½		...	Can. Car & F'y	1500	9	9	8½	8¾
27¾	24	2.10	8.1	Do. pref. new	758	25¾	26	25½	25½
31	25½	2.10	7.4	Do. pref. old.	35	28	28½	28½	28½
39½	27½	1+1	5.3	Can. Celanese	365	38½	38¾	37½	37½
151	132	7+.94■	5.4	Do. pref.	120	145½	148	146½	148
23	22	1	...	Do. Rights	30	22	22¾	22¾	22¾
45	17½	2	4.4	Can. Converters	1846	39	45	39½	45
19	14½	1	...	Can. Dredge	795	15½	15½	15	15½
53	22	2	4.4	Can. Food Prod	5	48	45	45	45
33½	24½	2	8	Can. For. Inv.	125	25	25	25	25
10½	8½	.60	5.8	Can. G. Inv.	30	10½	10½	10½	10½
6½	3½	.35*	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	375	5½	5½	5½	5½
6	3½	.35*	...	Do. (B)	475	5½	5½	5½	5½
169	148	5.25	...	Can. Indust. B.	15	153	152	152	152
59	37	2	3.4	Can. Int. I. T. p	7	59	58½	58½	58½
19¾	14½	1	6.6	Can. Lt. & Pr.	4	15	15½	15½	15½
34½	10		...	Can. Locomo.	2740	29	34½	28	32½
3.12	.50	.04	...	Can. Marconi	4700	2.00	2.12	2.00	2.12
138	112	8	6	Can. Oil, pref.	5	133	133	133	133
12¾	7¾	•	...	Can. Pacific	13115	11	11	10½	10¾
1.15	.20	•	...	C. Pr. & Pa. In.	112	.60	.60	.50	.50
10½	1½	•	...	Do. pref.	55	6½	6¾	6	6
7½	3½	•	...	Can. Vickers	25	6½	6½	6½	6½
77	25½	•	...	Do. pref.	110	54	52	50	50
20	16¾	1.50+.25▲	8	C. Wire Box.	40	18½	19	18½	18½
3.50	1.10	.10	...	Capital Estates	100	3.50	3.05	3.05	3.05
12	8¾	.25	...	Catelli Food c.	60	11½	12	12	12
14	12	.75	...	Do. pref.	40	13	13	13	13
.47	.10	•	...	Chem Research	13200	.50	.35	.26	.30
.15	.03	•	...	Claude Neon	100	.09	.15	.15	.15
1.90	1.10	.12	...	Coast Brew	850	1.60	1.64	1.62	1.64
13¾	9½	.50	...	Cockshutt Plow	405	12	12	11½	11½
3½	2½	.20	...	Com Alcohol c.	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
5½	3	.40*	...	Conduits Nat.	325	5	5½	5½	5½
15½	9½	.80	5.3	Cons. Bakeries.	65	15½	15	15	15
12	6	.75	...	Cons. Div Sec p	33	10	10	10	10
6¾	3	•	...	Cons. Paper	20582	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
82½	74	4	...	Cons. Sand. pf.	100	80	79½	79½	79½
46½	37	1+1.50	6.2	Con. Smelters.	815	41½	41½	40½	40¾
136	121	8	6	Consumers' Gas	131	130	133	132	133
29	27	2	7.1	Consum. Glass	300	28	29	28¾	29
25	21	1.20+.15	6	Cosmos Imp.	100	22	22¾	22¾	22¾
33	22	2	6.8	Crown Cork	16	28½	29½	28	29½
38½	31½	3	8.8	Crow's N. Coal	180	31½	35	34	34
1.30	.50	•	...	Cub Aircraft	300	.70	.70	.70	.70
5½	1½	•	...	Dairy Corp. c.	20	5	5½	5½	5½
2.50	.87	•	...	David & Fre. B	50	1.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
6½	3	•	...	De Havilland, c	10	3	3½	3½	3½
1.50	1.00	•	...	Disher Steel	200	1.20	1.50	1.50	1.50
18	10	1.50	...	Do. pref.	675	14½	18	15	18
41½	25¾	2.22	6.3	Distill-Seag.	580	34¾	35	34½	35
167	142½	8	4.9	Dom. Bank	52	160	162	160	162
31½	22	1.20	4.8	Dom. Bridge	705	25	26	24¾	26
16½	10	1.88▲	...	Dom. Coal, pf.	495	13	13¾	13	13¾
36½	22	2	...	Dom. Engineer.	80	26	25	24½	25
23	22	1.50	6.5	Dom Fabrics 2 p	50	22½	23	23	23
30	20¾	1.10+.35	6½	Dom. Found.	825	22½	22¾	22½	22½
126	118	5	4.2	Dom. Glass, c	5	118	118	118	118
159	152	7	4.6	Do. pref.	6	155	153	153	153
30	24	1.20+.40	5½	Dom. Oilcloth	693	28½	29	28½	28¾
1.00	.40	•	...	Dom. Scot. Inv.	60	.70	.55	.50	.55
34	22	2.50	8	Do. pref.	15	31	31	31	31
11½	7	•	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	1407	8½	8½	7¾	7¾
10½	5½	.40	...	Dom. Stores	930	9¾	10	9½	9¾
10	6	•	...	Dom Tar & Ch c	601	8	8½	8	8½
106	90½	5.50	...	Do. pref.	5	105	106	106	106
81	71½	5	6.9	Dom. Textile, c	342	72	72	71½	72
8	2	•	...	Dom Woollens c	450	4½	4½	4½	4½
14½	8½	.60	4.4	Do. pref.	282	13½	13½	13	13½
8½	3¾	•	...	Donnacona P.	1505	8	8½	7¾	7¾
8½	5½	•	...	Dryden Paper	777	8	8½	7½	7½
14	3	•	...	East Koot Pr. p	25	14	14	14	14
1.45	.50	•	...	East Dairies	200	.85	.70	.70	.70
37	14	•	...	Do. pref.	350	35	35½	32½	34
16½	12	1	6.9	East Steel	20	13	14½	14½	14½
34	20	1.90	...	Economic Inv.	25	32¾	31	31	31
5½	2	•	...	English Elec. B	68	3	3½	3	3½
4¾	2½	•	...	Fairchild Air	360	3	3	3	3
26	21	1.50	6	Fam. Players	5	24½	25	25	25
30	21	1.50+.25	6	Fanny Farmer	415	29	29	28½	29
5¾	1¾	•	...	Federal Grain	1970	5½	5¾	4½	4¾
90½	47	4▲	...	Do. pref.	140	82	82	80	82
6¾	2¾	.25	...	Fleet Aircraft	430	3¾	4½	3½	4½
1.00	.75	•	...	Fleury Bissell	17	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
24¾	12	•	...	Do. pref.	20	24	24	24	24
25	19½	1	4.1	Ford Motor A	1955	24¾	24¾	24	24½
.75	.05	•	...	For. Pr. Secs.	5	.25	.25	.25	.25
16¾	14	1.40	8.6	Foundation Co.	585	15½	16	15½	15½
20½	12½	•	...	Fraser Cos.	25	20½	20	20	20
21	12½	•	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	1785	20¾	20¾	20	20
2	1	•	...	Freiman, c	3	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
11½	6½	.80	8.6	Gatineau Pwr.	151	9	9½	8½	8½
100	77	5	5.8	Do. pref.	88	86½	90	86	90
100½	86	5.50	5.8	Do. 5½% pref.	45	95	95	95	95
14½	7½	.50	...	Gen. St. Wares	490	12	12½	12	12
110	94	7+.63■	7	Do. pref.	186	109	109	108½	109
95	62	2.50+2	..	Goodyear Tire.	110	88	88	86½	86¾
58	51½	2.50	4.6	Do. pref.	170	56	56	54½	55
7	3	•	...	Gt. Lakes Pap.	120	5½	5½	5½	5½
24	16	1.50	...	Do. pref.	29	24	22½	22½	22½
6½	3	•	...	Do. Vot. tr. c.	190	6	5½	5½	5½
23	14¾	1.50	...	Do. Vot. tr. p	309	22½	22½	21	21
7½	3½	•	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	110	5½	5½	5½	5½
8	4½	•	...	Gurd, Chas. c.	10	7½	7½	7½	7½
7¾	4½	•	...	Gypsum, Lime	525	7	7	6½	7
15¾	13½	.80	...	Halifax Ins.	100	14½	15	15	15
8	4¾	•	...	Ham. Bridge	476	5½	6	5½	6
101	85	5	5	Ham U Theat p	6	100	100	100	100
5	2½	.20	4	Harding Carpet	1100	4¾	5	5	5
16½	13½	1	6.3	Hinde & Dauch	200	15½	15¾	15¾	15¾
16½	12	•	...	H. Smith Pap. c	610	14½	14¾	14½	14½
108	98	6	5.6	Do. pref.	25	108	108	106	108
17½	7¾	.50	...	Hunts (A)	33	11	11½	11½	11½
17½	7	.50	...	Do. (B)	25	11	11½	11½	11½
73½	55	4	5.6	Huron & E. Mt.	33	72	72	72	72
185	155	8	4.9	Imperial Bank.	32	164	165	164½	165
17½	11¾	.50	3.6	Imperial Oil	6768	14½	14¾	13¾	14
12½	10	.40+.15	5	Imperial Tob c	2871	10¾	11½	10½	11½
8	6½	6%	...	Do. pref.	1025	7½	7½	7½	7½
10	8	.50+.10	6	Imp. Varnish	50	10	9¾	9½	9¾
29	28½	1.50	5.2	Do. pref.	5	29	29	29	29
24	13	.50	...	Indust Accept c	75	23½	24	23½	24
13½	10	.80	6	Inter. Bronze	85	13½	14	13½	14
23	18½	1.50	6.8	Do. pref.	155	22½	23	22	23
17½	10	.25	...	Int. Metal Ind.	505	17	17½	17	17½
100½	90	6	6	Do. pref.	255	100	100½	100	100½
100	90	6	6.1	Do. pref. A	95	99	99¾	99¾	99¾
39¾	27½	2	6.5	Int. Nickel	2688	31	31	30½	30¾
24	17	1	4.5	Int. Pete.	2805	22½	22½	21¾	22
24	6	•	...	Int. Power	740	23	24	22½	24
112	95	7+5▲	6.3	Do. pref.	85	111½	112	111	112
24	3½	•	...	Int. Util. (A)	155	22	23½	22	23½
.75	.10	•	...	Do. (B)	370	.30	.25	.25	.25
8¾	6½	•	...	John Inglis	220	7½	7	6½	7
18½	10	•	...	L. St. John Pr.	5	17¾	17½	17½	17½
26½	19	1.20	4.9	L. of Woods c.	480	25	25	24	24
61	54	4	6.7	Landed Bank	2	60	60	60	60
14½	9¾	.80	5.7	Laura Secord	825	14	14½	13½	14
24½	19¾	1+.25	5.4	Loblaw (A)	390	23½	23¾	23	23¾
23	17½	1+.25	5.6	Do. (B)	170	22½	22½	22½	22½
20	13	1	5.2	Maclaren Pr.	220	19	19¾	19	19¾
10	6	•	...	M. L. Gardens.	25	8½	10	10	10
9½	4½	•	...	Maple Leaf M c	225	7	6½	6½	6½
17	10½	•	...	Do. pref.	30	14½	15	14½	14½
10	5½	•	...	Massey-Harris	1596	9	9	8½	8½
22	14½	1.25	6	Do. pref.	1400	21	21	20½	20½
9¾	6	.15	...	McColl Fron.	105	8	8½	8½	8½
105¾	99½	6	5.8	Do. pref.	45	105	105	104	105
2	1	•	...	Melchers	100	1½	2	2	2
7¾	5	.60	8	Do. pref.	35	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
9½	4	•	...	Mercury Mills	110	7½	7½	7½	7½
22	16	2	...	Mitchell, Robt.	635	16¾	16¾	16	16¾
79	65	7	...	Monarch Knit. p	128	74¾	79	77	79
75	67	4	5.6	Montreal Cot.	20	72	72½	71	72½
126½	116	7	5.6	Do. pref.	13	126½	126½	126	126
1.00	.20	•	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	1	1.00	.25	.25	.25
27½	18	1.50	6.9	Mont. L. & Pr.	10365	19¾	22	19½	21½
51	48¾	3%	...	Do. Notes	523	50½	50½	50½	50½
35	23	*1.82	...	Montreal Tele.	60	35	35	35	35
33½	20	•	...	Montreal Trams	30	24	23	23	23
49½	44	2.22+.66▲	6	Moore Corp. c	397	48½	49	48½	49
2.00	.25	•	...	Muirheads, c	3463	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.75
10	5½	•	...	Do. pref.	5	10	10	10	10
40½	26	2	5.9	Nat. Breweries.	160	34	34	34	34
43	36½	1.75	4.1	Do. pref.	57	41	43	41	43
10	6	.40	...	Nat. Grocers	1170	9¾	10	9½	10
29	25½	1.50	5.4	Do. pref.	165	28½	28	27¾	27¾
15½	11¾	1	6.4	Nat. Steel Car.	7650	15¾	15½	15	15½
170	125	8	4.9	National Tr.	24	160	170	161½	170
18	14¾	1	6	Niag. W. Weav.	130	16	16½	16½	16½
7	3	•	...	Noorduyn Av.	75	4½	4½	4	4
2.00	.90	•	...	North Star Oil.	1590	1.20	1.25	1.20	1.25
25½	22	1	3.9	Ogilvie Flour, c	1282	25	25½	25	25½
17½	10	1	7.7	Ont. Steel, c	45	13½	13½	13	13
7¾	1½	•	...	Orange Crush, p	40	7¾	7½	7	7
6½	4	•	...	Ott. Car Air	100	5	5	5	5
29	19	2+.20	9	Ottawa El. Rly.	40	20	24½	24	24½
8½	6½	.60	8	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	360	8	7½	7	7
90	80	5	5.7	Do. pref.	45	86	87	86	87
103	88½	5	5.2	Page Hersey	235	97	97	97	97
123	112	7	5.7	Paton Mfg. p	10	123	123	123	123
55	43½	3	6	Penmans, c	75	50	50½	50½	50½
118	100½	7	5.9	Porto Rico Pr p	235	110	118	112	118
11	6	•	...	Power Corp.	475	6½	7	6½	7
97	85	6	6.4	Do. pref.	80	90	95	93	95
45	36	3	...	Do. 2nd pref.	25	36	37	37	37
9	5	.50	...	Pressed Metals.	275	7	7	6¾	7
21¾	9½	•	...	Price Bros.	2020	21½	21¾	21	21¾
95	60	5.50	5.8	Do. pref.	270	93	95	93½	95
16	11½	1	7.7	Quebec Power.	230	12¾	13	12½	13
4½	4	.30*	...	Que. Telephone	26	4½	4½	4½	4½
21	19	1.60	7.6	Regent Knit. pf	25	19	21	21	21
25	4	•	...	Reliance Gr. c.	16	22½	20	20	20
25	22	2	8.3	River S. Mill	80	24	24	24	24
10½	7½	.60	6	Rolland Paper c	60	9	10½	10	10½
150½	132	6	4.3	Royal Bank	173	137	138	136	138
22	13½	.80	4	Russell Indust.	100	20	20	20	20
205	152	7	3.5	Do. pref.	20	200	200	200	200
108	100	5.50	5.4	Saguenay Pr. p	5	100	101	101	101
19½	13	.90	5.5	Shawinigan Pr.	3201	15½	16½	15	16
128	114	7	5.4	Sher. Wms. pf.	5	126	128	128	128
9½	8	.40	4.2	Silverwoods, p.	25	8¾	9½	9½	9½
28	10	•	...	Simpson, A	30	27	28	27	27
16	3	•	...	Do. (B)	60	13½	16	14½	16
110	86¾	6.50+2▲	6	Do. pref.	70	105¾	109	107	107½
21	20¾	1.20	...	Slater, N.	300	..	21	20¾	21
12½	9¾	.80	7.6	So. Can. Pr.	140	10	10½	10	10
106	102	6	5.7	Do. pref.	17	105	105½	105	105
4	1	•	...	St. Law. Corp.	1090	3½	3½	3	3½
18¾	11¾	1	6.6	Do. (A)	1830	15	15¾	15	15
130½	119	7	5.4	St. Law. Fl. pf	5	130	130	130	130
53	32½	3	5.7	St. Law. Pap. p	637	51	53	51½	53
19½	10	•	...	Stand. Chem.	20	19	19	19	19
3	1	•	...	St Pav & Mat c	425	2¾	3	2¾	3
11	7	.93¾	...	Do. pref.	225	10	11	11	11
73	59¾	3	4.7	Steel of Canada	575	64	64	63	64
76½	66	3	4.3	Do. pref.	325	70	70	69½	70
16	10½	.80	5.1	Tamblyn, c	85	15¾	16	15½	15½
11	6	.30	...	Tip Top Tailors	930	9½	11	9½	10¾
110½	100	7	6.4	Do. pref.	10	109	110½	110½	110½
11	8½	.25	...	Tooke Bros.	24	11	11	11	11
55	50½	2.62½	5	Tor. Elevators p	10	52½	53	53	53
90	68	4	4.4	Tor. Gen. Tr.	58	85	90	88	90
90	68	5	5.9	Tor. Mtge.	85	82	84	82	82
15	6½	•	...	Traders Fin. A.	100	10	15	15	15
92½	66½	6	6.6	Do. pref.	7	88¾	91	91	91
10½	5	•	...	Twin City, c	155	8	8½	7½	8½
9	6	•	...	Union Gas	908	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
27½	22	1.50	5.4	United Corp. A	5	27	27½	27½	27½
16	8½	.30	...	Do. (B)	425	14½	14½	14	14
37	32	3	9	United Fuel, p.	205	33	33	32¾	33
16½	12½	1	6	United Grain A	34	15½	16½	16	16½
6	3½	.10+.05†		United Steel	980	4½	4½	4	4½
6	3	•	...	Viau Bisc., c	110	5½	6	6	6
58	47	4	7.8	Wabasso Cot.	100	50	51	50	51
65	47	4	6.8	Walker-Good.	1027	58	59	57¾	58½
21¾	18½	1	4.8	Do. pref.	150	20¾	21	20¾	21
2.00	1.25	.05	...	Walkerville Br.	450	1.85	1.85	1.75	1.85
8	3	•	...	West C. Flour.	1144	5	5½	5	5
91	40	•	...	Do. pref.	724	77	83	75	81½
90	55	3+2	6.3	West Grocer. c	25	79½	79½	79½	79½
14	7½	.75	...	Western Steel	25	13	13	13	13
17	12	.80	5	Weston, George	475	15½	16	15¾	16
107	94	5	4.7	Do. pref.	110	106	107	106	106
19½	17½	1	5.6	Wilsils	200	17½	18	17¾	18
8½	2½	•	...	Winnipeg El.	1011	7½	7	6½	6
66	20	•	...	Do. pref.	785	65	65	63½	64
120	65	•	...	Woods Mfg. p.	230	115	120	117	120
8	5½	.40	5.7	York Knitting.	50	6¾	7	7	7
19	13	.80+.20	5	Zellers	25	19	19	19	19
27½	24	1.50	5.4	Do. pref.	5	27½	27½	27½	27½

■ Participating. * Paid in 1943.
▲ On arrears. † Initial.
* Net after corporate income tax.

Mining Stocks

Week Ending January 24

Range 1943-44 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Yield %	Company	Sales	Last	Week Ending Jan. 24 High	Low	Close
.21	.08½	.....	....	Aldermac	4,609	.12	.17	.12	.16½
7.10	3.00	.20	....	Anglo-Hur.	2,211	6.50	6.40	6.15	6.25
.68	.20	.....	....	Aquarius	2,200	.58	.56	.55	.56
.33	.12	.....	....	Arjon Gold.	32,000	.16	.17½	.14½	.17½
.60	.35	.....	....	Armistice	29,500	.47	.52	.45	.49
.03½	.00½	.....	....	Arno	9,000	.02	.03½	.02½	.03½
.09	.02	.....	....	Ashley	27,100	.05½	.09	.05½	.08½
.14	.02¾	.....	....	Astoria Que	291,925	.09½	.13	.09	.11
3.50	1.35	†.18	....	Aunor Gold	13,899	3.25	3.45	3.20	3.45
.19½	.08½	.....	....	Bagamac	61,675	.14	.17½	.14	.17½
.19½	.04	.....	....	Bankfield	13,000	.15½	.15½	.14½	.14½
.17	.07	.....	....	Base Metals	4,550	.10½	.11	.10	.11
.08½	.03½	.....	....	Bayonne	2,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
.56	.10	.....	....	Bear Expl.	221,400	.42½	.56	.42½	.56
2.30	.69	†.04	....	Beattie Gold	78,260	2.00	2.30	2.00	2.30
.09	.02½	.....	....	Beaufor	18,300	.06	.09	.07	.08½
1.10	.50	†.06	....	Berens River	1,200	.85	.95	.95	.95
.65	.09½	.....	....	Bidgood	1,050,416	.42	.65	.40	.64
.12	.08	.....	....	Bobjo	68,600	.09½	.10½	.09½	.10
.24	.09½	.....	....	Bonetal	12,157	.22½	.23	.21	.23
.07	.01	.....	....	Bouscadillac	7,100	.04	.07	.03	.06½
12.00	7.40	1.20	*10.2	Bralorne	1,491	12.00	12.00	11.63	12.00
.93	.46	.09	....	Broulan	61,975	.90½	.91	.85	.87
4.15	1.60	†.10	....	Buffalo Ank	850	3.95	4.00	3.90	3.90
.10½	.03½	.....	....	Buff. Can.	107,200	.08¾	.09½	.08	.08½
18.75	11.75	.....	....	Bulolo Gold.	2,175	15.37	15.50	15.50	15.50
.04	.01½	.....	....	Bunker Hill	1,000	.03	.04	.04	.04
.09¾	.04	.....	....	Camp Bird.	2,000	.09	.09	.09	.09
.82	.35	.04	....	Can. Mal.	6,700	.78	.77	.70	.70
1.90	.86	.....	....	Cariboo	1,500	1.90	1.85	1.75	1.75
.04½	.01	.....	....	Cartier Mal	12,200	.03½	.04½	.02½	.04½
1.35	.54	.....	....	Castle Tre.	2,480	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.10
.06	.02	.....	....	Cen. Cad.	32,100	.03	.05	.03	.04
.04	.02	.....	....	Cen. Man.	6,800	.04	.04	.03	.03
1.91	1.00	.12	6.7	Cen. Pat.	120,000	1.90	1.91	1.77	1.83
.14	.06	.....	....	Cen. Por.	36,000	.11	.12½	.11	.12½
.12	.02½	.....	....	Century	9,500	.08½	.12	.09	.10½
2.14	.65	†.03	....	Chesterville.	29,530	1.33	1.49	1.31	1.47
2.68	1.50	.....	....	Chromium.	215	1.60	1.55	1.35	1.55
2.09	.75	.12	....	Cochenour.	31,710	1.93	1.93	1.86	1.89
.23½	.13½	.....	....	Coin Lake	255,730	.18¾	.23½	.18½	.23
1.45	.71	.....	....	Coniagas	1,950	1.30	1.41	1.35	1.41
1.74	.80	.10	....	Coniaurum	26,625	1.55	1.70	1.51	1.61
.85	.50	†.03	....	Delnite	900	.75	.80	.70	.80
.04¾	.02½	.....	....	Denison	2,500	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
29.87	18.75	1.60	5.6	Dome Mines	54,006	29.87	29.75	28.50	29.37
.14	.04	.....	....	Duquesne	16,000	.13	.13½	.13	.13
2.00	1.09	.....	....	East Mal.	28,575	1.97	2.00	1.88	1.91
1.62	.80	.....	....	Eldorado	49,653	1.25	1.42	1.22	1.40
4.80	3.10	.15	....	Falconbridge	600	3.75	3.75	3.60	3.60
.07½	.02½	.....	....	Federal	44,700	.05¾	.07	.05½	.06½
.55	.10	.....	....	Forty-Four.	66	.50	.50	.50	.50
.46	.18	.....	....	Francoeur.	205,525	.39	.46	.40	.43
.09	.03	.....	....	Gillies Lake	21,500	.06	.07½	.06	.07
.05½	.01	.....	....	Glenora	5,000	.04	.04½	.04	.04½
.29½	.12½	.....	....	God's Lake.	48,100	.19½	.22½	.19	.21½
.19	.10	.02	....	Goldale	15,200	.17	.18½	.16	.18
.23	.12	.....	....	Gold Belt.	2,500	.22	.20	.20	.20
.05	.02	.....	....	Gold Eagle.	29,175	.03½	.05	.03½	.04¾
.15	.03	.....	....	Golden Gate	250,700	.12	.15	.12	.15
.05	.01	.....	....	Goodfish	9,000	.03	.05	.03	.03½
.04½	.02	.....	....	Graham	3,500	.03	.04½	.04½	.04½
.07	.02½	.....	....	Grull W.	10,000	.03¾	.03¾	.03½	.03½
.24	.11½	.....	....	Gunnar G.	11,500	.18	.18½	.17	.18
.22	.01	.....	....	Halcrow	46,600	.06½	.09½	.06½	.08½
.07½	.02½	.....	....	Halliwell G.	47,085	.03½	.04	.03	.04
4.00	2.50	†.35	....	Hallnor	400	3.60	3.65	3.65	3.65
1.29	.40	†.03	....	Hard Rock.	47,900	1.16	1.29	1.11	1.25
.06	.02	.....	....	Harker	500	.05½	.04½	.04½	.04½
.61	.17	.....	....	Hasaga	109,097	.48	.61	.49	.60
.48	.29	.....	....	Hedley M.	9,400	.42	.45	.40	.42
12.87	8.50	.65	5.4	Hollinger	2,749	12.25	12.50	12.00	12.00
.00¾	.00¾	.....	....	Home Gold.	22,000	.00½	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
.33	.17	†.01	....	Howey Gold	14,400	.31	.31	.29	.30
38.75	26.50	2.00	6.9	Hudson Bay	1,625	30.00	30.00	29.00	29.00
.66	.26	.02	....	Inspiration	5,200	.58	.60	.57	.60
.05½	.01	.....	....	Jacola	8,801	.03½	.05½	.02½	.05½
.10	.04½	.....	....	Jack Waite.	3,500	.06	.06	.05½	.06
.36	.12	.....	....	Jason Mines	40,406	.32	.36	.27	.31
.09	.01	.....	....	Jellicoe	46,440	.06½	.07½	.06	.06½
.04	.00½	.....	....	J.M. Cons.	110,936	.02½	.04	.02½	.03½
.13½	.02½	.....	....	Joliet Que.	368,700	.06	.13½	.05½	.11½
10.25	4.75	.35	....	K. Addison.	3,598	9.40	9.30	9.10	9.25
.08	.02½	.....	....	Kirk. Gold.	3,500	.05	.06	.04½	.06
.50	.19	.....	....	Kirk. H. Bay	10,650	.20	.50	.35	.50
1.07	.55	†.04	....	Kirkland L.	57,950	1.01	1.07	.99	.99
.13	.08½	.....	....	K. Townsite	5,000	.11½	.10½	.10½	.10½
.37½	.19	.....	....	Kootenay B.	9,700	.35	.35	.33	.35
1.40	.40	.02	....	L. Dufault.	6,200	.81	.90	.80	.90
17.75	10.25	.80	4.8	Lake Shore	1,170	17.75	17.63	16.50	17.25
6.30	3.50	†.45	....	Lamaque G.	1,553	6.15	6.30	6.00	6.25
.11	.03½	.....	....	Lapa Cad.	98,700	.07½	.11	.06½	.10½
.06½	.01	.....	....	Lebel Oro.	178,700	.03	.06½	.03½	.05
1.27	.60½	.08	6.3	Leitch Gold	16,950	1.25	1.27	1.20	1.23
1.24	.67	.04	....	Little L.L.	33,070	1.15	1.18	1.06	1.10
4.00	2.26	.24	6.5	Macassa	3,275	3.65	3.70	3.60	3.65
2.55	1.51	.05	....	MacLeod C.	13,855	2.45	2.49	2.42	2.45
1.80	.70	.06	....	Mad. R.L.	47,350	1.70	1.80	1.69	1.80½
3.75	1.65	.....	....	Malartic G.	17,380	3.55	3.55	3.35	3.40
.03½	.00¾	.....	....	Man. & East.	88,800	.02½	.03	.02	.02½
.08	.02½	.....	....	Maralgo	2,000	.07	.07	.06	.06
60.00	46.75	3.33	*5.6	McIntyre	1,810	58.75	60.00	58.50	60.00
1.55	.83	†.11	....	McK. R.L.	14,780	1.48	1.49	1.40	1.43
.05	.01½	.....	....	McLellan G.	41,500	.04½	.05	.03½	.04½
.08½	.05	.....	....	McV. Grah.	7,600	.08	.08	.07	.08
.25	.10	.....	....	McWatters.	14,900	.21	.24	.21	.22½
2.29	1.22	.....	....	Min. Corp.	17,025	1.95	2.15	1.91	2.05
.03½	.01½	.....	....	Minto Gold	5,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
.08	.06	.....	....	Moffatt H.	26,200	.....	.08	.06	.08
.46½	.28	.02	....	Moneta	14,780	.40	.44	.39	.41
.69	.36	.05	....	Negus Mines	6,400	.62	.69	.62	.69
2.50	1.05	.10	....	Nipissing	6,195	2.16	2.50	2.20	2.40
52.50	40.00	4.00	7.8	Noranda	3,411	50.50	51.50	50.50	51.25
1.10	.16	.....	....	Nor. Canada	3,000	.61	.60	.55	.55
.11	.02½	.....	....	Norgold	47,400	.10½	.10½	.09½	.10½
1.16	.72	.....	....	Normetals	10,642	.80	.81	.76	.76
1.56	.60	.04	....	O'Brien	45,770	1.53	1.55	1.44	1.51
.64	.08	.....	....	Omega	62,250	.46½	.52	.44	.47½
.49	.07½	.....	....	Osisko	148,650	.20	.49	.21	.42
1.45	.57	.05	....	Pamour P.	14,812	1.41	1.43	1.31	1.35
.09	.02	.....	....	Pandora	9,300	.08	.09	.08	.09
.07½	.02	.....	....	Partanen	51,175	.06½	.06½	.05½	.05½
3.50	2.15	.30	....	Pato Cons. G.	200	3.40	3.45	3.45	3.45
.42½	.17	.01	....	Paymaster	238,802	.35½	.42½	.33½	.42½
1.90	1.05	†.06	....	Pend Oreille	4,721	1.65	1.72	1.50	1.50
1.15	.73	†.10	....	Perron Gold	17,010	1.10	1.14	1.05	1.06
2.22	1.28	.10	....	Pickle Crow	11,590	2.15	2.22	2.15	2.20
2.85	1.25	.....	....	Pioneer G.	450	2.45	2.50	2.30	2.30
11.50	7.50	.50	....	Placer Dev.	366	9.75	11.25	11.25	11.25
1.50	.52	.04	....	Powell R.	5,580	1.37	1.39	1.39	1.30
1.45	.56	.....	....	Do. vot. tr.	1,400	1.30	1.28	1.24	1.28
.04½	.01½	.....	....	Prem. Bord.	9,000	.04	.04	.03½	.03½
1.15	.58	†.06	....	Premier G.	9,500	1.06	1.10	1.01	1.05
2.75	.20	.20	7.4	Preston E.	21,930	2.70	2.75	2.64	2.65
.42	.29	†.07	....	Privateer	14,800	.39	.39½	.39	.39
.35	.20	.....	....	Prospectors.	1,500	.23	.35	.35	.35
.04	.02½	.....	....	Quatsino	2,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1.23	.30	.....	....	Queens'n G.	117,761	1.01	1.23	.97	1.22
.63	.05	.....	....	Quemont	485,126	.23	.63	.19½	.60
.03	.03	.....	....	Red Cloud	11,500	.03	.03	.03	.03
.09	.01½	.....	....	Red Crest	20,600	.04	.09	.04	.08½
.50	.20	.....	....	Reeves McD.	700	.25	.35	.35	.35
.09½	.02	†.07	....	Reno Gold	26,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
.11	.03½	.....	....	Roche L.L.	16,400	.10½	.10	.09½	.10
.01	.01	.....	....	Salmon G.	5,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
4.00	1.85	.20	*5.3	San Antonio	19,041	3.70	3.80	3.65	3.75
.09¾	.02	.....	....	Sand River.	9,500	.05	.05½	.05	.05½
.62½	.18	†.03	....	Senator R.	88,450	.47	.50	.45	.47
.06	.02	.....	....	Shawkey	34,984	.03½	.06	.03	.05½
1.05	.84	†.15	....	Sheep Creek	5,600	1.00	1.00	.98	.98
1.04	.66½	.06	....	Sherritt G.	17,372	.71½	.74	.71	.73
9.75	5.10	.60	6.9	Sigma Mines	775	9.40	9.40	8.75	8.75
.95	.50	†.13	....	Silbak Prem.	606	.75	.80	.70	.70
.65	.35	.06	10.5	Siscoe	45,725	.57	.62	.56	.60
.77	.29	.....	....	Sladen Mal.	23,600	.70	.71	.67	.70
.77	.54	.....	....	Spring. Stur.	23,300	.67	.76	.66	.76
.06	.02	.....	....	St. Anthony	3,500	.04	.04	.03½	.04
2.65	1.51	.....	....	Steep Rock.	31,775	2.10	2.10	2.04	2.07
.21	.10	.....	....	Sturgeon R.	4,000	.19	.19	.18	.18
2.40	1.45	.....	....	Sud. Basin.	325	2.20	2.20	2.15	2.20
.06	.01½	.....	....	Sud. Cont.	9,700	.05	.06	.04½	.06
1.80	.60	†.08	....	Sullivan C.	22,125	1.65	1.66	1.60	1.65
.09½	.04	.....	....	Surf Inlet	3,000	.06½	.09½	.08½	.09½
2.29	1.38	.12	5.4	Sylvanite	3,575	2.25	2.25	2.22	2.25
3.50	1.85	.30	8.8	T. Hughes	6,415	3.50	3.45	3.25	3.40
.12	.05	.....	....	Temiskaming	11,600	.08½	.09¾	.08½	.09
1.15	.58	.04	....	Toburn Gold	1,400	1.02	1.15	1.11	1.15
.19½	.09	.....	....	Towagmac	13,491	.15½	.19½	.16	.18
.74	.35	.....	....	Trans. Res.	9,600	.48½	.48½	.46	.46
2.25	.95	.10	4.6	Upper Can.	51,075	2.06	2.25	2.03	2.24
7.25	4.20	.20	....	Ventures	2,188	6.30	6.50	6.30	6.50
5.80	3.35	.70	....	Waite Am.	3,948	4.50	4.60	4.50	4.50
.02½	.01	.....	....	Wellington.	2,500	.01½	.01½	.01	.01½
.26	.19	.....	....	Wendigo	5,000	.25½	.25½	.25	.25
.05	.02	.....	....	Whitewater	66,200	.04½	.04½	.04	.04½
.17	.01½	.....	....	Wiltsey C.	303,550	.11	.17	.11	.14½
4.20	2.50	†.35	....	Wright-Har.	3,805	3.40	3.45	3.15	3.30
.12	.02½	†.10	....	Ymir Girl	16,000	.04	.04½	.04	.04

Oil Stocks

Range 1943-44 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Yield %	Company	Sales	Last	High	Low	Close
.14	.06	.....	....	Acme G.&O.	6,000	.10	.10	.08	.08½
.18	.08	.....	....	Alta. P. Cons.	4,560	.10	.14	.10	.10
1.60	.13	.....	....	Ajax	4,675	1.25	1.40	1.16	1.35
.82	.45	†.04	....	Anglo Can.	21,800	.62	.65	.60	.62
.81	.19½	.....	....	Br. Dom.	75,548	.72	.81	.70	.78
.13	.04½	.....	....	Brown Oil.	5,700	.07	.07	.06½	.07
2.60	1.15	†.10	....	Calg. & Ed.	17,640	2.05	2.23	2.00	2.20
.35	.21	.....	....	Calmont	7,000	.21	.24	.22	.24
.26	.16	.00½	....	Commoil	2,000	.21	.20	.20	.20
.31	.20	.....	....	Common P.	500	.30	.31	.31	.31
.49	.25	.....	....	Dalhousie.	1,700	.31½	.36	.34	.35
.24	.10	.....	....	Davies Pete	2,800	.16½	.17	.15	.17
.21½	.04½	.....	....	East Crest.	24,200	.10	.11½	.10	.10½
1.75	.78	.....	....	Foothills	6,125	1.25	1.45	1.25	1.45
.17	.10	.....	....	High Sarcee	3,800	.12	.12½	.12	.12½
4.10	2.65	.15	....	Home	12,917	3.30	3.55	3.30	3.45
.06	.02½	.....	....	Homestead.	3,000	.04	.04	.04	.04
.12	.05	.....	....	McD. Segur	1,000	.07	.07½	.07½	.07½
.08½	.05	.....	....	Mercury	5,500	.07	.07	.06½	.07
.40	.18½	.....	....	Mid-Cont.	46,000	.35	.37½	.32	.34
.29	.20	†.02	....	Model	2,000	.22	.22	.22	.22
.11½	.05	.....	....	Nat. Pet.	5,000	.08	.08½	.08	.08½
.08½	.03½	.....	....	Nordon	3,000	.04½	.07	.07	.07
.79	.38	.....	....	Okalta	7,100	.68	.70	.65	.68
.09	.02½	.....	....	Pacalta	21,100	.04½	.04½	.04	.04
1.25	.68	.....	....	Pac. Oil R.	18,200	.70	.75	.70	.72
.53	.20	.....	....	Pac. Pete.	3,700	.48	.48	.40	.47
.04½	.03	.....	....	Royal Can.	5,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
26.50	19.50	1.00	4.9	Royalite	335	20.25	21.00	20.12	20.63
.08	.03½	.....	....	South End	7,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
1.94	.75	.....	....	Texas Can.	182	1.00	1.25	1.10	1.25
.10	.04¾	.....	....	United Oils.	9,500	.06	.06	.05½	.06
.36	.09½	.....	....	Vermilata	94,000	.17	.18	.16	.16½
.36	.18	.....	....	Vulcan	100	.20	.18	.18	.18

* Yield including bonus. † Paid in 1943.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. & Mines
Jan. 25	18,500	51,400	895,000	......
Jan. 24	14,100	52,800	1,218,000	44,450
Jan. 22	14,700	36,400	536,000	40,935
Jan. 21	22,600	196,800	1,170,000	27,106
Jan. 20	18,200	198,400	1,730,000	43,610
Jan. 19	23,500	196,800	1,386,000	37,236

Government Bonds

Jan. 25, 1944 (Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
2	June 1944	100	100¾
1½	Sept. 1944	100	100¾
4½	Oct. 1944	102½	103
2½	Nov. 1944	101	101¼
2	Mar. 1945	100¾	101¼
2	Dec. 1946	100¾	101¼
4½	Feb. 1946	105½	106½
2½	Mar. 1948	100¾	101¼
1¾	May 1946	100	100¾
*2½	Jan. 1948	102½	103½
3½	June 1949	102¾	103½
3½	Oct. 1949	101½	102½
3	June 1951	103	104
3½	Nov. 1951	103½	104½
3½	Feb. 1952	104½	105½
3	Oct. 1952	101¾	102¾
4	Oct. 1952	106	107
*3	Jan. 1953	102¾	103¾
3	June 1955	100½	101½
3	Nov. 1956	100½	101½
4½	Nov. 1956	106½	107½
4½	Nov. 1957	107½	108½
3	Mar. 1954	101¾	102¾
*3	Jan. 1958	102	103
3	June 1958	99¾	100¾
4½	Nov. 1958	108¾	109¾
4½	Nov. 1959	109¾	110¾
*4	Oct. 1960	108½	109½
*3½	Jan. 1961	104	105
3½	June 1966	102½	103½
*3	Jan. 1967	101½	102½
*3	Nov. 1968	101½	102½
3	Perpetual	94½	95½
4th Victory Loan:			
1¾	May 1946	100	100½
3	Jan. 1954-57	99¾	100½
5th Victory Loan:			
1¾	May 1947	99¾	100
3	Jan. 1956-59	99¾	100
Dominion Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Natl. Railways:			
2½	Jan. 1946	100¾	101¾
3	May 1944	100½	101½

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
3	Dec. 1950	101½	102½
3	Jan. 1959	99½	100½
4½	Sept. 1951	122½	123¾
4½	Feb. 1956	127	128½
4½	July 1957	128½	129½
3	Feb. 1953	101	102
4¾	June 1955	128¾	130
5	Feb. 1954	117¾	118¾
5	July 1969	116½	117¾
5	Oct. 1969	127½	129
5	Feb. 1970	127½	129
Can. Nat. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955	130	131½
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	109¾	111½
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
4	Nov. 1947	111½	113½
3	Oct. 1951	98½	100½
3½	Aug. 1949	99½	101½
3½	June 1956	100¾	102¾
4½	Apr. 1961	118¾	121½
5	Jan. 1960	124¾	127½
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952	99½	101½
3½	June 1956	100¾	102¾
3½	Nov. 1950	103½	105½
4½	Sept. 1952	115½	117¾
4½	Nov. 1960	124½	127½
5	Mar. 1960	129½	131½
Ontario			
2½	May 1945	100½	101½
3	Apr. 1948	100¾	102¾
3	Nov. 1950	100½	102
3½	Nov. 1951	102½	103¾
3½	May 1955	101½	102
4	June 1962	121¾	124½
4½	June 1950	109	110½
4½	Jan. 1962	128	131
5	Oct. 1948	109½	111
5	Dec. 1969	135½	138½
5½	July 1946	107½	108¾

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. 1948	100¾	102½
3½	Feb. 1953	101½	102¾
3½	Apr. 1947	103½	104½
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954	101½	103½
Quebec:			
3	Nov. 1947	100½	102
3½	Mar. 1948	101	102½
3½	Mar. 1959	101½	102¾
4	Nov. 1952	103½	105
3¾	Feb. 1955	103½	104¾
4½	Aug. 1958	108½	110½
4½	Jan. 1963	112¾	115½
Alberta:			
4½	Oct. 1956	86	89
4	Dec. 1954	84½	87½
5	Oct. 1959	87	90
5½	Apr. 1952	88	91
6	Mar. 1947	87	90
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957	115¾	118½
4½	Jan. 1951	117¾	120½
4½	Oct. 1953	118¾	121½
5	Apr. 1954	121¾	124½
5½	Feb. 1945	102	104
6	Feb. 1947	107½	109½
Manitoba:			
4	Dec. 1957	108½	110½
4½	Dec. 1956	112¾	115½
5	Dec. 1959	118¾	121½
5½	Oct. 1955	113½	115¾
6	Apr. 1947	106½	108¾
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954	89¾	91¾
4	Nov. 1950	88¾	91½
4½	Oct. 1951	102½	104¾
4½	Mar. 1960	95¾	98½
5	Aug. 1958	98¾	101½
5½	Oct. 1952	99¾	102½
6	Mar. 1952	102½	104¾

*Payable N.Y.

Unlisted Stocks

Jan. 25, 1944 (Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

Industrials:	Bid	Ask.
Andian National.	24½	25½
Anglo C. Tel., A	9	10
Atlas Steels, c.	25	26½
Do., pref.	107	..
B. C. Pulp, c.	13½	..
Do., pfd.	75	80
B. C. Sugar	74	80
B. C. Tel., p.	113	..
Brown, com.	1¾	2½
Do., 6% pd.	35	36½
Burns & Co., A	11	12
Do., B	7	8
Canada Tea, p.	41	..
Can. Indust. A	150	..
Can. Mach., p.	6½	8½
Can. Ing. Rand	54	63
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	8½	9½
Cap. W. Cloth, p.	18½	21
Col. Realty	3½	..
Chase, A. W., p.	17	..
Colonial Steam.	60	65
Corr. Box, c.	1¾	3½
Detroit Int. Br.	4½	..
Dover Ind.	9	..
Dunlop T., p. $25	24½	..
Edm. St. Yards	40	..
Galt Brass, c.	14½	..
Goderich Elev.	11¾	12¾
Guard. Realty, p.	19	..
Gurney Fdy., p.	2	2¾
Hart Battery	6	..
Hayes Steel, c.	13	14½
High. Dairy, pf.	52½	..
Ingram & Bell, p.	93	..
Kingst. ship. c.	12	15
Loblaw Inc., c.	10½	11
Minn. & Ont., c.	10	11
Mt. Royal Htl., c.	3	..
M'row Screw., p.	101	..
Do., com.	15	..
Moirs, pfd.	44	..

	Bid	Ask.
Morrison Br. pd.	..	13
Neilson, Wm., c.	13	..
Do., p.	101	..
N. Meth. Ldy., p.	76½	..
Quinte Milk	3	..
Prov. Paper, p.	100	103
River. Silk. B.	2½	..
Stand. Fuel, c.	1½	..
Do., p.	73	..
Stedman, pf. $50	55	58
Sutton Horsley	..	1½
Tor. Carpet, c.	73	..
U. Stk. Yd. Sask. p	80	..
Un. Steel A. pf.	23½	25
Viceroy Mfg., c.	16½	22½
Do., pref.	23½	26
West. Grain. pfd.	30	33
Un. Hotel rts.	4	..
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
British Mtge.	125	135
Capital Trust	32	..
Comm. Fin., c.	7½	8½
Crown Trust	60	..
Eastern Tr.	147½	..
Grey B. Tr. $50	47½	..
Guelph & O. $50	50	55
Indust. Mtge.	26½	..
Lambton Loan	36	..
Lond. & W. Trust	38½	..
Midland Loan	14½	17½
Montreal Tr.	65	..
N. S. Trust	144	..
Premier Trust	39	..
Royal Trust	70	..
Sherbrooke Tr.	121	..
Sterling Trust	58	..
Trusts & Guar.	37½	..
Victoria Trust	74	80
Waterloo Trust	100	105
Insurance Stocks:		
Brit. Amer.	52	..

	Bid	Ask.
Canadian Fire	76½	83
Canada Life	360	..
Confed. 30% pd.	..	133
Continental L.	28½	..
Crown Life	250	..
D. of Can. Gen.	125	..
Dom. Life	175	..
Empire, 25% pd.	10½	..
Excelsior 40% pd	79	..
Great-West Life	260	275
Guar. N. Amer.	200	..
Halifax Fire	14½	16½
Manufac. Life	250	..
Monarch 20% pd.	36	..
Maritime Life	21	..
National Life	11	..
Sov. L. 25% pd.	17	..
Sun Life	305	325
Tor. General	4½	5½
Western Assce.	46	..
Do., pref.	41½	..
Western Life	11	..
Investment Trust Shares:		
Deb. & Sec., pf.	74	..
Th. Can. Inv. Tr.	2¾	3
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's St. Cath. units	63	..
Do., Kingston	65½	70
Do., Toronto, p.	36	..
Para. Kitch., p.	47	..
Do., Oshawa, c.	10½	..
Do., Oshawa, p.	85	..
Power Issues:		
Can. W. Nat. Gas	28	..
Do., pfd.	104	..
Gt. Lakes Pr., p.	111	..
Mtl. Is. Pwr., p.	42½	..
N. B. Telephone	11½	13½
Nor. Ont. Pwr. p.	72	78

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, Jan. 25, 1944

	Bid	Ask.
Alba R (new)	.12	.14
Aljo	.26	.29
Algo Cop	..	.16
Amal Kir	.17½	.19
Ama Lar	1.12	1.17
Amicmica	.15	.17
Anna'que	.10	.11
Anoki	.14	.15
Apex Oils	.16	.18
Area	.12	.13
Arntfield	.08½	.09½
Banca	.51	.55
Bar Lard	.18	.20
Brock	.14	.15
Calder Bo	.05	.06½
Cen Mani	.04½	.05½
Cheminis	.22	.24
Classic S	.20	.23
Clift Con	.07½	.08
Cock R L	.16½	.18
Columbier	.11	.13
Cons Chib	.13	.16
Crowshore	.03	.05
Dack Ck	.14	.16

	Bid	Ask.
Demp Cd	.06½	.07½
Detomac	.30	.35
Der R L	.27	.29
De Santis (new)	.09	..
Dom Nick	.11	.13
Dona Pat	.08½	.09½
Donalda	2.43	2.48
Eastward	.28	.31
Electra	.12	.14
Enter Fl	1.50	..
Goodrock	.02½	.03
Gr Prair	..	.29
G L Iron	.06	.08
Gunflint	.11	.13
Harp Mal	.07½	.08½
Hayes Cad	.04½	.05
Highridge	.13	.15
Hoyle n'w	.19	.21
Hugh P P	.19	.22
Laguerre	.28	.30
Lk Geneva	.05	.07
Lar-Add	.11	.13
Larder U	.13	.16
Largold	.18	.21

	Bid	Ask.
Legardo	.15	.17
Magn Con	.42	..
Marbenor	.22	.24
Mar Bird	.09	.10
Mat Con	.28	.33
Metalore	.12	.16
Mica Spar	.48	.52
Moffatt H (new)	.08	.09
Mosher	.14	.15
Moosewoo	.11	.13
McManus	.05	.06
McMarma	.21	.23
Nat Mal	.37	.39
Naybob	.05	.06
New Aug	.26	.29
Nick Off	1.10	1.25
New Mal	.23½	.24½
Norbeau	.40	.44
Norbenite	.24	.27
Norseman	.05	.06
Obalski	.09	.10
Oklend	.08	.09
O'L Mala	.12	.13
Opemiska	.06	.09

	Bid	Ask.
Orpit	.09	.10
Pascalis	.36½	.38
Pelangio	.07	.08
Pontiac R (old)	.18	.21
Pt Coldw	.18	.21
Presdor	.05	.05½
Que Man	.25	.27
Rand Mal	.36	.38
Raylartic	.15	.17
Rebair	.37	.42
Ritoria	.19	.20
S.A.G.A.	.75	.77
Sheldon	.25½	.28
Stadacona	.20	.23
Thomso L	.17	..
Thurbois	.18	.21
Tom Iron	.25	.60
Tombill	.13	.16
Tovarich	.08½	.09½
Un Mining	.08½	.10
Virgo	.29	.31
Wesley	.03½	.04
West R L	.04	.04½
West Shor	.04½	.04¾
Y Davids	.34	.37

Oil Royalties

Producing Wells — Prices and Payments

	Dec. daily quota bbls.§	Mar. 15 daily quota bbls.§	Sept. pay. 1% $	Oct. pay 1% $	Nov. pay. 1% $	Total to Nov. 30 1% $	Offering price* per 1% $
Ace No. 1 gross	300	386	128.91	146.87	139.88	5,850.70	5,000
Alta. Oil Inc. No. 1 gr.	50	65	22.40	18.00	21.60	3,907.80	....
Do., No. 1 net	50	65	17.20	15.60	20.40	4,380.40	800
Do., No. 2 gr.	300	389	136.40	139.20	127.20	5,928.20	4,500
Do., No. 2 net	300	380	97.60	93.60	†229.20	7,107.00	2,800
Allied No. 1 pfd.	75	93	39.32	32.05	†97.76	1,893.92	1,200
Arrow No. 1 net	100	135	42.00	35.00	38.00	1,212.12	1,200
Do., No. 2 net	120	170	51.00	44.00	48.00	2,134.20	1,700
Atlas No. 1 net pfd.	75	...	36.80	36.80	▲36.80	....	1,200
Atlas-Br. D. No. 2 net	370	450	130.40	130.40	▲130.40	....	4,800
Atlas-Br. D. No. 3 pfd.	315	430	173.20	173.20	157.60	....	4,500
East Crest No. 5	115	115	48.40	47.20	†108.80	919.60	1,600
Empire pfd.■	...	...	....	.....	.....	....	1,100
Independent No. 1 pfd.	180	200	86.14	97.89	92.22	....	2,300
Do., No. 1 gr.	180	200	75.17	75.17	69.33	3,138.12	....
Major Oil No. 1 pfd.	50	95	26.80	25.20	37.20	1,211.70	1,300
Do., No. 1 gr.	50	95	22.60	31.20	48.40	2,054.60	1,800
Do., No. 2 net	240	350	90.40	75.60	†248.40	5,850.80	2,700
Do., No. 2 gr.	240	350	130.80	121.20	126.80	7,746.20	4,400
Do., No. 3 net	400	588	144.00	124.00	134.40	8,398.00	4,500
Do., No. 3 gr.	400	588	192.00	203.20	200.00	....	....
Do., No. 4 pfd.	70	125	42.00	60.80	32.40	....	....
Do., No. 4 gr.	70	125	38.40	69.60	36.00	....	....
Do., No. 6 pfd.	300	...	....	.....	.....	....	1,000
Do., No. 6 gr.	300	...	....	.....	192.40	....	5,000
Do., No. 7 pfd.	300	500	194.40	140.40	188.80	3,313.20	4,700
Do., No. 7 gr.	300	...	168.00	148.00	175.20	....	5,900
Do., No. 7 dfd.	300	500	....	.....	.....	....	3,800
Do., No. 8 pfd.	165	225	93.60	78.60	102.80	1,395.40	2,800
Do., No. 8 gr.	165	225	68.40	73.60	81.20	1,721.20	....
Do., No. 8 dfd.	165	225	....	.....	.....	....	1,300
Do., No. 9 gr.	250	320	133.60	101.20	115.60	2,645.00	....
Do., No. 9 pfd.	250	320	154.00	.....	129.60	‡1,163.60	3,600
Do., No. 9 dfd.	250	320	....	.....	.....	....	1,300
Maryland, pfd.	95	...	....	.....	.....	....	700
Miracle No. 1 net	280	300	84.47	86.51	102.84	6,104.20	3,000
Do., No. 1 gr.	280	300	126.00	121.60	125.60	6,310.79	4,300
Do., No. 2 pfd.	110	200	62.71	52.89	52.90	....	1,600
Do., No. 2 gr.	110	200	66.40	46.80	50.40	1,733.38	....
Miracle No. 3 pfd.	300	...	....	.....	.....	....	2,500
Do., No. 3 gr.	300	...	....	145.56	▲145.56	....	....
National Vulcan	150	...	....	.....	.....	....	2,300
Northend Pete No. 1 pfd.	♦	....	....	.....	.....	....	2,500
Do., No. 1 gr.	♦	....	....	.....	.....	....	5,500
Twin City No. 2 gr.	165	...	77.70	85.77	70.59	....	....

* Approximately 25% over dealers' bid price. ♦Testing.
§ Approximate.
■ Ontario Acreage Royalty. ‡To Sept. 30. ▲Oct. payments.
† Increased payment represents distribution of a reserve against possible increase in gross payment to Alberta Gov't. (which increase was not allowed in court). Payment must not be considered a regular payment.

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week of Jan. 24, 1944

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1943 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Jan. 24
Oats*					
.51⅛	.51⅛	May	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛
Barley*					
.64¾	.64¾	May	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
Rye.					
1.31⅝	.92⅛	May	1.27⅞	1.24	1.25⅞
1.31	1.08⅛	July	1.27	1.23¼	1.25⅞

* At ceiling.

Cash Quotations

	For Week Jan. 24, 1944 High	Low	Prev. week High	Low
Oats*:				
2 C. W.	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛
3 C. W.	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛	.51⅛
Barley*:				
1 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
2 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
Rye:				
2 C. W.	1.24⅝	1.23⅞	1.26¼	1.21⅝

* At ceiling prices.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 8	Pulp and paper 7	Milling 3	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied prod. 12	Beverages 7	Bldg. mater. 13	Power and traction 14	Banks 8	Total utilities 18	Total co's. 94
(Base 1935-39=100)												
***1935 to date:**												
High	134.5	234.4	149.7	123.7	135.7	118.3	150.0	153.4	146.8	118.2	145.0	134.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	68.7	60.2	69.0	65.2	61.1
1943: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	90.3	75.3	82.4	62.9	114.3	88.2	109.7	84.0	88.5	76.7	90.0	76.2
Feb.	94.0	75.8	88.3	67.2	117.4	88.1	111.8	85.0	88.0	78.6	88.0	78.7
Mar.	96.7	77.1	89.5	65.6	118.1	81.6	113.9	85.3	88.6	80.2	92.1	79.1
April	100.8	79.6	93.3	67.7	121.1	87.4	128.2	89.5	95.8	80.9	101.4	82.6
May	104.0	89.3	91.6	67.9	119.9	88.7	128.1	91.4	101.0	80.5	106.2	83.7
June	108.6	94.7	96.0	73.2	124.0	89.4	133.5	93.1	111.1	81.4	111.1	88.2
July	110.5	106.8	94.1	84.9	126.0	91.5	137.9	94.5	111.3	81.7	112.4	91.0
Aug.	109.4	104.8	92.2	82.1	125.9	93.4	138.0	93.3	109.0	82.7	109.5	88.9
Sept.	111.4	104.7	91.9	83.5	126.1	93.4	138.5	92.6	110.8	82.8	110.3	89.3
Oct.	110.8	103.0	88.2	81.0	124.8	93.6	143.9	90.8	102.3	81.3	104.3	86.4
Nov.	103.8	96.5	89.6	74.4	120.3	90.7	142.2	85.2	90.9	79.9	94.1	79.6
1943: Weekly Figures:												
Dec. 2	103.0	95.6	88.7	72.9	118.6	89.5	143.1	83.3	93.0	78.7	95.0	78.9
Dec. 9	104.5	100.5	88.0	74.9	119.4	88.1	143.0	83.9	92.8	79.1	96.3	80.6
Dec. 16	106.1	103.2	90.1	75.4	119.6	87.8	151.6	84.3	93.0	79.0	96.2	80.9
Dec. 23	105.7	103.6	88.2	74.8	119.7	87.8	146.9	84.0	92.2	78.8	97.7	80.6
Dec. 30	107.6	103.5	88.6	73.5	118.4	88.6	141.9	83.8	90.8	78.8	96.1	79.9
1944:												
Jan. 6	109.3	106.9	93.8	76.2	118.9	86.6	144.6	85.6	95.7	78.7	100.2	81.3
Jan. 13	109.2	110.9	94.2	76.4	118.5	88.3	142.4	85.8	93.9	78.9	99.2	81.7
Jan. 20	109.0	113.1	95.4	75.7	119.3	88.5	140.5	86.1	94.8	78.6	99.3	81.9

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Jan. 25	118.25	104.88	69.66	27.48
Jan. 24	118.52	104.46	69.65	27.60
Jan. 22	118.38	103.74	69.63	27.58
Jan. 21	118.12	103.55	69.80	27.63
Jan. 20	118.38	103.94	69.87	27.37
Jan. 19	118.05	104.68	69.83	26.62
Month ago	116.89	98.02	69.94	26.16
Year ago	103.68	74.60	67.40	20.74
High 1943-4	124.66	105.28	76.40	28.61
Low 1943-4	96.88	70.64	63.57	18.14

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Cmd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Jan. 25	55.3	76.4	69.4	129.72	79.31
Jan. 24	55.5	76.7	69.6	131.11	79.90
Jan. 22	55.8	76.8	69.8	131.51	79.34
Jan. 21	55.7	76.8	69.8	131.21	79.34
Jan. 20	55.2	77.0	69.8	132.47	79.30
Jan. 19	54.9	77.1	69.7	131.68	79.90
Month ago	52.8	74.1	67.0	115.21	73.52
Year ago	54.3	67.9	63.4	77.78	54.79
High 1943-4	63.5	82.4	75.9	135.12	79.90
Low 1943-4	51.8	63.4	59.5	74.07	49.12

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Jan. 24 Bid	Ask
Acme Glove, c.	...	6	6	..
Aluminium, pf.	6	110	110½	..
Amer. Cyn. (B)	.60	37	35	..
Assoc. T. & T.A.	...	1	1¾	..
Do., pref.	1.32	36	..	..
Barber Ellis	.50	8½	6	..
Barker's Bread, c.	...	3	2½	3
Beath & Sons	.80*	5½	5	6¾
Beatty Bros. 2nd pf.	7	113	110½	..
Beaver Lumber	...	6¾	6¾	..
Do., pref.	...	105	107½	..
Belding Cort.	4+2	92	92	..
Do., pref.	7	125	123	..
Bertram & Sons	.30+.10	9½	..	9½
Biltmore Hats	.60	8¾	8¾	9
Blue Ribbon, c.	...	10	10	12½
Blue Top Br. (A)	.60	15½	13	..
Brand, Hender.	...	4½	3	4½
Bright, T. G.	...	6½	5	6½
Do., pref.	6	92	90	..
Caldwell Linen, c.	.25	5½	..	..
Calgary Power	...	50	..	..
Do., pref.	6	104½	104½	..
Canada Bread, pf.	6	109	108½	..
Do., pref. (B)	2.50	61	59	63
Can. Cr. Stone	.40	5	4¾	..
Canada Cycle, p.	5	105½	106	..
Can. Forg. (B)	1.50	35	31½	39
Can. Iron	...	85½	81	..
Do., pref.	6	90	90	..
Can. Starch	.50	11	8½	..
Do., pref	7	110	110	..
Can. Bakeries, pf.	5	91	88	91
Can. Bronze, pf.	5	106	107	..
Can. Cottons	6	106	107½	..
Do., pref.	6	130	123	125
Can. Fairb., pf.	6	110	110	..
Canadian Fire	4	71	70	79
Can. For. Inv., pf.	8	105	105½	..
Can. Gen. Elec.	8	205	205	..
Can. Gen. Secs. (A)	...	6½	6½	..
Do. (B)	...	6½	6½	..
Can. Indust., pf.	7	170	171	175
Can. Int. I. Tr., c.	...	.75	.50	.90
Can. Oil, c.	1+.20	21	20	21
C. Tube & Stl.	...	6	..	..
Do., pref.	1.75*	105	..	..
Do., 2nd pf.	...	7	..	..
Can. Wallpaper (A)	1	12	12	17
Do. (B)	1	14½	10	17
Can. West'house	2	48	48	..
Carnation, pfd.	4	117	117½	..
Cassidy's	...	..	1.50	..
Do., pref.	7	..	85	100
Celtic Knit	...	1.60	1.50	..
Cent. Can. L'n.	8	130	138	..
Chart. Trust	4	84	85	95
Ch. Gal Wines	...	4¾	4	4¾
City Gas & El.	...	.25	.10	.25
Coll. Terminal	.25	5¾	..	5¾
Do., pref.	.25	5¾	..	5½
Comm. Alcohol, pf.	.40	6½	6	..
Cons. Div. Sec., c.	...	.15	.20	.40
Cons. Fire Co.	...	3¾	3¾	..
Cons. Press	.40	6	6	7
Corr. P. Box, p.	7+7▲	90	79	86
Cres. Cream, pfd.	4	45	45	..
Crown Dom. Oil	...	1.25	1.30	..
Dairy Corp., pf.	2.50*	43	43	45
David & Fre. (A)	1+.15	16½	17½	17½
De Havilland, pf.	...	85	..	71
Distill-Seagram, pf.	5	108½	108	111
Dom. Ang. Inv.	4	33	33	..
Do., pref.	5	90	85	..
Dom. Envelope	.20	6¾	..	6¾
Do., pref.	3.50	53	52	..
Dom. Fabrics	.80	9¾	9¾	10½
Do., pref.	3	50½	51½	..
Dom. Square	...	3½	3	..
Dom. Tar & Ch., p.	5.50	105	..	106
Dom. Textile, pf.	7	156	155½	..
East Koot Pr., c.	...	.50	..	.50
East Theat.	.50	6½	7	..
Easy Washing	.25	9	8½	9½
Electrolux	...	8½	9½	..
Enam. & Heat	...	5	5	..
English Elect. (A)	1.37	21½	22	22½
Equitable Life	.15	6	6	9
Federal Fire	2.50+.50	51¾	51½	..
Ford Motor (B)	1	24½	23¾	..
Freiman, pf.	6	81	82	..
Gt. West Life	15	260	257	..
Gt. W. Saddlery, pf.	3	36	33½	40
Greening Wire	.60	11	11	12
Guaranty Trust	5	103	105	108
Gurd, Chas	...	7½	7¾	8
Do., pref.	...	75	75	..
Ham. Cotton	.90	15½	15	15½
Ham. U. Theat., c.	...	2¾	2¾	3½
Hillcrest Coll.	...	.50	.40	.65
Holt Renfrew	...	6	8	..
Do., pref.	3.50	88	90	..
Home Invest. ($40)	...	16	17	..
Do., part. certs.	...	..	..	..
Humberstone S.	.75	15	14	16
Hur. & E. M. 20% p	.80	11¾	10¾	13
Hydro Electric	...	3¾	3¾	4
Imperial Life	15	274	..	365
Indust. Accept., pf.	5	93	94	95
Inter-City Bak.	3+1	43	41	..
Inter'c Coal	2	33	..	..
Do., pref.	8	125	..	..
Int. Coal & Co.	.03	.34	.28	.34
Int. Mill., pf.	4	108½	108¾	..
Int. Nickel, pf.	7	145	144	148
Int. Paints	...	2½	2½	3
Do., pref.	1+.50▲	16½	17	..
Int. Pap. & P.	...	15½	..	16¾
Do., pref.	5	76	..	..
Int. St. Rlty, (A)	...	..	..	10
Do. (B)	...	..	..	3
Invest. Foundation	.25	2	2½	5
Do., pref.	3	..	49	50
Jam. Pub. Ser.	.68	11	10	12
Do., pref.	7	103	104	..
Kelvinator	...	13	14	15½
Lake of Woods, pf.	7	130½	130	..
Lang, J. A.	.70+.30	14	13	14½
Langley's	...	..	..	4
Do., pref.	3	21	20	21
Legare, pf.	...	11	10½	..
Levy Bros.	.50	3	2½	..
Lindsay, C. W.	...	8	8	..
Do., pref.	2	55	61	65
Mackenzie Air	...	1.00	..	..
M. L. Gardens, pf.	.70	7½	7¾	8¾
Maritime Tele.	.70	15½	15¾	..
Do., pref.	.70	17½	17	..
Marcus Loew's	...	25	32	..
Do., pref.	7	103	100	..
Mitchell, J. S.	2.50	45	45	..
Mod. Contain.	1.20	16½	16½	17
Do., pref.	5.50	98	99	..
Monarch Knit, c.	...	3	3	6
Monarch Life	12%	39	37½	..
Montreal Loan	1.25	18	17½	..
Mtl. Refrig. & S.	...	1.25	1.25	..
Do., pref.	1.25	26	25	..
Moore Corp. pf. (A)	7	188	186	..
Do., pref. (B)	7	281	..	..
Murphy Paint	.80	13	14	..
Do., pref.	5.50	..	101	..
N. Sew. Pipe (A)	...	18	19	19¾
North Star Oil pf.	.35	4¾	4¾	..
Nor. Can. Mtge.	...	6½	6½	9
Nor. Trusts	...	15	13½	..
N.S.L. & Pr.	5	80½	72	80½
Do., pref.	6	108	107¾	..
Ogilvie Flour, pf.	7	160	161	..
Ontario Loan	5	105½	105	113¾
Ont. Silknit	...	1½	..	4
Do., pref.	3	45	43½	50
Do., Scripts	1	13½	12	..
Ont. Steel, pf.	7	120	..	..
Orange Crush, c.	...	3¾	3¾	4
Pacific Coyle	.03	.33	.33	..
Pantepec Oil	...	8½	8½	10
Paton Mfg., c.	4	54	55	57
Penmans, pf.	6	126½	126	130
People's Cr. Sec.	.25	4¾	4	4¾
Photo Eng.	.75	13¾	14	20
Power Corp. 2nd p.	3	36	..	37
Prov. Transport	.40	6½	7½	7½
Real Estate L'n	2	30	31	..
Regent Knit, c.	.75	8	7½	8½
Reliance Grain, pf.	6½+1¾▲	93	93	95
Rolland Pap., pf.	6	97	97	99
Sangamo	1	15	20	30
Sarnia Br.	.50+.15	5½	5½	6
Scythes & Co.	1+.50	20	14¾	..
Do., pref.	1.75	25	25	..
Sher. Wms., c.	.60	15	..	16
Silverwoods, c.	.40	11	10	10¾
Simon & Sons	.60+.15	10¾	10¾	11½
Do., pref.	7	105	107	..
St. Law. Flour, c.	1.40+.50	30	29¾	..
Stand. Clay	...	4	4	..
Stand. Radio	.40	6	5	5½
Stedman Bros.	.60+.60	23½	23½	24
Sterling Coal	...	3½	3½	4½
Stop & Shop	.25	.35	.50	
Stuart, D. A., p.	.80+.25	12½	11½	12½
Supersilk H. A.	...	3	3½	..
Do. (B)	...	3	3½	..
Do., pref.	5	83½	83½	..
Sup. Pete. Ord.	1	27	..	..
Do., com.	1	27	22½	35
Tamblyn, pf.	2.50	52	52¾	..
Thayers	...	1.25	1.25	2.00
Do., pref.	2	25	..	29
Thrift Stores	...	6½	..	9½
Do., pref.	...	21	18	22
Tor. Elevators, c.	1	30	..	30
Traders Bldg.	4	46½	46	..
Traders Fin. (B)	...	8	12½	..
Do. (A) rights	1	12½	12¾	19
Do. (B) rights	1	9½	11	..
Tuckett Tob., p.	7	154	154	..
Twin City, pf.	7	75	..	..
Un. Amuse. (A)	.80	15	15½	..
Do. (B)	.80	16	15½	..
United Distill.	.10	2.50	2.50	..
United Fuel (B) pf.	...	5½	5	5½
United Secs.	...	6	3	..
Viau Bisc., pf.	5	75	76	78
Wellington Fire	2.50+1	59½	58½	..
W. Koot. Pr., p.	7	150	..	..
West. Breweries	.30	6½	6	7½
West Grain	...	1	..	..
Do., pref.	...	25	..	..
West Grocers, pf.	7	122	120	..
Wood, A&J, p.	7	86	86	90
York Knitting, 1st p.	7	..	100	..

* Interim dividends paid in 1943.
▲On arrears.

Mining Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Jan. 24 Bid	Ask
Brazil Gold	...	.01½	.02	..
Bridge River	...	.01	.01	..
Coast Copper	...	1.25	1.05	1.25
Dentonia	...	.00½	.00½	..
Flin Flon	...	.02½	.01	.02
George Copper	...	.20	.20	..
Golconda	...	.05	.05	..
Grandora	...	.06½	.08½	.10
Grandview	†.01	.11	.11	..
Great Falls M.	...	.02½	.02	..
Indian Mines	...	.02	.02	.03
Island Mountain	†.07½	1.00	1.02	..
Kerr Lake	†.05	.10	.20	..
McGillivray C.	†.02	.20	.20	.23
Mentor Exploration	...	.15	..	1.10
Northern Empire	.20	1.70	1.72	2.25
Proprietary	†.35	9.25	9.00	9.50
Quebec Gold	†.02	.26	.30	.40
Silbak Prem.	†.13	.75	.74	..
Sunloch	...	.27	..	.25
Taylor Bridge	...	.05	.04½	.05
Uchi Bonds	...	32.00	31.00	35.00
Winnipeg R. Tin	...	.01	.00½	.01

Oil Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Jan. 24 Bid	Ask
Anaconda	...	.04	.04½	.05
Brown Oil, debs.	2½%	30.00	..	30.00
Grease Creek	...	.02½	.01	..
Madison	...	.01½	.01½	.03
Mill City	†.03	.06	.06½	..
Oil Selections	...	.04	.03½	.05½
Petrol Oil & Gas	.02	.20	..	..
Royal Crest	.01	.01½	..	..
South West Pete	...	.26	.24	..
Spooner	...	.07	.06½	.10
Sunset	†.02½	.07	.07	.08
Vanalta	...	.07½	.07½	.08½

†Paid in 1943.

Supplementary Stock Quotations

(Furnished by Plaxton, McDonnell & Co., Toronto)
January 25, 1944

Miscellaneous Stocks:	Bid	Asked
*Acme Farmers, pf.	88	..
Allens Lond. Thea., pfd	45	..
Atlas Steels. 7% 2nd pf	107½	109½
Brantford Roofing, c.	5¾	..
Brinton-Peterboro Cpt.	55	..
Can. Co-op. Wool.	8½	10
Can. Fairbanks, com.	20	..
Can Investors Corp.	5½	6½
Can. Paving 1st pfd.	2½	..
Can. West. Lumber. c.	.60	.95
Cap. Wirecloth, com.	5	6½
Cawthra Apts. pfd.	3	..
*Claude Neon, 7% pfd.	9½	11
Commer. Life 10% pd.	6½	..
Eastern Steel 5% pref.	20½	21½
†Easy. Wash., 7% pref.	10½	11½
Fed. F'dries & Steel, c.	.14	.22
Highland Dairy, c.	1½	..
Homewood Sanitarium	85	..
Hudson's Bay Ord	8½	..
Insce. Exch. Bldg., c.	1½	1½
Inter. Util. $3.50 pf.	49	51½
Milton Brick, com	.10	..
*Monarch Mtge. units	1¾	..
Natl. Drug & Chem., p.	2½	..
Do., com.	1¾	2
Nat. Hosiery, com.	1	..
Do., pref.	1	..
†Nor. Amer. Elev. 1st pf.	80	85
*Do., 2nd pref.	23	26
Do., com.	.25	.50
Nor. Telephone, c.	1½	..
Numaque Mining	.05	..
Pacific Coast Terminals	6	..
Quebec Apt's., com.	1½	..
Que. Pulp & Paper pfd.	26½	28
Ritchie Cut Stone pfd	1¾	4
P. L. Robertson Mfg. c.	24	..
Do., $2.50 pref.	43½	45¾
E. L. Ruddy, pref.	26	..
Sawyer-Massey com.	.50	.80
St. John Dryd. 5½% pfd.	96½	99½
Sincennes McN., com.	2	2½
Un. Farmers Co-op.	3	3¾
Waterloo Mfg., com.	4½	5½
Wentworth Radio, pf.	29	..
York Trading, com.	2¾	4

*Issue carries arrears.
†Currently paying on arrears.

Bond Tenders

4 p.m., Feb. 7, Saint Jerome, P.Q.—$64,000, 3¼ or 3½% bonds dated Jan. 2, 1944, redeemable serially from July 2, 1944 to 1963. E. Martin, clerk.

12 noon, Jan. 27, Canada Treasury Bills—$55,000,000, dated Jan. 28, 1944, payable Apr. 28, 1944.

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)
January 25, 1944

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Jan. 25	Ask.	Bid Jan. 18
▲Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	35	38	36½
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	95¾	98½	95
B. C. Power	4½	'60	102	104	101½
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	110	112	109½
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	113	115	113
Do.	5	'64	108	111	108
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	109½	111½	109½
*Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	110½	112	110½
Gatineau Pwr.	5	'49	101½	104	102
*Do., A	3¾	'69	107	109	107
♦Do., B	3¾	'69	102	104	102
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	103	105½	103
Do.	5	'57	102½	105	102½
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	67½	70½	68½
L. St. Law. Pwr.	5	'55	101	..	101
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	101½	104	101½
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	104	106	104½
Do.	3½	'73	101	103	101
Do.	3½	'63	100½	102½	101
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	104	106	104
†Do.	5	'55	92½	95	91½
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	4½	'61	101	104	101
N. S. Lt. & Pr.	4	'57	102½	105	102½
Ottawa L.H.&P.	4	'57	102½	105	102½
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	102	104½	102
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	101	103½	101
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	103½	105½	104
*Saguenay P., A	4½	'66	116	118	116
♦Do., B	4½	'66	106	108	106
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	103½	106	103½
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	100	102½	104
†Do.	4½	'70	114½	116½	114
Do.	4	'69	103½	106½	104
Union Gas	4½	'50	101	103½	101
*Twin C. R. Tr.	5½	'52	106	108	106
†United Secs.	3	'52	94	97	94
‡Wpg. El., ser. A	5	'65	98	101	98
Do., B	5	'65	97	100	97½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	79	82	81
Do., C.O.D.	5	'53	79	82	81
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	101½	104	101½
Do.	6	'54	101½	104	101½
†Alta. Pac. Grain	6	'46	105	107	105
Algoma Steel	5	'48	103	105½	103
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	101½	104	101½
†B. C. Pulp & P.	6	'50	98	101	98
‡†Do.	7	'50	85	88	84½
*Brown Co.	5	'59	85	88	86
Burns & Co.	5	'58	90	93	90½
Canada Cement.	4½	'51	103	105	103
Canada Electric.	4½	'63	98½	101	98½
Can. Paper	4½	'52	100	103	100
Can. Steamship.	5	'57	104½	106½	104½
Can. Canners	4	'51	102½	104½	102
*Can. Int. Paper	6	'49	110	112	110
‡Can. Locomotive	6	'53	99½	102½	111½
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	106½	109½	106
C. P. R.	3½	'51	102	104	102
Do.	4	'49	105	107	105
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	92	95	93½
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	100	103	100
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4	'52	100	103	100
Dom. Stl. & C.	6½	'55	106½	109	107
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	103½	106	104
Dom. Woollens	6	'53	100	103	100½
†Donnacona Pap.	4½	'56	92½	95½	93
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	106	..	104
†East. Dairies	6	'49	98	100½	98
Famous Players.	4½	'51	103	105½	103
†Federal Grain	6	'49	107	109	107
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	105	107	105
Galt Brass	5	'50	96	..	96
Gen. Stl. Wares	4½	'52	102	104	102
*Great L. Paper	5	'55	101½	103½	101
*Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	96	..	96
†Gypsum Lime	5½	'48	105	107½	105
Ham. By-Pr. C.	5	'55	102	105	102
Do.	6	'56	102	105	102
Ham. Cotton	3	'44-53	98	101	98
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	102	..	102

Municipal Bonds

January 25, 1944

	%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld. %
†Halifax	5	1961	116.00	119.00	3.56
Hamilton	5	1950	110.00	113.00	2.77
Montreal	5	1945	99.00	102.00	*
Ottawa	4½	1945	102.00	104.00	2.00
†Quebec	5	1959	115.00	118.00	3.45
Saint John	5	1950	106.25	109.25	3.50
†Toronto	4½	1955	123.25	126.25	1.85
†Vancouver	5	1970	115.50	118.50	3.88
Winnipeg	6	1950	113.50	116.50	3.12

†Payable Can. & N. Y. *Flat.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues—	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Gt. Lakes Pwr.†	5%	1957	Feb. 4	103.89
Price Bros.	4%	1957	Mar. 1	100
Atlantic Sugar	•4%	1951	Mar. 1	102
T. Eaton Realty	*4%	1951	Jan. 28	100
Stop & Shop, A	3%	1947	Apr. 1	103½
Do., 2nd mtge.	3%	1947	Apr. 1	103
Dom. Elec. Pr.	5½%	1955	Mar. 1	103
Do., debs.	6½%	1950	June 1	102
Porto Rico Pr.	6%	1950	Feb. 21	101¾
N. S. Lt. & Pr.	‡4%	1957	Mar. 1	103½

†$20,000. •$62,000. *$36,000. ‡$84,000.

Corporation Bonds (Cont'd)

	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Jan. 25	Ask.	Bid Jan. 18
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	97½	100½	97½
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	57	..	57
*Inter. P. Nfld. (Bowater's P. & P.)	5	'68	101	103	101
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	58	..	57
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	105	..	105
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	97½	100½	98
Do.	5	'61	81½	84½	83
Legare	6	'61	97	100	97
Maple L. M.	5½	'58	101	103	101
Man. Sugar	5	'60	105	107½	105
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	101½	104	101½
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	103½	105½	103½
McCormicks	4	'52	101	103	101
Do.	4½	'52	101½	..	101½
Mercury Mills	5	'59	102	104½	102
Mersey Paper	5	'57	99	102	99
†Do.	6	'49	99	102	99
*M. & O. Paper	5	'60	110½	112½	110½
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	96½	..	96½
‡Mtrl. Drydocks	6	'48	94½	97½	95½
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	64	67	63½
N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	87½	90½	87½
Price Bros.	5	'57	102½	105	102½
Do.	4	'57	100	..	100
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	105	..	105
Reliance Grain	4½	'52	100	103	100
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	105	107	105
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	102	104½	101½
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	99½	102	99½
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	99	102	98½
Simpsons, Ltd.	4½	'51	103	105½	103
Smith, Howard	4½	'51	102½	105	102½
Stand. Lime	6	'44	99	..	99
Sterling Coal	6	'45	100	103	100
United Amuse.	5	'56	102	105	102
United Corp.	4	'58	98½	101½	98½
*United Gas	5½	'48	108	..	108
United Gr. Grs.	4½	'58	100½	103	100½
†Western Grain	5	'63	90	93	90

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S or U. K.
*Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▲Payable in Canada or U. K.

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Alum. of Can., p.	1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Atlas Steels	.15	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Ang. Can. Tel. pfd.	.68¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Ault & Wiborg, p.	1.37½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Ang. Can. Tel. A	.15	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Aluminium	2	Mar. 6	Feb. 7
Do., pref.	†1.50	Mar. 1	Feb. 3
Blue Top Brew. A	.15	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do., (B)	.04	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Bertram & Sons	.15	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do., extra	.05	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Bruck Silk M.	a.10	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Bank of Montreal	1.50	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
B.C. Tele. 2nd pfd.	1.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Bank of Toronto	2.50	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Belding Cort., c.	‡2	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Blue Ribbon, pfd.	.62½	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Bathurst Pwr. "A"	.25	Mar. 1	Jan. 28
Caldwell Linen	.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do., 1st pref.	.38	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	.20	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Capital Trust	1.50	Mar. 1	Dec. 31
Calgary Power, pfd.	1.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Canada Starch, pf.	a3.50	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Can. South. Rly.	1.50	Feb. 1	Dec. 28
Can. Breweries, pfd.	.85	Apr. 1	Feb. 15
Can. Investors	.10	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Can. Bk. Commerce	1.50	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Can. Pac. Rly., pfd.	2%	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Can. Bakeries, pfd.	1.25	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Can. Gen. Elec.	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Int. Inv. Tr. pd.	a.50	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Can. Investors	.10	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Can. Bronze	.37½+.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Do., pref.	1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Can. Cel. inc. fd. rts.	1	Mar. 15	Dec. 31
Can. Converters	.50	Jan. 31	Dec. 15
Can. & For. Secs.	.06	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Can. Food Prod.	.50	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
Can. Nor. Power	.15	Apr. 25	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Commoil	.00½	Feb. 25	Feb. 4
Consumers Glass	.50	Feb. 27	Jan. 28
Crown Cork	.50	Feb. 15	Jan. 19
Can. Invest. Fund	.04	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Canadian Oil, c.	.25	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Conduits Nat.	.25	Feb. 7	Jan. 29
Cosmos Imperial	.30+.15	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Dairy Corp. pfd.	1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Dom. Ang. Inv., pfd.	1.25	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Dominion Bridge	.30	Feb. 25	Jan. 31
Dom. Fabrics	.20	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do., 1st pref.	.75	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do., 2nd pref.	.37½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Dominion Tar, pf.	1.37½	Feb. 1	Jan. 3
Distill.-Seag., pfd.	†1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Dom. Scot. Inv. pfd.	.50	Mar. 1	Feb. 7
Dominion Bank	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Dom. Envelope, c.	.10	June 1	May 20
Do.	.10	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Eastern Steel	.25	Mar. 1	Feb. 12
Federated Pete.	.01	Feb. 21	Jan. 31
Gen. Steel Wares, p.	1.75	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Gordon & Belyea A	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Do. (B)	.40	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Granby El.-Web., pf.	.69	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Hyd. Elec. Secs., pf.	.25	Feb. 1	Dec. 30
Imperial Bank	2	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Int. Metal pf. A pf.	1.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Intern. Nickel, pfd.	†1.75	Feb. 1	Jan. 3
Inter. Util. pr. pfd.	†.87½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Kerr Lake Gold	.05	Feb. 29	Feb. 1
Kerr Addison G.	.05	Feb. 29	Feb. 1
Loblaw Groc. A, B	.25	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Laura Secord	.20	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Lamaque Gold	.10	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Leitch Gold	.02	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	†.15	Feb. 25	Feb. 11
McColl Fron. c.	.15	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Mtl. L. H. Pr.	.38	Jan. 31	Dec. 31
Mortgage Corp. NS	1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
McIntyre Porc.	.55½	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Milton Brick	•.02½	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
Montreal Cottons	1	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Ogilvie Flour, c.	.25	Apr. 1	Feb. 25
Do., pref.	1.75	Mar. 1	Jan. 28
Ont. Steel Prod.	.25	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
O'Brien Gold	.04	Jan. 29	Jan. 8
Penmans	.75	Feb. 15	Jan. 17
Do., pref.	1.50	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Privateer Mine	.01	Feb. 10	Jan. 25
Quebec Power	.25	Feb. 25	Jan. 25
Royal Bank	1.50	Mar. 1	Jan. 31
Royal Trust	.80	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Rolland Paper	.15	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Do., pref.	1.50	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Saguenay Pwr. p.	1.37½	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Sec. Can. Int. Inv., p.	.10	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do., com.	10	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Shawinigan W. Pr.	.23	Feb. 25	Jan. 18
Silverwoods	.20	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
Do., pref.	.20	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
South. Can. Pwr., c.	.20	Feb. 15	Jan. 20
Slater, N.	.30	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Sherwin Wms., c.	.15	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Sherwin Wms, pd.	1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Simpsons, pf.	1.62½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do., arrears	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
St. Law. Flour	.35	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Do., pref.	1.75	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Steel of Can.	.75	Feb. 1	Jan. 7
Do., pref.	.75	Feb. 1	Jan. 7
Toburn Gold	.01	Feb. 22	Jan. 22
Teck Hughes G.	.10	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
United Corp., A	.38	Feb. 15	Jan. 15
Upper Can. Mines	.02½	Feb. 29	Feb. 15
Walker-Good.	1	Mar. 15	Feb. 11
Do., pref.	.25	Mar. 15	Feb. 11
Weston, Geo., pfd.	1.25	Feb. 1	Jan. 8
Wood, Alex. J. pf.	1.75	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
York Knitting	.20	Feb. 15	Feb. 3
Do., pref.	3.50	Feb. 15	Feb. 3
Do., 2nd pref.	3.50	Feb. 15	Feb. 3
Zeller's	.20+.20	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do., pref.	.37½	Feb. 1	Jan. 15

aSubject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.
† Payable in N. Y. funds.
‡ Extra. • Initial.

Will Wheat Quotas Be Increased?

Expect Subject to be Slated For Lively Discussion in Ottawa

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — The question of an increase in delivery quotas for wheat is likely to be soon under active discussion at Ottawa.

At the beginning of the season western farmers were told deliveries this year would be restricted to 14 bushels per authorized acre for each farm. The authorized acreage is a base figure, which does not correspond with the acreage actually seeded. Authorized acreage for the West is approximately 20 millions, while the acreage actually seeded in 1943 was less than 16 millions. On many farms, because crops were poor in 1943, farmers did not produce the quantity of wheat they would be allowed to deliver. But carry-overs from the previous year were heavy, and it was at first thought all farmers could make up the total.

Now it is believed that under present restrictions 240 million bushels is about all that can be delivered, largely because of the disappearance of wheat in feeding that has taken place in many areas, instead of the 280 million bushels anticipated. That figure had been taken as an estimate of the probable disappearance during the crop year, and it was assumed new deliveries would just about balance the disappearance, leaving Canada with the same quantity of wheat in visible positions at the end of the crop year as had been in store at the end of the previous year.

It has now become clear that disappearance during the current year will very greatly exceed 280 million bushels, largely because of the U. S. outlet, but also because of heavy demand that has developed for Canadian flour to be shipped abroad.

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Allow Farmers to Cash In

An increase in quotas is thought desirable, not only to allow farmers to cash in on wheat which may be in store on their farms, instead of allowing elevator space to go idle toward the end of the crop year.

It is also important to have plentiful supplies of wheat in elevators from which it may most conveniently be moved to market. Just now the Wheat Board is endeavoring to adjust delivery opportunities in favor of farmers in Alberta and western Saskatchewan, where deliveries have been small because during the fall months railway cars had to be concentrated for short hauls to the head of the lakes. Thus it became possible to adjust the delivery quotas in Manitoba to 14 bushels per authorized acre, while many farmers farther west had not been able to dispose of five Later, however, it may be necessary again to concentrate shipments in Manitoba, and to draw off practically all the surplus wheat which now remains in that province.

Mild Weather An Asset

The mild winter is lending hope that ice will not form as heavily as usual on the Great Lakes, and that navigation will open early. Such a development will help solve transportation difficulties, saving railway cars by eliminating need for extensive all rail shipments of grain from lakehead terminals to the East, and probably making possible the assignment of an increased number of cars for grain movement in western Canada. Little trouble from snow has enabled the railways to operate so far this winter in the West almost as efficiently as during the summer, and increasing movement of wheat to the lakehead.

Most pressing problem of the Canadian Wheat Board and western railways is to get enough wheat forward from country elevators to lakehead terminals. A total quantity of 80 million bushels, it is calculated, should be there by the time the lake vessels begin to load in the spring. In addition, railways have to keep moving enough wheat to enable western mills to operate to capacity. Then, if possible, wheat now being shipped out of terminals at the Pacific coast should be replaced, to keep supplies on hand as they may be needed. Current shipments from Vancouver to the U. S. are heavy, and in addition, as shipping is available, large consignments are sent elsewhere. It is hoped 100 cars or so may be loaded every day at Alberta country elevators to westbound movement.

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Cars From U. S.

Then the Canadian railways have to look after moving cars now being provided from the U. S. for all rail movement of wheat to destinations south of the line. The Commodity Credit Corp. of the U. S., which is buying this wheat for feed purposes, is understood to have arranged with the railways to provide 200 cars daily for this purpose. The railways objected to a formal order being made by the Interstate Commerce Commission requiring them to provide cars at this rate. It is understood they believe they can cope with the movement if their freedom of operation is not unduly interfered with.

Insistence upon movement of wheat has led to a great check on loading oats and barley. No loadings are allowed for movement to eastern Canada, whether to the lakehead or for all rail shipment. Demand for oats and barley in Ontario and Quebec has been lighter than was anticipated at the beginning of the season. Probably total needs for the crop year or the willingness of eastern farmers to buy feed grains to supplement the short crops produced in 1942 were overestimated.

More important, storage capacity in eastern Canada is limited, either on farms or elsewhere, while in addition farmers do not wish, or are unable to lay in supplies of feed much ahead of actual requirements. Demands may yet be substantial for further shipments before a new crop is produced in eastern Canada. Such probabilities have been sharpened by the recent price increase offered by the Government for hogs. But, for the present, the authorities evidently believe eastern Canada can get along without further shipments of feed grain.

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U. S. Demand

U. S. demand for western feed grains continues heavy, but it is being filled to a very small extent. Railways south of the border will not send their cars north for these grains, and evidently the authorities believe such cars as can be spared should be confined to the movement of wheat. Canadian railways will not allow their cars to be shipped into the U. S., with the exception of movement by CNR to Duluth, from the terminals at which point further movement is made by American railways. Enough cars are available for this traffic to keep a fair quantity of oats moving from Canadian National points in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, where the freight rate structure enables this business to move.

At most points in western Canada farmers will shortly be unable to market further quantities of oats and barley, because all available room in elevators will be used up. That is likely to be the cause of discontent by farmers who have had high hopes of profitable sales, because of good prices, at the ceiling level, supplemented by payments of 10 cents a bushel on oats, and 15 cents a bushel on barley, on account of equalization fees. Those who are prepared to feed the grain they have grown will not be greatly concerned.

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Move to Liquidate Stock

There are many farmers, however, who have disposed of brood sows, believing it would be more profitable to sell grain rather than livestock. Movement toward such liquidation has been checked by the announcement last week of an increase, to be given by the Government, in payments for top grades of bacon hogs. There are, in certain districts, many farmers who have counted on the sale of oats and barley as the principal source of cash income, and they will not forget they were encouraged by the Government to increase the acreage devoted to such grains.

The situation may be partly corrected before spring by more opportunities to ship oats and barley from the country. If not, a tendency is to be expected to switch from coarse grains back into wheat. Such a switch of course offers no guarantee of an improvement in position, because next year wheat may be as difficult to move as coarse grains are now. At present the capacity to move grain is not sufficient to keep pace either with the farmers' sales or with consumer demand.

Oil Production

New Crown Regulations

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—Effective by Order-in-Council Jan. 14, 1944, the Alberta Government has issued regulations governing the reservation of crown petroleum and gas rights where subsurface investigation is to be carried out by immediate drilling. The new order does not affect the existing regulations whereby reservations up to 200,000 acres may be taken out for geological and/or geophysical examination, preliminary to acquisition of leases. The new order creates a new type of reservation limited to a maximum of 10,000 acres.

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Must Drill Within 60 Days

The new reservation is for a 60-day period, renewable for further periods not exceeding 90 days each, but not to exceed in all 12 months from original date of reservation, provided satisfactory progress reports are submitted, or weather conditions have delayed operations.

Within 60 days of effective date of a new reservation, drilling equipment must be on the land. Upon completion of installation, drilling operations must commence and continue with "reasonable diligence" for the purpose of ascertaining subsurface geology. If the well determines the presence of oil in commercial quantity, the reservation is automatically terminated, with the holder having the exclusive right for 30 days to apply for a lease or leases of the whole or part of the acreage covered by the reservation. If the initial well is abandoned, actual work of drilling a second well on the reservation must commence within 60 days of the abandonment, failure to do so automatically terminating the reservation.

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New Imperial "Wildcat"

Location for 1944's initial Alberta foothills "wildcat" test was announced this week by Imperial Oil. The well, to be known as Imperial-Coalspur No. 1, is to be drilled near the centre of L.S.D. 10, section 3-49-21w5. Preliminary work is now getting under way, preparatory to freeing of the heavy duty rotary rig now in use at Royalite Wildcat Hill 1. This rig, capable of 12,000-ft. drilling, is to be used for the Coalspur venture, where the objective formation, the Madison limestone, is looked for around 10,000 ft.

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Following up its Northwest Company's South Turner Valley extension program, Imperial Oil announced location this week for a new well to be drilled in the L.S.D. 5 9-18-2w5, quarter of a mile east of the Northwest Hud. Bay 12 producer, just over a quarter mile south of the D. & D. Royalties 1 producer, and a quarter mile north of the drilling Major-National 16. Madison lime estimate for the new southeast extension test 4,700 ft.

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Another Wartime Well

Continuing its Turner Valley central west flank program, The Dominion Government's Wartime Oils has signed contract for Chinook Oils No. 2, companion site for the drilling Chinook 1. The No. 2 site is in the centre of L.S.D. 9 26-19-3w5, three-eighths of a mile northwest of the producing Anglo-Canadian 11. Contractor Newell & Chandler completed installation of rotary equipment last week, and was spudded in January 20.

Locations are also announced for wells on companion sites to the Wartime Oils' Valley Oils 1 and Pacific Pete 6 wells, now on production test. Valley Oils No. 2 site is a quarter of a mile north of the Argus 1 producer and east of the Gem Royalties 1 producer. Pacific Pete No. 7 site is in the centre of L.S.D. 11 25-19-3w5th, quarter of a mile south of the Argus 1 producer. Work has not yet been started on this site.

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More on Canol

Under the original "Canol Project" agreement of April, 1942, the Canadian Government reserved for exclusive development by Imperial Oil Ltd., the oil and gas rights within a 50-mile radius of the company's discovery well at Norman. Intensive development of the Norman wells field and widespread wildcat drilling in the region then commenced, with the backing of the United States Army.

In December, 1942, the U. S. Government asked that a much greater territory be set aside for exploration by the U. S. Army or its nominees under the Canol Project. Accordingly, as Canada's Wartime Information Board announced this week, the Dominion passed an Order-in-Council on Feb. 12, 1943, by which a huge section of the North West Territories was reserved for exclusive development by the U. S. or its nominee (currently Imperial Oil). The enlarged reserved area covers a 150-mile wide belt, extending 75 miles on each side of the Mackenzie River, from Fort Providence to the Arctic Ocean, plus that section of Yukon Territory from the 66th Parallel north to Arctic Ocean.

Just how postwar interest in the reserved area will be allocated between the Dominion Government, the United States, Imperial Oil (or other possible nominees) has not yet been specified. As yet, of course, no producing well has been completed on this reserve (it does not include in its boundaries the Norman Wells Field). Intensive survey work the past year or more has, however, indicated a number of potential oil structures, one at least being as much as 350 miles northwest of Norman Wells, and considerably north of the Arctic Circle.

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Dominion-Nassau's recently completed Taber-C.P.R. No. 11-19B well commenced swab test on Jan. 17, with recovery rates since showing a wide variation, but clearly indicating a Taber field producer second only to the big Taber-Province No. 17-18B well.

Mining Concentrates

Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines has acquired options on ground in Louvicourt and Vauquelin twps., Que., President Denison Denny reported at the company's annual meeting. The Louvicourt ground lies roughly between the Vicour and the Obaska ground of Ventures. A number of the larger companies are reported interested in territory surrounding the Vauquelin ground. Work is planned on both properties this coming spring.

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Metalore Mining Corp. is reported engaged in deepening its No. 1 drill hole while directors are said completing arrangements to move a second diamond drill to the property to speed up exploration.

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Lake Rowan Gold Mines shareholders at their annual meeting on Jan. 29 are being asked to consider an offer to lease a portion of the Lake Rowan property known as the Discovery Hill area. A tunnel was at one time driven a distance of 600 ft. in this area with 9,000 tons of probable ore reported outlined. Later three-compartment shaft was sunk 425 ft. with about 1,500 ft. of lateral work. The property covers a large acreage in Todd Township, about 12 miles west of the main Red Lake section.

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Springer Sturgeon Gold Mines is reported to have increased reserves at its barite property, held through Canadian Industrial Minerals, by some 250,000 tons. Current drilling is to provide information on which to base a long-term mining program.

Brokerage sources recently estimated earnings of 9 to 17 cents a share based on capacity operations.

• • •

Carricona Gold Mines in the Red Lake district has established a camp and surface work has been commenced. Trenching and stripping of the main showing will be carried out in readiness for diamond drilling. Main showing consists of a vein traced for 200 ft. with gold values reported running up to $22 a ton across 4 ft.

• • •

Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines recorded its best 1943 output in the last quarter. Production was $363,517 from 36,240 tons of ore, an average of $10.03 a ton. This compared with $304,799 from 36,284 tons and an average of $8.40 the previous three months. Total output for 1943 was $1,321,517 from 144,792 tons for an average of $9.13 a ton.

Colonial Air Lines Gets Massena Permit

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Colonial Air Lines Inc. has been granted a temporary permit by the Civil Aeronautics Board to operate a regular passenger transportation service linking Massena, N.Y., with its present service between Montreal and New York.

U. S. Army Air Force officials reported to the CAB that, because of activities in the Massena area, air transportation between that city and New York is necessary for national defense.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT (1¾%), being at the rate of Seven per cent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Valleyfield, January 20th, 1944.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT (1%) has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer
Valleyfield, January 20th, 1944.

The Dominion Bank

Dividend No. 245

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January, 1944. The dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of February, 1944, to shareholders of record of the 15th January, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.
Toronto, 9th December, 1943.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 22

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Tuesday, February 29th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, February 1st, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ontario.
January 25th, 1944.

WE WILL BUY
Guardian Realty Pref.
Loblaw Inc.
National Life
A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co.
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto
EL. 5101

DIVIDEND NOTICES

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 323

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of MARCH next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st January, 1944.

By Order of the Board
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.
Montreal, 18th January, 1944.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND

On January 19th, 1944, a quarterly dividend of $2.00 was declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable in Canadian Funds March 6th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 7th, 1944.

19th January 1944
J. A. DULLEA,
Secretary

York Knitting Mills, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3½% has been declared on the First Preference Stock of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1943, payable February 15th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 3rd, 1944.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3½% has been declared on the Second Preference Stock of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1943, payable February 15th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 3rd, 1944.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 20c per share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1943, payable February 15th, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 3rd, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
WM. A. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Toronto,
Jan. 19, 1944.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 15 cents per share has been declared on the no par value Common Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited, payable January 31st, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.
December 16th, 1943.

COMMOIL LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ½ cent per share has been declared on the outstanding no par value shares of the Company, payable February 25th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business, February 4th, 1944.

The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.
G. J. McKAY,
Secretary.
December 22nd, 1943.

The Bank of Toronto

Dividend No. 250

Notice is hereby given that a **Dividend of Two and One-half** per cent upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after the first day of March next, to shareholders of record on **February 15th, 1944.**

By Order of the Board.
B. S. VANSTONE,
General Manager.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

BLUE TOP BREWING COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF CLASS "A" SHARES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all outstanding Class "A" shares of the Company have been called for redemption on the 31st day of March, 1944.

The said shares shall be redeemed at $11.00 per share plus an accrued dividend apportioned from the 1st day of January, 1944, to the 31st day of March, 1944, in the amount of 15c per share.

The Company will pay the said amount due on redemption to all holders of such shares who deposit the same duly endorsed with signatures guaranteed by a Chartered Bank, with the Company at its Head Office, Kitchener, Ontario, for cancellation. All shares not so deposited will be cancelled on the books of the Company upon the Company paying the amount due thereon on redemption into the West End Branch of the Dominion Bank, Kitchener, Ontario, to the credit of the respective holders.

DATED at Kitchener, Ontario, this Twentieth day of January, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
BLUE TOP BREWING COMPANY LTD.,
E. U. DUGAL,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CLASS "A" SHARES

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly year dividend of one and one half per cent (1½%), being at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum, has been declared upon the Class "A" Shares of the Company which are issued and outstanding, payable on March 31st, 1944, to all such Class "A" Shareholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
BLUE TOP BREWING COMPANY LTD.,
E. U. DUGAL,
Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF CLASS "B" SHARES

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four cents per share (.04c) has been declared upon the Class "B" shares of the Company which are issued and outstanding, payable on March 31st, 1944, to all such Class "B" Shareholders of record at the close of business on March 15, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
BLUE TOP BREWING COMPANY LTD.,
E. U. DUGAL,
Secretary.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 106

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty-five and one-half cents (55½c) per share in Canadian currency will be paid on March 1, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 1, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
BALMER NEILLY,
Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, January 20, 1944.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares, and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending February 29th, 1944, payable on the 1st day of March, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of February, 1944. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian funds.

By Order of the Board.
R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.
Toronto, January 17th, 1944.

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200 BAY STREET WA. 4731 TORONTO
Members, The Toronto Stock Exchange

PARTNERS:
C. C. Fields, J. C. Allen, G. D. Adams, F. Rose,
R. Paynter, J. V. Brooks

ONE CERTAIN THING

There are very few things that are really known for certain in this World. One of these few certain things is, however, that people who live in crowded cities in many countries must import food if they are not to die.

It would seem, then, that the very first fundamental after-war plan needed is to permit surplus foodstuffs from Canada and other countries to flow freely to hungry people in exchange for the goods, commodities and services which those people have to offer. This unquestionably requires the tearing down of tariffs and other obstructions to trade which prevent these healthy exchanges from taking place.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED
WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON, EDMONTON
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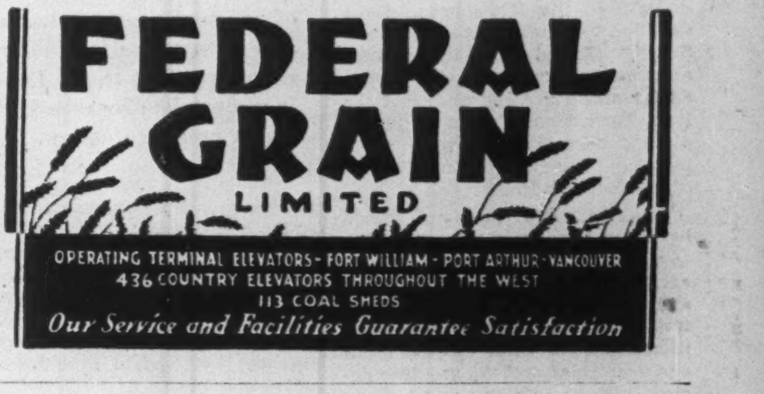
DULUTH MINNEAPOLIS PORT ARTHUR REGINA EDMONTON



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OPERATING TERMINAL ELEVATORS - FORT WILLIAM - PORT ARTHUR - VANCOUVER
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Our Service and Facilities Guarantee Satisfaction

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All Grades Feed Barley
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TORONTO ELEVATORS
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GRAIN
MASTER FEEDS
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CO. LIMITED
SARNIA ONTARIO
QUEEN'S QUAY, TORONTO

What's Ahead For Canada?

Stephen Leacock Foresees Upsurge of Isolationism in Canada After the War and Closer Ties With Empire and U. S.

By STEPHEN LEACOCK

Chapter 8

Our main concern in Canada after the war will be the development of this Dominion for the sake of our own welfare and for those for whom we hold it in trust. We shall be compelled to take some thought of the outside world. But for most people in Canada our relation to the outside world will in a sense be intensely isolationist. "Never again," will be our watchword. Never again must the flower of the youth of this country be offered up to the treachery and sin of the German people. Canadians will not be interested in the idea of educating the Germans; they will prefer to do it with a club.

No Time for Europe

Nor will it be possible for the day-to-day thought of Canadians and the day-to-day policy of our Government to turn on the dissensions, the minority races and the interlocking frontiers of Europe. The one aim of our insistence will be that of physical security, not ink, not treaties, the physical security that can only be obtained by rendering German treachery and German brutality harmless by its lack of weapons. We need no ropes of sand of the past League of Nations nor a New League armed as itself a sovereign state. We need a League only as a gesture—a sort of International Y.M.C.A.—powerless to threaten, attack or coerce.

For actual security we shall look to the associated power of Britain and America—not as running the world, but as preventing the world from running Britain and America. In that associated power we shall join but only by way of solidarity, not by way of splitting votes and dividing policy. Russia is obviously a great power on the side lines but the national interests of the Russians are far away from ours and will be till the Pacific world fills up.

Fallen France

With France, for some time to come, we do not need to count. Field-Marshal Smuts aroused wide criticism when he implied in his November London speech that after the war France would not appear as a great European power. But he spoke only what is fact. France has been impoverished, plundered, trampled under foot, its whole mechanism of war destroyed or confiscated. Worse than that. After the war over a million French prisoners of war will return from the starvation and brutality of Germany to settle accounts with over a million Frenchmen in France who "collaborated" with the Germans, and joined with them in the persecution of their fallen country. Over a million Frenchmen, and these the youth of the country, will return, if they still survive, from their forced slavery in Germany to settle accounts with the men who sold them into it. All over France the cry will go up against the Vichy rule that tore down "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," and defiled the ideals of a hundred years.

"... after the war ... for most people in Canada our relation to the outside world will in a sense be intensely isolationist. 'Never again,' will be our watchword. Never again must the flower of the youth of this country be offered up to the treachery and sin of the German people."

* * *

"The one aim of our insistence will be that of physical security, not ink, not treaties, the physical security that can only be obtained by rendering German treachery and German brutality harmless by its lack of weapons. We need no ropes of sand of the past League of Nations nor a New League armed as itself a sovereign state . . . for actual security we shall look to the associated power of Britain and America — not as running the world, but as preventing the world from running Britain and America."

* * *

"Two fixed points, two steady beams of light, enable us to see our onward path into the veiled future of a distressed world. One is our fixed relationship through Great Britain with the group of British Dominions . . . The other is our firm union of friendship in mind and purpose with the United States."

Take out from France the German armies and the Allied forces and what will be left? No one doubts the ultimate revival of France: its annals have been too glorious, its soul too high, its achievement too great to die. But for the present, for now, where is the great power that we can invoke and on which we lesser people can lean?

Foreigners Are Foreigners

So too in Asia. China for the Chinese! You and I are all for it. Japan for the Japs, and even less if they can crowd onto it without tipping it up. The Dutch Indies for the Dutch—or at any rate none of our business.

Even on our own continent we need no new formal contracts or pledges or alliances. Pan-Americanism is a grand sentiment over which to drink sweet champagne in Lima, Peru or Santiago, anywhere, at the expense of the United States, which is commonly understood to foot all Pan-American Union bills. But Pan-Americanism in any sense of mutual alliance, pledge or guarantee has no reality behind it. We have learned to admire many things about the South Americans; their solution of the color problem by going color blind; their love of beauty that builds and adorns their beautiful cities, which not even a revolution is allowed to disfigure: indeed their revolutions themselves, not spread out as in England and America over years and years, but carried out in a day with no disturbance of domestic life. But this happy continent is not for us to cement or guarantee; friendships, champagne, compliments, but political compacts—impossible.

No Liquidating of Empire

Nor do we need any further tinkering with our own Empire. Field-Marshal Smuts in his same speech spoke of the reorganization of the British Empire with larger Dominion units. But there he spoke as a South African for whom the whole sub-continent south of the Congo appears the natural area of a united government.

In Canada we are large enough to need no extension. Newfoundland, one may well trust, will take another look at our lion's den and find it not a den at all. Greenland too we need to take over for air security's sake, even if we have to pay half a cent an acre for it. But if the Danes, helpess to protect it, won't sell it out, then let it freeze for another thousand years. We can manage.

There has been talk of our taking in the West Indies but the people who so talk are mostly ignorant of the simple fact that West Indies are as black as a hat, and getting blacker. What kind of Canadians would they be, forbidden to enter the rest of Canada, and by custom and prejudice, not marriageable with other Canadians?

The Westminster Sphinx

Nor do we need to try to alter the structure of the Empire. The everlasting theorists always reach for a pen to write a constitution. In an unlucky moment they persuaded us to give the Empire a sort of constitution in the (Imperial) Westminster Statute of 1931. Here is what happened. It was felt during the Great War that formal recognition should be given to the altered status of the Dominions. But nobody knew just what the altered status was. Imperial Conferences in 1926 and 1930 drafted clauses to explain the status. The Dominions (Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Eire and Newfoundland) severally requested and consented to the submission of a measure to Parliament. Hence the Statute.

But has it been accepted? Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland in their "request" called for ratification by their parliaments. New Zealand ratified. Australia never has. Newfoundland ceased to be a Dominion in 1935. Eire in place of ratification traversed the statute with an Irish Act which leaves nothing of the Imperial connection except that the King of England is King of Ireland outside of Ireland. What that means only the Irish know. South Africa traversed the Statute with a Status of the Union Act, giving full legislative sovereignty to South Africa. Canada did nothing, thereby tacitly accepting the Statute. This creates the paradox that there is now no way to amend the Constitution of Canada except through the Imperial Parliament—as if the Statute had never been passed.

And what does the Statute say anyway? It is a riddle of the Sphinx, a Delphic oracle like the American Constitution of the States Rights days. Presumably the British Empire is indissoluble and also any Dominion can get out of it at will. Each Dominion has its own absolute say about the succession to the Throne. In other words, there can be (even without Newfoundland) six Kings at once—more than in poker. The legislative powers of each Dominion are unlimited; they can overlap as much as they like; and they do.

In other words, we have now got the British Empire on exactly what we may call a British footing, like so many other institutions in Great Britain; like the Beef-Eaters who don't eat beef; like the First Lord of the Treasury, who has nothing to do with it; like the Clerk of the Cheque who doesn't sign any and the Keeper of the Buck-hounds, who hasn't got any. Having thus reduced the Empire to an idea (perfectly intelligible to British people), it seems much wiser to leave it at that. At any rate it won't stand nearer analysis and closer dissection.

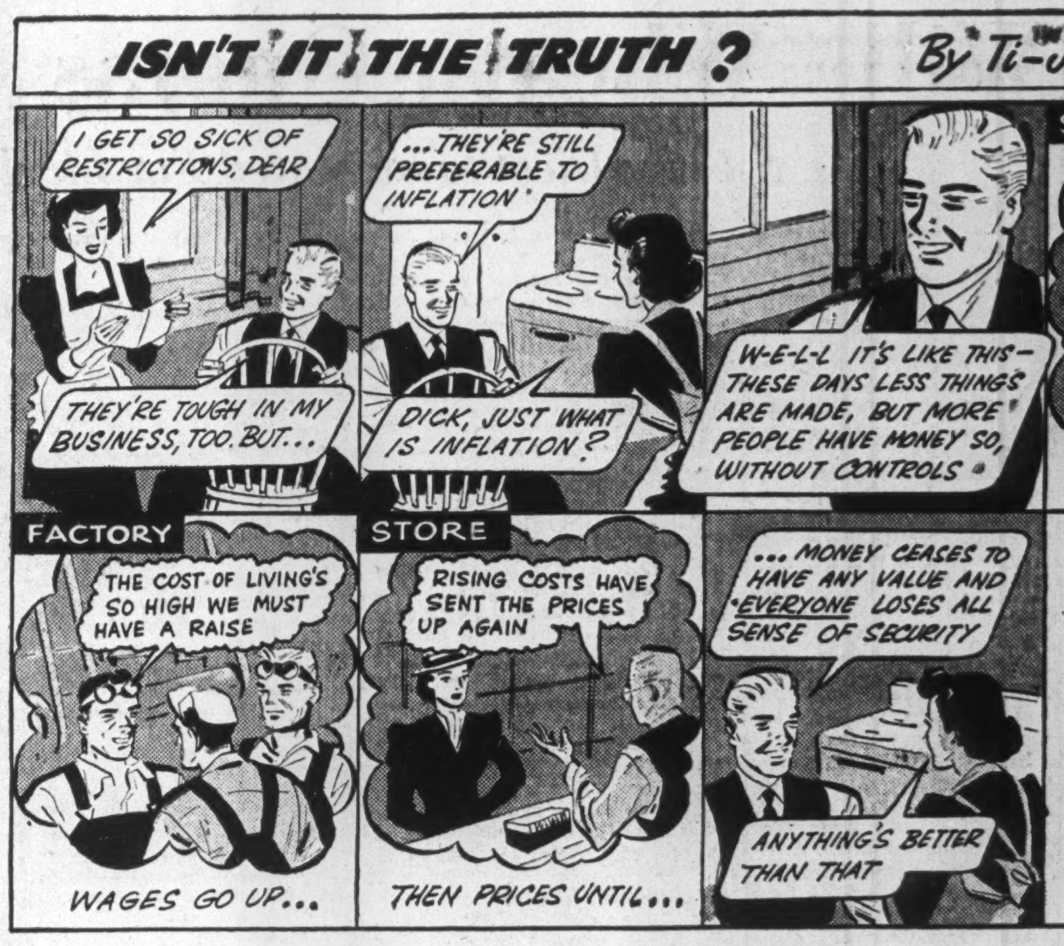
The Wheel and the Hub

For you cannot visualize the Empire as made up of the United Kingdom and the Dominions each over against the others. It isn't so. The Dominions are like the spokes of a wheel each centred in the hub. The connections and contacts with one another are, as yet, very slight. What is Newfoundland to New Zealand, or even, what is Australia to Canada? Still more perplexing is the situation if India becomes a Dominion. What is India to Canada? A "Dominion," whose inhabitants we debar from our country, with whom we do not and cannot intermarry or intermingle, whose system of "caste" and "untouchables" consigns 50 million people to the gutters of society is repugnant to our thought, and many of whose religious practices, such as the profound internal contemplation of emaciated, motionless devotees, appear to us, to use Huxley's famous phrase, only saved by their acknowledged holiness from being mistaken for idiocy. Their way is not ours.

Guiding Lights

Two fixed points, two steady beams of light, enable us to see our onward path into the veiled future of a distressed world. One is our fixed relationship through Great Britain with the group of British Dominions, including Great Britain itself, which make up the British Empire. The other is our firm union of friendship in mind and purpose with the United States. This unity and brotherhood that has come to join the North American English-speaking continent is one of the few bright spots in a darkened world, one of the few great advances in the destiny of mankind for which the last 50 years can take full credit. This union of hearts does not depend on the pen and ink of treaties, on the guarantees of legislation. It has no connection with the outworn political issues of possible annexation, possible conquest, possible absorption. All that is past. Our relation with the U. S. is based on the intermingling of the lives of our people, on hundreds of thousands of family relationships, on the common ground of our common education, the interchange of our journals, our art, our letters. With it goes the back and forward import and export of things not to be valued by a customs appraiser: the export of theology from Nova Scotia in carload lots of college principals and city divines balanced against the import of American mining from Pittsburgh. Stronger even than Sunday theology and work-day technical knowledge is our participation in our common holidays, our Thanksgiving turkeys, the roaring stadiums and arenas that echo to our common games. For all this we need no further light nor guide but to keep on as we are, begging the politicians to keep out.

It has been said many times above and I repeat it, that in my opinion all our future must depend on the kind of future we deserve to have. Everything depends on the work of the spirit, on the honesty and inspiration of the individual. Without righteousness the richer our country the more rapid our ruin. Give us men of goodwill, whose hearts are in the cause and our happiness is assured.


ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?
By Ti-Jos
No. 30
I GET SO SICK OF RESTRICTIONS, DEAR
THEY'RE TOUGH IN MY BUSINESS, TOO. BUT...
...THEY'RE STILL PREFERABLE TO INFLATION"
DICK, JUST WHAT IS INFLATION?
W-E-L-L IT'S LIKE THIS—THESE DAYS LESS THINGS ARE MADE, BUT MORE PEOPLE HAVE MONEY SO, WITHOUT CONTROLS
STORE
THEY'RE SO SCARCE WE'VE PUT UP THE PRICE
...PRICES GO UP...
FACTORY
THE COST OF LIVING'S SO HIGH WE MUST HAVE A RAISE
WAGES GO UP...
STORE
RISING COSTS HAVE SENT THE PRICES UP AGAIN
THEN PRICES UNTIL...
...MONEY CEASES TO HAVE ANY VALUE AND EVERYONE LOSES ALL SENSE OF SECURITY
ANYTHING'S BETTER THAN THAT

THERE ARE WORSE THINGS!

Yes, there are worse things than the rationing and other rules and regulations of the Prices Board. Standing in line for hours and then not even getting bread is worse : : . and there are many countries where that happens now! It is much worse when prices increase so fast that you never know whether your week's pay will buy the bare essentials . . : and that happened even in victorious countries, last time. Our system is not perfect by a long shot . : : but it surely is better than no system at all!

JOHN LABATT LIMITED

London Canada

Saskatchewan Revalues Land

Modernized Rural Assessment Basis Introduced

To ensure equitable land taxation, and accelerate better utilization and conservation of the farm lands of the province, Saskatchewan is completely overhauling its system of rural land assessment, putting it on the basis of scientific principles and practical observation. An aim is to assess lands more nearly on the basis of their earning power to the farmer who owns it. The assessing is undertaken by men trained in the work and undertaking it as a profession.

Over-all Provincial Government control of rural land assessment for tax purposes has been undertaken in Saskatchewan.

Years of poor crops, low prices and drought in the 1930's brought the situation to a head in the province. Surveys showed uneven rural land assessments, sometimes values inflated far above earning power of the land. Farm owners were finding it difficult to maintain an equity while municipalities suffered from failure of tax revenues to materialize.

Saskatchewan's problem should hardly be considered typical of Canada. The province is almost entirely agricultural, based largely on grain, and has fewer upsetting land value factors such as tourist trade, high priced specialties like tobacco, fruits and vegetables. But the province decided to do something about it.

Conducted by men trained for the purpose, this experiment aims to "discover truths about the land's ability to produce a reasonable standard of living for the farmer and his family."

Previous Inequity

The quotation is from T. H. Freeman, officer in charge of rural land assessment of the Saskatchewan Assessment Commission. In a review of this work and of conditions found prior to instituting the present system, Mr. Freeman states:

" . . . some very interesting facts were revealed the principal of which were (a) the complete lack of equity in assessment values on agricultural land as between municipal units as well as, in many instances, within the unit itself; (b) the extremely high rate of assessment imposed upon inferior and fair soils as compared to good and excellent soils suitable for cereal grain growing . . . We were . . . astonished at the wide spread in values extending across our province, north and south, east and west, and further, at the apparent violent inconsistencies in the entire assessment structure."

Previous Basis

An investigation leading to the present system of rural land assessment was begun in 1936, at which time the basis of making assessments was to estimate the selling value of the land to be assessed in each municipality. By this means a maximum value per acre was established for the best land in each municipality and upon this basis an average value per acre for the land in the municipality was determined. The necessity of this was to determine an aggregate assessment value for the municipality.

There was, and is at this date, a provincial tax rate of two mills on the dollar levied by the province. Control by the Government over both rural and urban assessments had been obtained in 1922 through the "Saskatchewan Assessment Commission Act," although some powers had been granted previously. The province required the municipalities to file with it statements of net assessment. The municipalities could be required to raise or lower this amount to meet the aggregate sum set by the Department of Municipal Affairs. Under this system it was found that not only were there many inequalities in tax burdens but that some owners on certain types of soil were in danger of losing their farms through inability to pay taxes.

The permanent Assessment Commission set up was, and is now, under supervision of Chairman Colin C. Wells.

In the spring of 1938 a report was submitted to the Government known as the "Freeman Report" which emphasized three problems:

(1) Obtaining consistency between appraisals;

(2) Securing the proper level of values;

(3) Establishing a maximum dollar per acre assessment value for the entire province.

Plan Outlined

The plan outlined for re-assessing rural Saskatchewan stressed several specific objectives, principal of which were:

(1) The creation of a trained body of men to participate in and conduct the work;

(2) abolishing the old maximum value approach in all municipalities, and substituting one maximum value only for the whole province;

(3) adequate training of the field staff;

(4) establishing a proper soil classification;

(5) a natural and practical land classification;

(6) the preparation and editing of suitable text book for professional assessors.

By having a maximum provincial value for land, instead of a different maximum for each municipality, it is intended to achieve uniformity of assessment throughout the province.

Basis Of Assessment

Assessments take into account as many as possible of the relevant factors affecting the value of the lands assessed. Basis of assessment is a province-wide soil survey and classification carried out in recent years by the soils department of the University of Saskatchewan. The Assessment Commission also has available to it the results of a farm economic survey, made under the direction of Dr. C. C. Spence of the Economics Branch of the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with Farm Management Division, College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan.

The index of soil rating is based upon the following factors: (a) character of the soil, its texture, structure and native fertility, (b) topography and (c) other modifying factors such as climate, chemical nature, degree of stoniness and tendency to drift.

On this basic land classification is imposed a rating based upon what is called the "practical or social land classification." This considers such factors as freight rates on grains to Fort William, cost of farm machinery by zones, price of tractor fuel, cost of draying grain to the local market, and hail liability. Mr. Freeman states:

Technology Considered

"In our present day methods of assessment we have not overlooked the influence of technical progress on agricultural production. It is quite true that we do not refer directly to technical progress, but we know that its influence is felt in all attempts at classifying or tabling the results of farm economic studies . . . Formerly, in actual practice, one of the worst faults we had to contend with was the failure to assess land uniformly in relation to its ability to produce an income to the farmer. It was not until we had obtained economic studies of farm business on numerous farms widely distributed over the province that we were able to declare our assessment values with any degree of certainty.

Aids Conservation

"Former methods and results of assessments were often said to hinder conservation and proper land use. And we now firmly believe that is true. A land use conservation program may be assured to have at least two general objectives (1) to place land into uses that will promote the general welfare of the rural population; and (2) to conserve the soil and the well being of future generations. Our present system of assessment, together with the information it conveys, will, we believe, assist materially toward that end."

A committee is now investigating the assessment structure of Saskatchewan urban municipalities, cities, towns and villages, with the object of formulating a plan or system of assessment to be conducted along the same principles as the rural units now possess. Under the new system it may be noted, the right of appeal to assessment decisions has not been removed, and may be carried to local Courts of Revision and, on appeal, to the Assessment Commission.

Quebec House Program Big

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Expropriation of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consold. will be main item on the agenda of the Quebec Legislature which opened last week; the fifth wartime session and, it is expected, the last for the present government which will go to the public for a new mandate some time this summer.

The Legislature also will be called upon to amend Quebec labor law to prevent recurrence of labor troubles, such as the 14-hour walkout of employees of the Montreal fire, police and public works departments last month.

Premier Godbout also announced that 2% provincial sales tax will be modified in such a way to cover only luxury items.

Other projected laws include bills relative to social welfare, colonization, agriculture and education.

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Your Personal Income Tax

Molyneux L. Gordon Urges Careful Valuation of Estate And Disposal of Hard-to-sell Property in Advance

By MOLYNEUX GORDON

Article No 8—HOW TO DRAW YOUR WILL

It is extraordinary how human nature is always the same. Most people disregard simple and obvious advice. Four thousand years ago Nahum, the Syrian, had an attack of leprosy. He was advised that there was a very wise man in Israel who could cure him of his disease. He consulted the prophet, who advised him to take a bath in the River Jordan. It may be assumed that the waters of the Jordan are warm and swimming is pleasant and beneficial. Nahum refused to take the advice. Later on he took the bath, was cured of his leprosy and went home rejoicing.

If a number of intricate plans for minimizing succession duties were prepared it is probable that a good many people would redraw their wills and follow one or another of them. Probably the most complicated plan would be most popular. As Lord MacMillan has stated, in income tax matters you can only make an intelligent guess as to what will actually happen, and it is probable that the result of adopting some of the plans would be to increase the tax payable by your estate. Parliament meets at regular intervals and if the authorities come to the conclusion that the proper tax has not been paid it is probable that the law will be amended.

There are five simple matters that should be considered by every testator before he draws his will.

Estimate Value of Estate

(1) It is most important to ascertain the amount you will have to pay for succession duty, and if you find it difficult to calculate the amount yourself and intend to appoint a trust company as your executor they will probably make the calculation without charge.

In making the calculation do not value your assets at too moderate a figure, because it is the general opinion that any property which has not a definite money value will be valued for succession duties at more than your executors are likely to get for it. In addition to this, make arrangements that you shall be advised of any changes in the law which may increase the rates. If you are inclined to disregard this advice, make a note of what you think you will have to pay, then have the matter completely checked and see how close your original calculation comes to the actual figure. You may receive a nasty shock.

Plan to Cover Succession Duties!

(2) Arrange for sufficient money to pay your succession duties, otherwise your executors may have to sacrifice some important asset, and although they may be lucky enough to have this asset valued at the cash received, there is no doubt that under the present law assets must be valued at their reasonable market value and not at the amount received at a sacrifice sale.

(3) Look over your assets and sell at any price any property which is not of a marketable character or bringing in a proper revenue. This particularly applies to vacant land and dilapidated buildings which may require large sums for repair and are difficult to rent.

Check Property Value

It is well known that most land and buildings in Ontario are assessed at considerably more than their market value. In 1938 the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the affairs of the City of Windsor and adjoining municipalities reported that the total assessment of the City of Windsor amounted to $145 millions, while the value of the property assessed did not exceed $90 millions.

The Ontario Succession Duty Department employs experts to value real estate and sometimes accepts less than the assessed value. The Dominion Succession Duty authorities generally accept the Provincial valuations. In a recent case a property consisted of an old office building. It was valued for succession duty purposes at $50,000. After making extensive repairs and operating the property for ten years, the executors made a net profit of $324. They then pulled down the building and sold the land for $10,500. This sum is less than the amount which would be charged for succession duty at the present rates.

In Other Provinces and Countries

(4) If you are a wealthy man and have property in various provinces or foreign countries, remember that in most cases the province in which you reside taxes the property which you may own outside the province and gives no credit for the amount of tax you pay to anyone else. Consequently if you have shares in an American company and have to pay 50% tax to Canada there would be little left after you add to the Canadian tax the amount you would have to pay in the United States. The case is not so bad if your property is situated in another province, because the Dominion tax will only be charged once, but the aggregate tax will amount to a large percentage of the value of the property.

Any taxpayer who is considering succession duties would be wise to sell any property he has outside the jurisdiction, but if the taxpayer is unwilling to do this he should incorporate a personal holding corporation in the province in which he resides, because if he does this instead of holding the property he will only own shares in the company which has title to the same and the shares will only be taxed in the province in which he resides. Before doing this it would be wise to obtain competent advice for the purpose of ascertaining if there is anything in the law of the foreign jurisdiction which would render such a plan unworkable.

The reason why it is wise to dispose of property which is hard to sell or subject to a double tax is the fact that when you once turn these items into cash you will only have to pay succession duty on the amount of money which you receive and which was unspent at the date of your death, whereas if you have a valuable property which you cannot sell it only means that your executors have to buy it back from the government at 30%, 40% or 50% of the amount fixed by the Succession Duty Department, which is usually more than they would be able to get if they were lucky enough to find a purchaser, and in the meantime your estate has to find the cash. It is quite possible that your widow may be unwilling to pay a substantial sum to retain possession of a picture or other valuable but unsaleable bric-a-brac.

Most people are inclined to say, "I don't need to worry about such matters, because I have employed a trust company to look after my estate and there is no reason why they should not do the worrying instead of me." This is perfectly true, but the result may be that your estate will have to pay a good deal more tax than if you attended to some of these matters yourself.

Split Up Estate

(5) In dividing your estate it is wise to split it up amongst as many beneficiaries as possible, because the rate of tax increases with the amount of income. In other words, if you leave a widow and four children you would save a good deal of money if you directed your trustees to apply a sum not exceeding $660 per annum for the support, maintenance and education of each of your children instead of leaving the whole income from your estate to your widow and expect her to look after the children. At the present time there is no tax on an income of less than $660 a year, and it can make little difference to your widow whether she actually receives the money herself and expends it on her children or whether the trustees pay the bills.

Company Reports

Belding-Corticelli

(Year Ended Nov 30)

Net profit	$114,007	$158,955
Earned on common	7.13	13.12
Paid on common*	6.00	6.00
Working capital	1,559,310	1,464,001

* Including extra of $2.

(Prev. year's figures bracketed below.)

Lower sales, higher costs and material shortages found reflection in the financial statement of Belding-Corticelli Ltd. for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30 when total income amounted to $490,325 ($941,190).

Contraction in volume of business has resulted in night operations being practically eliminated. Export trade, President W. P. MacDougall reports, has been difficult to maintain, but efforts have been made to keep goods moving forward to customers on a quota basis. Because of government regulations very little machinery has been purchased in the past years but properties have been maintained in the best condition possible. Final price of war supplies has yet to be ascertained by government orders.

The balance sheet shows a net working capital at the end of last November totalling just short of $1.6 millions, an increase of $135,000 during the year. A moderate decline in inventory position was offset by increased government bond holdings.

United Distillers

Years ended Sept. 30

	1943	1942
Earned per share: com.	$0.16	$0.18
Paid	0.10	0.10
Working capital	$669,591	$652,144

(Previous year's figures bracketed below.)

Net profits for the year ended Sept. 30, 1943 of $111,043 ($135,434) are reported by United Distillers of Canada and its subsidiaries, with the exception of United Distillers (of America). This figure is after deduction of $261,378 ($175,819) for income and excess profits taxes. The refundable portion amounted to $33,500 ($6,500). A special write-off of $150,000 was made to provide for loss on rejected cars of industrial alcohol.

Hiram Walker

Three Mos. End. Nov. 30	1943	1942
Earned per sh. comm.	$2.28	$3.40

(Previous year's figures for same period bracketed below).

Net profits of $1,785,441 ($2,594,529) are reported by Hiram-Walker-Gooderham & Worts and their subsidiaries for the three months ended Nov. 30, 1943. This is exclusive of $2,635,705 ($3,972,498) allocated for income and excess profits taxes. Provision of $287,194 ($252,535) was made for depreciation during the period.

Ontario Loan

Years ended Dec. 31

	1943	1942
Earned per share	$5.27	$5.27
Paid	5.00	5.00
Total net assets	$17,696,234	$16,900,370
Liab. to public	13,263,378	12,491,099
Shareholders' equity	4,432,856	4,409,271

(Prev. year's figures bracketed below.)

Earnings of the Ontario Loan & Debenture Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, were $350,723 ($348,881). After deduction of $140,000 ($138,000) for Dominion income taxes, net profits stood at $210,723 ($210,881). Deposits increased by $412,306 to $3,921,399 ($3,509,093). Sterling debentures which fell due, amounting to $25,477, were paid, while currency debentures increased to $9,190,725 ($8,782,110). Archibald McPherson, president, reports lessened demand for mortgage loans due to shortages of labor and materials for home building. He attributes to this condition and to high principal repayments a decrease of $513,025 in total of mortgages held.

During the year the company's investment in Dominion of Canada bonds increased by $1,478,000.

Toronto Mortgage

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1943	1942
Earned per share	$5.06	$5.08
Paid	5.00	5.00
Total net assets	4,729,969	5,026,463
Liabilities to public	2,678,707	2,786,500
Shareholders' equity	2,051,262	2,239,963

(Prev. year's figures bracketed below).

In its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, Toronto Mortgage Co. reports net profits of $99,909 ($100,313). Provision for taxes, not included in this figure, was $65,000 ($55,700). Sterling debentures outstanding fell to $1,272,656 ($1,396,231), while currency debentures increased to $1,237,956 ($1,228,551).

Toronto General Trusts

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1943	1942
Earned per share*	$9.53	$7.15
Earned per share†	7.86	5.48
Total net assets	22,355,030	22,219,458
Liabilities to public	17,226,303	17,157,867
Shareholders' equity	5,128,727	5,061,591
Estates, trusts & agency acct.	234,627,151	228,225,769

*Before appropriaton for premises.

†After appropriation for premises.

(Prev. year's figures bracketed below).

Net profits of Toronto General Trusts Corp. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, were $285,855 ($214,648) after appropriation of $136,775 ($98,709) for federal taxes. As in the previous year, the sum of $50,000 was written off premises. Real estate held for sale dropped from $1,512,473 to $948,128.

Can. Permanent Trust

Years Ended Dec. 31

	1943	1942
Earned per share	$7.43	$7.51
Paid	6.00	6.00
Guar. trust acct.	721,729	888,722
Secured by:		
Liquid assets	1,178,859	1,142,174
Mtges. & int.	1,094,800	1,278,691
Less excess liabs.*	21,398	13,098
	2,251,261	2,407,777
Estates, trusts & agency acct.	$59,979,270	$55,265,989

*Excess of current liabilities over other assets. (Previous year's figures bracketed below.)

Net profits of Canada Permanent Trust Co. in the year ended Dec. 31, were $74,316 ($75,096), after provision of $17,500 ($23,000) for taxes. The reserve fund was increased by $100,000 and $3,879 was written off safety deposit boxes. Balance carried forward for the year at credit of profit and loss was $29,083 ($118,645). Capital assets showed little change, with the exception of stocks, which stood at $252,270 ($163,515).

Guaranty Trust

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1943	1942
Earned per share*	5.7%	6.1%
Paid	5.0%	5.0%
Total net assets	3,158,046	2,445,497
Liabilities to public	2,762,805	2,057,257
Shareholders' equity	395,241	388,240
Estates, trusts and agencies accounts	13,280,063	11,383,229

*On 5,000 shares of $100 par value, on which $300,000 has been paid.

(Prev. year's figures bracketed below).

Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada reports a satisfactory year, with gains maintained in all departments. Reserve funds were increased by the transfer of $11,947 from profit and loss account, and $13,053 from profits on the sale of investment securities. Reserve now stands at $100,000 ($75,000). Net earnings for the year were $43,400 ($54,984) of which the sum of $13,126 ($12,744) was appropriated for payment of taxes other than real estate. Total assets increased $3,175,899 to $16,455,962 ($13,838,101). As the purchase of the assets of Niagara Falls Loan & Savings Co. was not completed at the year end, the transfer is not reflected in the 1943 balance sheet.

British Mortgage

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1943	1942
Earned per share	$8.76	$8.53
Paid	8.00	8.00
Total net assets	8,563,598	7,792,837
Liabilities to public	6,677,624	5,914,991
Shareholders' equity	1,885,974	1,877,846
Estates, trusts & agency acct.	820,857	770,753

(Prev. year's figures bracketed below).

The increasing supply of money and very large repayments of mortgage principals plus "the impossibility of procuring adequate profitable investments" created grave problems for the British Mortgage & Trust Corp. in the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, Nelson Monteith, president, states. This necessitated the reduction to 2% of the rate of interest on savings, and to 3¼% of the rate on guaranteed investment certificates. These changes are effective Jan. 1, 1944. Net earnings on 1943 business were $87,604 ($85,338).

Zeller's Adds Magee To Board of Directors

Allan A. Magee, K.C., Montreal, has been elected a director of Zeller's Ltd. He fills the place of his former partner, the late Lt.-Col. W. C. Nicholson. Mr. Magee is senior partner of the law firm Magee & O'Donnell, Montreal, and is president of Barclays Bank (Canada) Ltd.

Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. has called for redemption $54,000 principal bonds of its 4% first mortgage bonds. Payment will be made on March 1, at 103½ plus accrued interest. Following redemption of these bonds, the debt outstanding will amount to $7,393,000.

Asbestos Corp. Plan Approved

New Setup of Fixed Assets Brings Advance in Values

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Asbestos Corp. shareholders have approved a proposal providing for a change in method of stating fixed assets in the company's balance sheet.

The company will henceforth show its fixed assets in two items instead of one. At present it is showing one item of fixed assets, comprising land, building, mineral rights, etc., less depreciation and depletion. It is proposed to break this up into the following two items;

1 Mineral rights, etc., less depletion;

2 Buildings, plant, equipment, etc., less depreciation.

At the same time value of the latter will be written up to bring it into line with the figure maintained by the Department of National Revenue.

Show Larger Values

At the end of 1942 the fixed assets were shown at $7,708,687 less depreciation of $5,635,100, or a net figure of $2,073,587.

Under the proposed change, mineral areas, etc., will be shown at $2,017,847 less depletion of $1,917,847, or a net amount of $100,000. The other item will be shown at $8,294,411, less depreciation of $3,717,252 or a net value of $4,577,158.

Total net value of fixed assets will thus be $4,677,158 against the figure previously shown of $2,073,587.

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Bell Telephone Postwar Plans

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Demand for telephones in Quebec and Ontario is expected to approximate 55,000 annually for the first five years after the war, according to a statement in Bell Telephone Co. of Canada's employee magazine.

Only four times in the past has the company's annual net gain exceeded 50,000, notably in 1941 with 63,651 telephones added. In 1923, 1924 and 1925 net additions of 52,018, 50,607 and 52,437, respectively were recorded.

Some slight recession in long distance business may be anticipated.

For the first after war year gross construction requirements are expected to approximate $17 millions increasing the two years after into an annual amount of $25 millions. In 1933, low point of the depression years, gross construction expenditures amounted to $8.8 millions; in 1938, last full year before the war, the total was $14.04 millions, and in 1941, year before restrictions of non-essential service was introduced, the total was $19.5 millions.

Initial construction will be directed most to meet growth and provide plant facility margins.

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In Your Opinion

What Should Parliament Do?

The Question: Specifically, what are the two most important jobs facing the Dominion Parliament this session?

Roy Brown

Editorial Director, Sun, Vancouver.

Sir William Mulock may be 100, but he is young enough, observant enough, to put his finger on Canada's No. 1 problem — that of internal unity. I would say it is specifically Ontario's duty, through Parliament, to make the first move toward getting better living terms between Quebec and the rest of Canada. This thing hangs over our heads at every turn, causing anger, moral and material loss, hindering us from acting as a grown-up nation. There is no limit to Canada's national progress and prosperity individually for every Canadian if we could bury bigotry and live in simple friendliness. Canada's other important national task is to get her army back into peaceful pursuits after the war is won and get these 800,000 youths back to the land of opportunity amid conditions of equal opportunity.

* * *

A. Gordon DesBrisay

President, B. C. Fruit Growers Assoc., and acting president, B. C. Federation of Agriculture, Vernon, B.C.

In so far as Canada's most important basic industry, agriculture, is concerned, the most important issue facing Parliament's next session will be implementation of Prime Minister King's pledge of floor prices for primary products. In my opinion, the implementation, if it is to meet the economic needs, must involve Dominion marketing legislation, giving farmers a voice in the marketing of their own products and protecting them against forced selling below cost of production.

* * *

Norman J. Dawes

President and managing director, National Breweries, Montreal.

If we take it for granted that the prosecution of the war to the limit of our capacity is to be the first consideration, I would add these two recommendations:

1. The development of a satisfactory plan to change our national economy from war to a peacetime status with the least possible dislocation of industry and so designed that it will have the greatest possible capacity to absorb the large volume of labor that will be available when the time for the change arrives.

2. A scientific survey of our national resources as a preliminary to a vigorous development of both the domestic and foreign markets with particular emphasis on the former.

* * *

Professor G. F. Drummond

University of B.C., Vancouver.

The main job of the Dominion Parliament this session should be to prepare for peace through the enactment of such legislation as will implement the democratic pledge of freedom from want.

This implies two things. First, a Department of Social Security should be established to guarantee a minimum level of well-being by abolishing unavoidable causes of poverty through social insurance. Such a Department might well absorb the functions of the Department of Pensions and National Health. To reduce the administrative cost to business and to government, the hazards of unemployment, sickness, old age, widowhood, dependency, accidents, fatalities, etc. should be covered by one joint contribution from employee and employer and collected at the source and not, as appears to be the tendency at present, in a series of levies separately calculated and imposed. It should be easy for the Department to apportion among the social services the total receipts from the joint employee-employer contributions and from Dominion and Provincial appropriations.

Second, the functions of all committees or departmental administrations which have to do with long-range economic policy, such as rehabilitation and reconstruction, should be consolidated into a new department of economic development. The name is less important than the function, which should be to promote a continuously high level of economic activity through direction of investment both public and private into profitable channels. The higher the national income the lower is the real cost of social security. That is why these two jobs should be undertaken together.

* * *

Harold W. Donahue

Business consultant, London, Ont.

In my opinion the two most important jobs facing the Dominion Parliament are:

1. Get the labor situation straightened out and endeavor to have less dissatisfaction throughout the country. This is a big job but it can be done.

2. Less talk about peace and a more concentrated effort on the part of everyone to prosecute the war.

* * *

Stanley Lewis

Mayor of Ottawa.

Parliament's duty is first, to arrange for the continuation without slackening of Canada's effort toward winning the war quickly and completely. Second, to set up a master plan for the methodical and considered conversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy — such plan to be based on the premise that the first obligation is the welfare of all the people of Canada. Parliament should recognize that essential elements of this well-being are better housing, good health and the right and opportunity of everyone to earn a sufficient living and some secure leisure.

Thayer Lindsley

President, Ventures Ltd.

The coming Parliament can best serve the country by giving complete support to the administration in its prosecution of the war and by opposing any pressure groups that are endeavoring to obtain advantages at the expense of the rest of the country.

* * *

H. G. Long

Editor, Herald, Lethbridge, Alta.

Prosecution of the war to a victorious finish far transcends any other job facing Parliament at the coming session. Best thought must continue to be brought to full production and use of manpower on fighting fronts and at home and in financing this effort in such a way as to keep a curb on inflation. Next in importance is preparation for postwar years by designing the best policies for foreign relations, foreign trade and reconstruction. For the latter we need a Ministry of Reconstruction with the Minister giving his whole time to plans for transition from war to full-time peace employment.

* * *

W. B. Preston

The Expositor, Brantford, Ont.

The two most important jobs facing the Dominion Parliament are:

1. Securing of the co-ordination and full functioning of all government machinery to ensure adequate provision is made for the vigorous prosecution of Canada's war effort and that the country as a whole is put in a state of readiness to absorb the shocks that inevitably will attend any full scale invasion of Europe.

2. Making of specific and comprehensive plans for the prevention of a postwar slump in employment by providing for the orderly and progressive transition of industry from a wartime to a peacetime footing and the broadening of Selective Service functions to that end; also adoption of a general scheme for the systematic reabsorption of returning servicemen into civilian occupations.

* * *

Russell C. Ronalds

President, Ronalds Advertising Agency Ltd., Montreal and Toronto.

Next to an all-out war effort, I suggest that Parliament should:

1. Draft drastic revisions downward of corporation tax structure with an eye to the necessary reserves for all important postwar employment.

2. Give serious consideration to planned and controlled immigration based on the policy that most of the Dominion's problems will vanish with the population growth in our time up to and approaching 25 million.

* * *

E. E. Reilly

Professor of Economics, Univ. of Western Ontario, London.

1. A postwar tax policy is necessary to allow farms, ships and factories to operate if employment and consumption are to rise. A simplified, economical and equitable Dominion-Provincial tax plan is vital if the people are to prosper.

2. Reconstruction and social security measures. The great danger is of too much reconstruction and not enough business. Important are opportunities for training, education and encouragement of youth, revise existing social securities measures, introducing only new measures which will definitely add to security and well-being. Adapt and apply vital measures to all classes and all individuals without discrimination.

* * *

Alvin J. Walker

President, Holt, Renfrew & Co., Toronto.

On the postulate of unremitting all-our war effort of Canada's fields, mines, factories and manpower and the certainty of the United Nations' victory, the two most important jobs facing Parliament are:

1. Adequate preparations jointly with private interests for the conversion of wartime economy into peacetime energies to ensure full home employment.

2. The removal of all unnecessary government restrictions on industry and trade so that when peace comes Canada may produce and trade freely in a balanced world economy wherein the nations can prosper through trade with their neighbors and thus raise their, as well as our own, standard of living.

* * *

A. G. Walwyn

Gairdner & Co., Toronto.

The tasks facing Parliament this session are:

1. To continue vigorously the battle against inflation on all economic fronts. The great threat to this policy arises from the retreats made under pressure from strongly organized wage groups. This pressure, which will increase as the election approaches, must be resisted if the validity of price ceiling administration is to be maintained and will require a strong wage and labor policy which, while recognizing fully the rights of labor, will not allow their policy of price ceiling to be sabotaged by organized pressure or by political expediency.

2. To restore rule by Act of Parliament instead of rule by order-in-council. The elected representatives assembled in Parliament should have restored to them their privileges and responsibilities as the law makers of this country. This will be increasingly important as the progress of the war permits removal of trade restrictions and prohibitions and the bureaucracy established by order-incouncil will or may resist its diminution for elimination.

Scarcely less important are the following:

A vigorous long term farm policy which will assure to Canadian farmers satisfactory prices and markets under competitive postwar conditions.

An aggressive but selective immigration policy.

A continuation of the highly successful and commendatory financial policies of maximum wartime taxations and minimum borrowing. This policy has strengthened our economy comparatively and should permit of the consideration of an immediate or early reduction (perhaps to 5%) of the premium on U. S. exchange.

Present high wartime production would assist in reducing, if not eliminating the shock of such a reduction to our economy, and be a means of permitting the further step to parity at a later date without undue dislocation.

* * *

J. P. de Wet

Manitoba Chamber of Mines, Winnipeg.

My personal opinion is that Parliament's first job is to convince all the people that there still are no substitutes for work, ideas, self-help and personal initiative if they want the country to progress and provide a decent living and cradle-to-grave security for everybody. Parliament's second job should be to prepare a program of postwar rehabilitation through encouragement of private enterprise rather than through spending public money.

* * *

Archie H. Wills

Acting Mayor of Victoria, B.C.

Make certain everything we can do to expedite the winning of the war is done. Make certain that plans are ready expeditiously to readjust our national life to the peace which will follow.

* * *

R. L. Whitman

London (Ont.) Chamber of Commerce.

Two great problems facing the coming session of Parliament are:

1. Prosecute the war effort with the utmost vigor and steady the nation for the final effort to achieve victory. Avoiding the introduction of all unnecessary contentious legislation in view of the heavy known and unknown demands for war money and the uncertainty as to what additional obligations may fall upon us in international affairs. Parliament should fulfill its historic function as guardian of the public purse by resolutely limiting government expenditure to actual necessities.

2. A blueprint plan of reconstruction and rehabilitation should be forthcoming from Parliament for the guidance of the people without delay providing a foundation of basic principles to follow.

* * *

Philip A. Wisener

Vice-president, Midland Securities, Toronto.

The most important matters which must be considered by Parliament during its forthcoming Session are:

1. Plans to rehabilitate our armed forces and assure their employment when they return from active service.

2. Expansion of our trade relations with other countries—both with Empire and Allied nations—to provide returned men and war workers steady employment in the postwar period.

Our primary obligation is to finish the war, but the postwar period must be seriously considered at the present time. Well-planned policies now will prevent the chaotic state which was created by the first world war. Inflation must be avoided at all cost.

This is the duty of any Parliament elected by Canadian people.

Will B.C. Shipyards Play Lesser Production Role?

Some May Build Invasion Craft, Though Bulk of Work May Centre in Repairing and Outfitting Ships for the Pacific Onslaught

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—British Columbia shipyards are preparing to play a new role in Canada's war production program. Just what it will be is still undetermined.

It seems pretty clear at this writing that B. C. yards will not be required to build many more cargo ships than those already on order, but there will probably be plenty of work to keep them busy for many months. At least one yard will build large invasion craft; some will go on building tankers and there may be a few more contracts for Victory ships. It is understood 14 new Victory ship orders have already been placed.

During the coming year some of the yards may find bulk of their business in repair work and outfitting naval craft for the Pacific offensive.

Record To Date

Vancouver's four yards have launched 144 10,000-ton cargo ships and delivered 132 since the program was launched by Wartime Merchant Shipping, Ltd.

B. C. yards have been responsible for about 70% of Canada's wartime cargo tonnage. While B. C. yards launched 168 of the 10,000-ton type to Jan. 12, 1944, eastern Canadian yards launched 71 10,000-tonners and 17 of the 4,700-ton type. West Coast yards built none of the smaller craft, although they have recently been producing frigates and outfitting aircraft carriers, exclusive of building corvettes, minesweepers and other naval craft.

Every 10,000-ton ship launched in B. C. was valued at more than $1.5 million, so total value of this work was well over $250 millions. About 54,000 men and women have been engaged in shipbuilding and allied industries on the B. C. coast.

Following are figures for launchings at the four Vancouver yards to the end of 1943:

Burrard Drydock, south yards—37.
Burrard Drydock, north yard—35.
West Coast Shipbuilders—35.
North Van. Ship Repairs—37.
Victoria Machinery Depot—13.
Yarrows, Ltd., at Esquimalt—2.
Prince Rupert's Canadian National drydock—18.

Deliveries have been as follows:

Burrard north and south—65.
West Coast—32.
North Van.—35.
V. M. D.—11.
Prince Rupert—8.
Yarrows—2.

Most Are Tankers

Nine of the total freighters launched in British Columbia so far have been tankers.

What will happen to west coast shipbuilding after the war is problematic. Some men, notably H. R. MacMillan, Vancouver lumberman who organized Wartime Merchant Shipping and kept the shipbuilding pace up for nearly three years, believes it will depend a good deal on the individual initiative and enterprise of the operators.

New Brunswick Shows Surplus

Net Debt Cut to $81 Millions — Revenues Up, Spending Down

Hon. J. J. Hayes Doone, Provincial secretary-treasurer of New Brunswick, reports a record surplus of $1.7 millions for the year ended Oct. 31, 1943. Last year's surplus was $1.6 millions. Total revenues, which amounted to $12.2 millions this year, were $1.5 millions higher than was estimated in the budget. This rise was due chiefly to motor vehicle fees and N. B. Liquor Control Board returns, which were each over half a million dollars more than had been expected. Other sources were succession duties, gasoline taxes, amusement taxes, and revenues of the Department of Lands and Mines.

Expenditures, at $10.5 millions, were about $165,000 less than anticipated this year. Most government departments kept well within their estimates, with the exception of the Department of Education, which undertook a wider distribution of free schoolbooks. The Department of Public Works, usually a heavy spender, had a surplus of around $20,000.

Net debt of the province, which stood at $83 millions at the end of the previous fiscal year, was reduced by $2 millions in 1942-43.

Macassa Keeps Mine in Shape For Operations After War

From Our Own Correspondent

KIRKLAND LAKE. — With a policy followed of balancing production against minimum development required to maintain the mine's ore position, Macassa Mines appears likely to emerge from the war period with the ability to resume normal production in a relatively short interval.

Production declined approximately $500,000 from the $2.1 million of 1942, but earnings for the year are estimated to have been maintained at approximately 22 cents a share compared with 32.5 cents for the 1942 period.

But despite the lower production rate, and a severe shortage of underground labor, proved ore position was maintained at approximately 500,000 tons of .46 oz. grade, being inclusive of 47,000 tons of broken ore in stopes. On the basis of 103,259 tons of ore milled in 1943, this reserve is adequate for almost five years' milling operations.

Principal development in 1943 was the drifting along the "main break" on the 4,125 and 4,250 ft. levels, the latter being the present bottom level of the mine. On these two levels, 800 ft. of typical main break ore structure has been opened grading .45 oz. across an average width of 5.45 ft. On the 4,250-ft. level, to the west, there is a length of 250 ft. grading .39 oz. over 8.8 ft.

In the south or hanging wall zone, drifting on the 2,000, 2,125 and 2,475-ft. levels has opened important ore. On the 2,475-ft. level there is 180 ft. grading .47 ounces. A raise has been driven to the 2,325-ft. level and drifting will be carried out at that horizon as manpower is available. Considerable areas of known potential ground remain to be drifted out on various levels of present workings. This is particularly true to the east below the 3,750-ft. level.

At the Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. property next door to the east, high grade veins have been opened up from the 4,200 to the 5,400-ft. level and these disclosures may be of pronounced significance to Macassa. On the Macassa property there is a series of six parallel vein structures, occurring south of the "main break," and angling to it to the west.

Production plans are expected to be implemented at the company's Renabie Mines property as soon as economic conditions allow.

Power Group Prepares Plans

Plan Now For Study of Postwar Place of Electrical Utilities

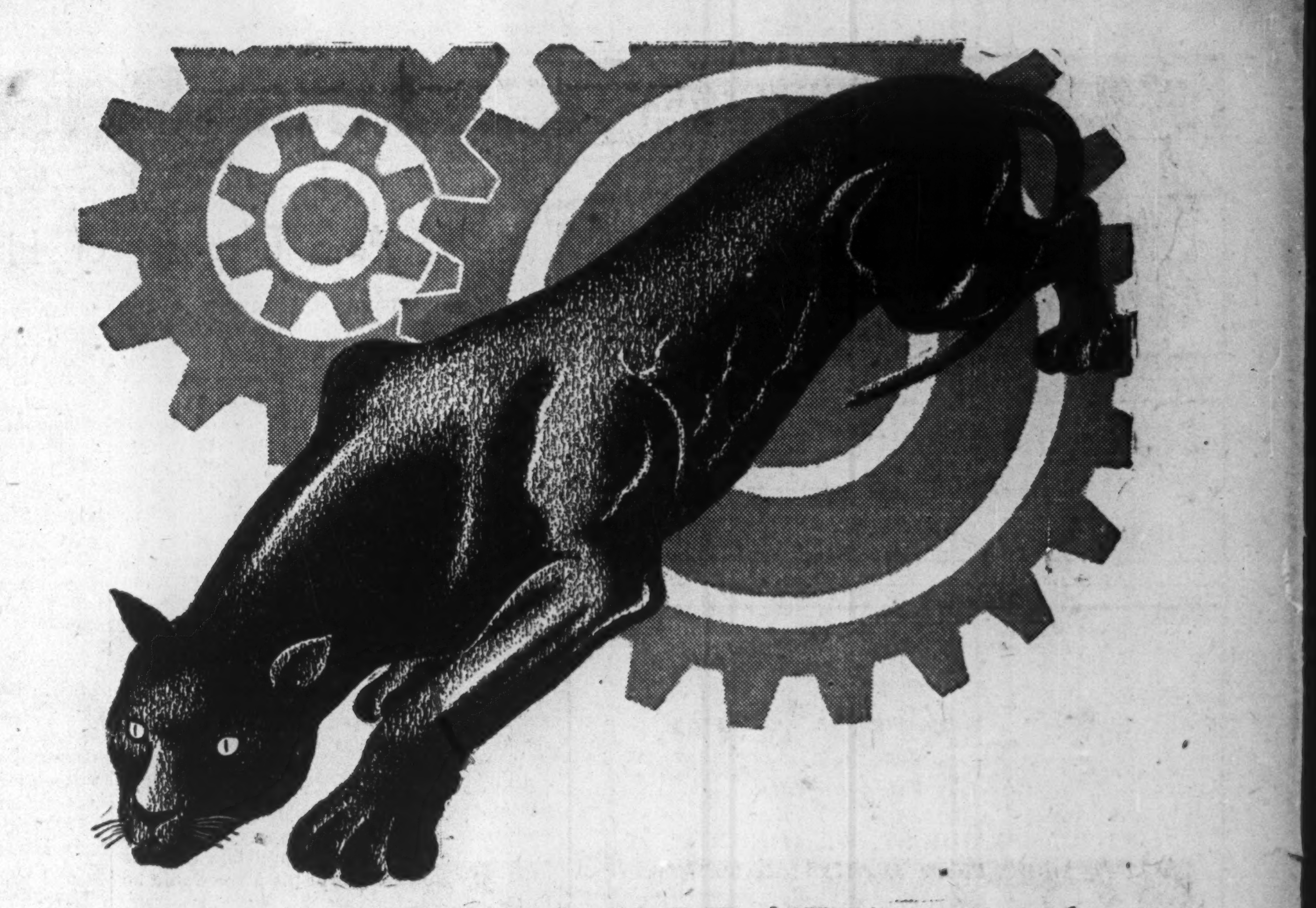
From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—All electrical and heavy industries in Canada will be surveyed in the near future to plan for maximum postwar employment, it is announced by the Canadian Electrical Association. This action is in line with a plan already adopted in U. S. Delegates at the annual convention were informed there was every possibility prices of household appliances available after the war would be lower and distribution would cost less. Plans for greater use of rural electricity is also planned and arrangements are being completed to make electricity more widely available.

Alan Brown, chairman of the association's Postwar Planning Committee, told delegates the association would immediately urge the National Industrial Federation to begin its survey at once so the industry would be in shape to carry out postwar plans.

BURNSIDE ELECTED TO CURB

Willis E. Burnside has been elected to membership of the Montreal Curb Market. The new member is a partner in the firm of Willis E. Burnside & Co., formerly Burnside, Cooper & Co. Ltd.



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